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A
DICTIONARY
OF
ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

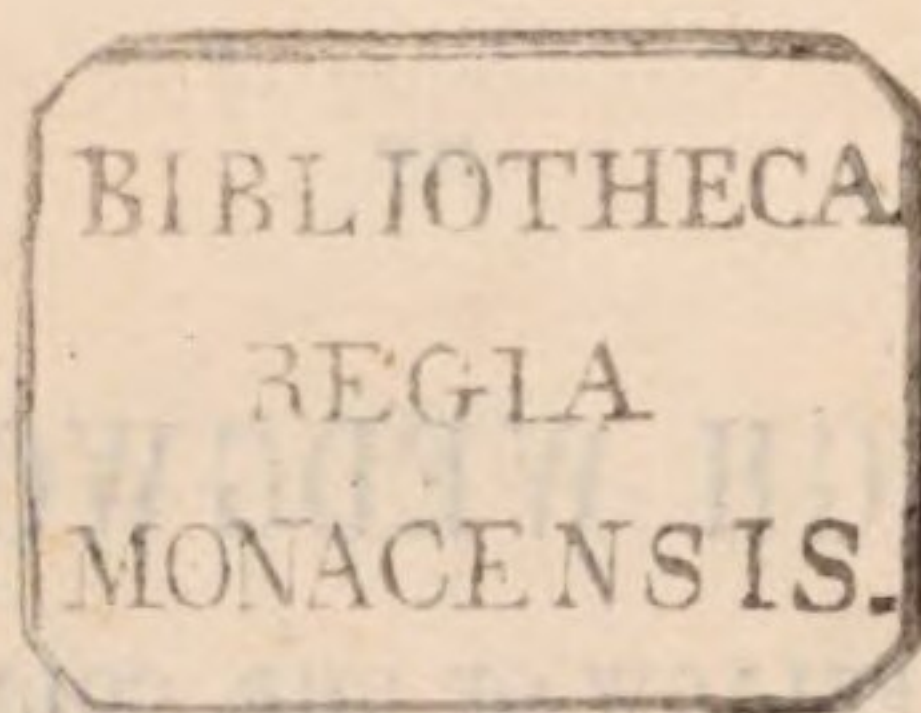
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DICTIONARY

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY



VOL. II. (A-Z)

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JOHN CHILDS AND SON, PRINTERS.

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OF

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

Each. AS. *ælc*, Pl. D. *elk*, Du. *jeghelijck*, OHG. *eocowelih* (Kero), each, every, from *æ*, *je*, ever, and *lic*, *ghelijck*, like. For the contraction of the final element compare *which* and *such* with Goth. *hvileiks*, *svaleiks*.

The AS. *æg*, Sw. *æ* or *e*, in composition, OHG. *eo*, G. *je*, express universality or continuity of existence, and may commonly be translated *ever*. AS. *æghwa*, whoever, every one; *æghwanon*, every whence, from all sides; *æghwæther*, *ægther*, every of two, either, each. Sw. *enär*, whenever; *eho*, whoever. *Æ so lange han lifer*, so long as he lives; *som æ gull sæi*, as if it were all gold.—Ihre. OHG. *eo so wanne*, whensoever. See *Either*.

Eager. 1. Fr. *aigre*, eager, sharp, biting; Lat. *acer*, sharp, severe, vehement, ardent.

2. *Egre*. The bore in certain rivers. See *Higre*.

Eagle. Fr. *aigle*, Lat. *aquila*.

Ear. 1. The organ of hearing. Lat. *auris*, Lith. *ausis*, Goth. *auso*, ON. *eyra*, G. *ohr*.

2. A head of corn. Goth. *ahs*, OHG. *ahir*, AS. *æchir*, *ear*, G. *ähre*, Du. *adere*, *aere*.

To Ear. To plough. *Eryyn londe*, aro—Pr. Pm.

He hath *eared* his lande, God send hym good innyng. To *erye* the yerthe, labourer.—Palsgr. in Way.

AS. *earian*, Du. *eren*, *errien*, Gr. *apow*, Lat. *arare*, to plough.

Earl. ON. *iarl*, princeps, prorex, comes.—Gudm. Gael. *iar-fhlath*, a dependant chief, from *iar*, after, second in order, and *flath*, lord. It is pronounced *iarrl*, the *fh* and *th* being silent. The latter sound is however preserved in Cornish *arluth*, which, as well as the equivalent W. *arglwydd*, is used in the sense of Lord.

Early. AS. *ær*, before; *æra*, ancient, early; *ærlice*, *arlice*, early. Fris. *âder*, *âderlek*, *aarle*, early. AS. *ædre*, quick, immediately. ON. *adr*, before.

To Earn. 1. To get by labour. As *gain*, from O. Fr. *gaagner*, to cultivate or till, so *to earn* seems to be to reap the fruits of one's labour, from Du. *arne*, *erne*, harvest, *arnen*, *ernen*, to reap.—Kil. Bav. *ârn*, *ârnet*, G. *ernte*, harvest; *arnari*, messor.—Tatian. Bav. *arnen*, *erarnen*, *g'arnen*, to earn, to receive as reward of one's labour.—Schmeller. Goth. *asans*, harvest; *asneis*, hired labourer, earner.

2. To thrill or tremble. Frissoner, to tremble, shiver, *earn* through cold or fear.—Cot. See Yearn.

Earnest. 1. What is done with a will, with hearty endeavour to attain the end aimed at. G. Du. *ernst*. Du. *ernsten*, to endeavour.—Kil. AS. *georn*, desirous, eager, intent; *georne*, earnestly. *Herodes befran hi georne*, Herod asked them diligently. *He geornor wolde sibbe*, he more earnestly desired peace. *Swa mon geornest mæg*, as man with his best endeavour may. *Geornlic*, *geornful*, diligent, intent. G. *gern*, Du. *gheern*, willingly. N. *girug*, desirous, also diligent at work. See Yearn.

2. Money given in hand to assure a bargain. Lat. *arrha*, O. Fr. *arres*, *ernes*, W. *ern*, *ernes*.

Et dounent sur l'achat un denier à ernes.—Lib. Alb. 262.

Earth. Goth. *airtha*, ON. *jörd*, G. *erde*. The Promptorium has "*erye*, or earth," agreeing with OHG. *ero*, Gr. *ερα* in *εραζε*, to the ground.

Earwig. An insect named in most European languages from being supposed to lodge itself in the ear. Fr. *perce-oreille*, Sw. *ör-matk* (*matk*=worm, insect,) Gt. *ohren-höhler*, *ohr-wurm*, &c.

The second part of the word is the AS. *wigga*, a parallel form with *wibba*, a creeping thing. AS. *scearnwibba*, a dung-beetle; Prov. E. *oak-web*, a cockchafer. The two forms are seen in Lith. *wabalas* (identical with E. *weevil*), a beetle, and Esthon. *waggel*, a worm, grub, the last of which may be compared with *erriwiggle*, a provincial name of the earwig, and *poll-wiggle*, a tadpole, a creature consisting of a large poll or head, without other body, and a tail.

Ease, Easy. Fr. *aise*, It. *asio*, *agio*, Ptg. *azo*, convenience, opportunity, leisure. The Romance languages probably received it from a Celtic source; Gael. *adh*, prosperity, *adhais*, *athais*, leisure, ease, prosperity; Bret. *éaz*, *ez*, convenience, ease; *diez*, difficult, *dieza*, to incommode; W. *haws*, ease, *hawdd*, easy.

The same root may be recognized in Lat. *otium*, leisure, AS. *eath*, easy, gentle, (whence OE. *uneth*, hardly,) *ead*, prosperity, possession, and *eadig*, happy, (Gael. *adhach*, prosperous, happy,) ON. *audr*, wealth, *audugr*, wealthy, while *aud* in composition signifies easily done; *aud-brotinn*, *-beygdr*, &c., easily broken, bent, &c. The transition to the notion of wealth is also found in It. *agiato*, at ease, also wealthy, able to live in good plight, also (= Lat. *otiosus*) lazy.—Fl.

The fundamental idea seems to be empty, vacant, what affords room or facility for anything to take place, then riches as affording the most general of all facilities. ON. *audr*, empty, void; *undir audum himni*, under the open sky; *aud-synn*, open to view, easily seen. Compare also AS. *æmetta*, leisure, *æmtig*, empty, vacant; Lat. *vacuus*, empty, Fr. *vacant*, empty, at leisure.—Cot. The transition from the sense of vacant space to that of opportunity and convenience is well illustrated in the first of the following quotations, and to the sense of material advantage in the second.

Ne veit encor pas *ne leu ne aise*
De commencer sa cruauté.

Bénoit. Chron. Norm. 2. 12397.

Veiz quels forez e quels vergiers,
Quels riveres e quels viviers,
Quels fluies pleins de bons peissons,
E quels i sont les veneisons,
E tute *l'aise* dunt est mestiers.—Ib. 2. 3180.

East. G. *ost*, ON. *aust*. The origin of the name seems preserved in Esthon., which has *ea*, ice, forming in the ablative *east*, from the ice, while the same word signifies the East wind; pointing to the N. of Europe for the origin of the term, where the East is the icy wind. *Idda*, or *Ea*, North-east; *Idda-tuul*, or *Iddast*, the E. or N.E. wind. In the same language, *wessi*, water; *wessi-kaar* (*kaar*=quarter), the west or wet quarter; *wessi-tuul* (the wet wind), the N.W. wind.

Easter. According to Bede the name is derived from AS. *Eostra*, O. Sw. *Astar-gydia*, the Goddess of love (ON. *ast*, love), whose festival was held in the month of April, thence called Eoster-monath.

The reasons for doubting the authority of Bede upon such a point are very slight, the main objection instanced by Adelung being the unlikelihood that the name of a Pagan deity should be transferred to a Christian feast. But the same thing seems to have taken place with the term Yule, which from designating the midwinter feast of the Pagans was transferred to the Christian feast of the Nativity.

Eat. Goth. *itan*, G. *essen*, Lat. *edere*.

Eath. Easy.

All hard assayes esteem I *eath* and light.—Fairfax.

Where ease abounds it's *eath* to do amiss.—F. Q. in Nares.

See Ease.

Eaves. AS. *efese*, margin, edge; *efesian*, to shave, to trim.

Orcheyarde and erberes *efesyð* wel clene.—P. P.

Goth. *ubizva*, OHG. *obisa*, *opasa*, Bav. *obse*, a portico, hall; O. Du. *ovese*, Fris. *ose*, eaves, as N. of England *easings* for *evesings*. ON. *ups*, eaves, *upsar-dropi*, Du. *oos-druip*, eaves-dropping.

Ebb. G. Du. *ebbe*, the falling back of the tide. G. *aben*, to fall off, to sink. See Evening.

Eclipse. Gr. *εκλειψις*, a defect or failing in the light of the sun or moon; *εκλειπω*, to leave off, to faint, to fail.

Eddish, Eddige. Commonly explained in the sense of aftermath, which gives too confined a signification. The meaning is pasturage or the eatable growth of either grass or cornfield, and the word is probably a corruption of *eatage*, as *rubbish* of *rubbage*.

Keep for stock is tolerably plentiful, and the fine spring weather will soon create a good *eddish* in the pastures.—“Times,” Ap. 20, 1857.

That after the flax is pulled you get more feed that autumn than from the aftermath of seeds sown with wheat the second year; that the immense *eatage* obtained from seeds the same year they are sown and after the flax is pulled, should be added to the value of the flax.—“Economist,” Feb. 1, 1852.

Fris. *etten*, *beetten*, to pasture.

Eddy. Commonly referred to an AS. *ed-ea*, back-water (not preserved in the extant remains of the language), from *ed*, equivalent to the Lat. *re* in composition, and *ea*, water. But this plausible derivation is opposed by numerous Norse forms given by Aasen, *ia*, *ida*, *odo*, *udu*, *evju*, *bak-ida*, *bak-wudu*, *kring-wudu*, an eddy, back-water, which leave little doubt that the word is simply the ON. *yda*, a whirlpool, from *yda*, to boil, to rush; AS. *yth*, wave, flood, rush of water; *ythian*, to fluctuate, to overflow.

Edge. AS. *ecge*, ON. *egg*, Lat. *acies*, edge. Gr. *ακη*, a point, edge. Du. *egghe*, an angle, edge, corner; G. *ecke*, a corner.

Eel. Du. *aal*. Fin. *iljä*, *iljakka*, slimy, slippery, as wet ice, or an eel; Esthon. *illa*, slime, saliva. In the same way, W. *llysw*, slime; *llyswen*, an eel; Bret. *lampr*, slippery; *lamprez*, a lamprey.

Eft, Evet, Ewt, Newt. A water-lizard.

In that abbaye ne entereth not no flye ne todes ne *ewtes* ne suche fowle venymouse bestes.—Mandeville.

Sanscr. *apâda*, a reptile, from *a*, privative, and *pâd*, foot.—Kühn. Zeitschr. 6, pt. 3.

Egg, Eyry, Airy. AS. *æg*, pl. *ægru*, OE. *eyren*, eggs. The sound of the final *g* was sometimes softened also in the singular, giving OE. *eye*, as G. *ei*, an egg, and thence *ayery*, *eyry*, a collection of eggs, a nest, confined by custom to an eagle's nest. Gr. *ωov*, Lat. *ovum*, are radically the same word.

To Egg. ON. *egg*, an edge; *eggia*, to sharpen, or give an edge to, and fig. to instigate or set one on to do anything. Must not be confounded with the vulgar *agg*, a spite or grudge, also to provoke, raise a quarrel, although perhaps derived from the same ultimate root. The origin of the latter form is shown in Sw. *agg*, a prick, a thorn in the foot, the prick of conscience, a grudge, pique (Fr. *piquer*, to prick), rancour; *agga*, to prick. *Hack*, from *hacka*, to peck, to prick, is found in the same sense. *Drottningen bar ok wider them hack*, the lady bore a grudge against them.—Ihre. Hence may be explained Bret. *hek*, *heg*, provocation, setting on; *hega*, *hegasi*, Fr. *agacer*, to tease, provoke, incite, also (of the teeth) to set on edge. Another form is Sw. *nagga*, to prick; G. *necken*, E. *nag*, to irritate.

Eglantine, Eglatere. Fr. *aiglantin*, *aiglantier*, Lang. *galancier*, *agalancier*, the dog-rose or sweet-briar. Prov. *agui-len*, a hawthorn; *aguilancier*, *aiglentina*, a thorn-bush, applied to the burning bush of Moses. From *aiguilla*, *aguilhe*, a needle, with the suffix *ent*.—Diez.

Egret. See Heron.

Eight. Sanscr. *astan*, Lith. *asztūni*, Russ. *osm*, Lat. *octo*, Goth. *ahtan*, G. *acht*, W. *wyth*, Fr. *huit*.

Either. The element *æg* in composition signifies ever, all, as *æghwa*, every who, whoever; *æghwær*, every where; *æghwanon*, every whence, from all sides. In like manner from

hwæther, which of two, *æghwæther*, *ægther*, every one of two, each, either. The particle was also united with nouns.

Yif *ei* mon other *ei* wummon misseith ou.

If any man or woman missaith you.—Ancren Riwe, 124.

The particle *æg* corresponds exactly to Esthon. *igga*, Lap. *ikke*; *ikke ká*, whoever; *ikke kus*, wherever; *ikke mi*, whatever; Esthon. *igga úks*, every one; *igga pááw*, every day, daily; *igga*, Fin. *iká*, lifetime, age, time. Lap. *hägga*, life.

The *k* of *iká* is softened to a *j* (i. e. *y*) in the genitive *iján*, leading us to Sanscr. *ayas*, and thence Gr. *αιων*, Lat. *ævum*, Goth. *aivs*, lifetime, age. Fin. *ikáwá*, Esthon. *iggaw*, perpetual, enduring; AS. *ece*, everlasting.

Eke. Goth. *auk*, ON. *og*, G. *auch*, also. Goth. *aukan*, Lat. *augere*, Gr. *αυξανω*, to increase, show the same root.

Elbow. AS. *elnboga*, *elboga*, the bow or bending of the arm, from an obsolete *ell*, *eln* (preserved in AS. *ellen*, strength, and in *ell*, the measure), Gr. *ωλενη*, Lat. *ulna*, the forearm. So Pl. D. *knebog*, the bending of the knee, the knee.

Eld, Elder. See Old.

Elder. AS. *ellarn*, Pl. D. *elloorn*, G. *holunder*, *hollder*, OHG. *holuntar*, *holder*, the elder-tree, from its hollow wood, the final *der*, *tar*, signifying tree, as in AS. *appalder*, an apple-tree.

Eleven. AS. *endleofan*, Goth. *ainlif*, eleven; *travalif*, *traliþ*, twelve. Lith. *wenolika*, eleven, *dwilika*, twelve, from *wēnas*, one, *dwi*, two. The radical identity of the second element in the Goth. and Lith. forms has been generally admitted, in accordance with the analogy of the parallel roots *lip* and *lik*, in Gr. *λειπειν*, *λιμπανειν*, to leave, Goth. *laibos*, relics, *aflifnan*, to remain; and in Lat. *linguere*, *lictum*, to leave, Lith. *likti*, to remain over. The sense required for this element is indicated in the Lap. expressions for the same numerals, *akta lokke naln*, one upon ten, one in excess of ten, two in excess of ten, and so on. But the word for ten might easily be left unexpressed, as it actually is in Fin.

yxi toista, eleven, literally, one in the second [ten]. The ellipse is supplied in the expression for twelfth, *toinen toista kymmentä*, the second in the second ten. The Esthon. uses indifferently the elliptic or the complete expression, *üks teist*, or *üks teist kummen*, one in the second, or one in the second ten.

Now Lith. *lykus* signifies surplus, remainder; *lėkas*, what remains over, odd, and the latter, in combination with the ordinals first, second, &c., is used to designate the numbers immediately following ten; *pirmas*, *antras*, &c., *lėkas*, the first, second, &c., excess above ten, i. e. eleven, twelve, and so on. The radical identity of forms like these with the cardinal series, *wenolika*, *dwilika*, &c., on the one hand, and on the other with the verbal forms *lėkmi*, *likti*, to remain over, *palikti*, to leave behind, cannot be doubted; and having thus traced the meaning of the Lith. termination *lika* to the idea of surplus expressed by the root of *linquere*, we have strong analogy for a similar explanation of the termination in Goth. *ainlib*, *ainlif*, and E. *eleven*, from the root of Gr. *λείπειν*, and E. *leave*. Philolog. Trans. 1857, p. 29.

Elf. AS. *ælf*, *elf*, ON. *alfr*, *alfi*, G. *alp*, supernatural beings of the Northern mythology.

Ell. The length of the forearm, the forearm taken as a measure of length. Gr. *ωλενη*, Lat. *ulna*, the forearm, Du. *el*, *eln*, Fr. *aulne*, an ell-measure, as *cubit*, a measure of the same kind, from Lat. *cubitus*, the forearm.

Elm. Lat. *ulmus*, Du. *olm*, Fr. *orme*, Bohem. *gilm* (*yilm*).

Elope. From ON. *hlaupa*, Du. *loopen*, to run, *verloopen*, to run away from, N. *laupast*, to run away, escape from home.

Else. AS. *elles*, otherwise; *el* (in composition), other, as *el-theodig*, of another people, foreign; *ellend*, a foreign land; O. Fr. *el*, Gr. *ἄλλος*, Lat. *alius*, other.

Embargo. Sp. *embargar*, to impede, restrain, to seize by process of law, sequester; *embargo*, embarrassment, impediment, indigestion, sequestration; Prov. *embargar*, to embarrass, trouble, hinder; *embarc*, obstacle, trouble.

De nulha ren no s'esmet ni s'embarga
Ses bon yssir.

He does not meddle nor trouble himself with anything without a good issue.

Diez' explanation through a supposed *imbarricare*, from *barra*, a bolt or bar, is unsatisfactory. The Lang. *embragar*, to hinder, Prov. *embregar*, to clog or entangle, point to the true origin in Prov. *brac*, mud, It. *brago*, a bog, puddle, quagmire. A person sticking in the mud before the days of road-making would afford a most familiar image of helpless embarrassment.

Be us tenon *embregats*,
they hold you well entangled (*empêtrés*).—Raynouard.

Precisely the same metaphor is seen in Sc. *laggery*, miry; *laggerit*, bemired, also encumbered, impeded. Also in E. *clog*, to impede the action of a system by stopping up the acting parts with adhesive matter; Sc. *claggit*, clogged, loaded with clay (AS. *clæg*); *clag*, encumbrance, burden upon property, impediment in the way of the possessor arising from the legal claim of another. G. *kummer* signifies as well the mud of the streets as judicial seizure, arrest, sequestration.—Küttner.

Embarrass. At first derived by every one from the notion of barring or stopping the way; Prov. *barras*, a bar; Sc. *barras*, *barrace*, a barrier. Fr. *Donner barres à*, to stay the current of. *Barra*, stopped, hindered.—Vocab. de Vaud. But the radical meaning is somewhat different. Sp. *embarazo*, confusion, perplexity, hindrance; Ptg. *embaraçar*, to mix, embroil, hinder. We have seen under Barbarous that the element *bar* or *bor* is often used to represent confused sound, as in Gr. *βορβορίζω*, to rumble, boil, grumble; Ptg. *borborinha*, a shouting of men; Sp. *barbullar*, to talk loud and fast with disorder and confusion; Fr. *baragouin*, gibberish; Sp. *barahunda*, hurly-burly, confusion; It. *baruffa*, fray, altercation; *barusta*, hurly-burly, confused bickering; Prov. *baralha*, dispute; Ptg. *baralhar*, Sp. *barajar*, to shuffle, entangle,

dispute, quarrel; *barajar un negocio*, to entangle or perplex an affair. The element *barazo* in *embarazo* seems another modification of the same root, although we are not able to show it in an independent form.

Embassador. See Ambassador.

Embers. AS. *æmyrian*, N. *eldmyrja* (*eld*, fire), *eimyrja*. Dan. *emmer*, Sw. *mörja*, N. *myrja*, glowing ashes.

Ember-days. Days set apart for fasting at the four seasons of the year, viz. on the first Friday in every quarter.—Ade-lung. From Lat. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons, whence G. *quatember*, a quarter of a year, or a quarterly day, or payment. Hence by farther corruption *kottember*, *kottemer*, Pl. D. *tamper*, Sw. *tamper-dagar*, *ymber-dagar*, ember or imber days. *Quatuor tempora*, dye fronfast, vier fronfasten.—Dief. Sup.

To Embezzle. To spoil or waste, to pilfer or purloin.—B. Properly to squander, consume in riot, from *bezzle*, to guzzle, or drink hard.

It is your fault if you have *bezelled* it away.

Burroughes on Hosea, in N. and Q.

So Swiss *güggeln*, to bezzle, or guzzle, to drink often, *ver-güggeln*, to waste one's goods in drink. The notions of wasteful consumption and unrighteous appropriation of other people's property are closely connected, as seen in *plunder*, compared with Sw. *pluttra*, to squander.

To Embrace. Fr. *embrasser*, It. *imbracciare*, to infold in one's arms, from Fr. *bras*, It. *braccia*, the arms.

Embrasure. Fr. *braser*, to slope the edge of a stone, as masons do in windows, &c., for the gaining of light; *ébraser*, *embraser*, the splaying or skuing of the opening of a door or window for such a purpose; *embrasure*, the splayed opening of a window or door, and hence the splayed opening in a parapet for a cannon to fire through.

Embrocation. From It. *broca*, Fr. *broc*, a jug or pipkin, It. *embrocatione*, a fomenting or bucketing of the head with waters or other liquor falling upon it in the manner of rain.—Fl.

To Embrue. See Imbrue.

Emery. Fr. *esmeril*, *emeril*, the black hard mineral where- with ironworks are furbished, an *emrod*, or *emerill* stone.—Cot. Gr. *σμυρίς*, *-ιδος*, Mod. Gr. *σμυριτης*, emery; *σμυρίζω*, to polish with emery. In the Romance languages perhaps the word was understood as if derived from *merus*, pure, whence Prov. *mer*, *mier*, *esmers*, pure, fine; *esmerar*, to purify, refine. Aissi coma la lima *esmera* e pura lo fer.—Rayn. As the file cleanses and purifies iron. Limousin *eméra*, to scour with sand; Sp. *esmerar*, to polish, cleanse.

Emmet, Ant. AS. *æmet*, G. *ameise*, Pl. D. *eempte*, *eemke*.—Adelung. Doubtless from the proverbial industry of the animal; G. *emsig*, assiduous, diligent. The AS. *æmetta*, *æmta*, leisure, rest, and *æmtig*, vacant, empty, idle, seem to furnish exactly the contrary meaning of what is required for our derivation, but it will be found that leisure and occupation are very constantly expressed by the same word. Thus Lat. *opera*, work, pains, is sometimes translated time, leisure. *Deest mihi opera*, I have no leisure. The possession of leisure is an obvious condition for the bestowal of our attention on any given object. We see the connection of the two ideas in Fr. *vaquer*, to be at leisure, to cease from working, also to attend, apply, bestow time on, bend his study unto.—Cot. Du. *moete* is rendered by Kilian *opera*, labor, and also *otium*, *tempus vacuum*.

Empair. Fr. *empirer*, to make worse; *pis*, f. *pire*, worse, from Lat. *pejor*.

Empeach. To attach or fasten upon one the charge of a criminal accusation. Fr. *empescher*, *empêcher*, to hinder, impeach, pester, incumber. *Empescher le fief*, to seize on a fief, the lord take it into his own possession.—Cot. Prov. *empaig*, hindrance; *empachar*, *empaytar*, to hinder. Probably direct from the Celtic. Gael. *bac*, hinder, restrain; *bacail*, an obstacle (whence Fr. *bacler*, to bolt the door); ON. *bági*, difficulty; *baga*, to hinder. N. *bægja*, to stop, to hinder. Lat. *repagula*, bolts, is doubtless from the same source. Bret. *bac'ha*,

to confine, imprison ; *bac'hein*, to disconcert, put out of countenance, to be compared with Sp. *empachar*, to embarrass, confuse, make ashamed.

To Employ. Fr. *employer*, It. *impiegare*, from Lat. *plicare*, to fold or bend, as G. *anwenden*, to employ, make use of, from *wenden*, to turn. To turn to a certain purpose.

Empty. See Emmet.

Enamel. Fr. *esmail*, *émail*, amel or enamel.—Cot. It. *smalto*, G. *schmelz*, *schmelz-glas*, smalt, colours produced by the melting of glass with a metallic oxide. G. *schmelzen*, to melt. It. *smaltare*, Sp. *esmaltar*, to enamel. Perhaps the loss of the final *t* in Fr. *esmailler* has arisen from the influence of Du. *maelen*, to paint ; *maeler van glas*, encaustes ; *maelerie*, *maelie*, encaustum, enamel ; *maelëren*, to enamel.—Kil.

To Encumber. See Comber.

To Encroach. Fr. *accrocher*, to hook on to, from *croc*, a hook.

End. Goth. *andeis*, Sanscr. *anta*, end, death.

Endeavour. To *endeavour* is to make it our duty to do a thing. Fr. *se mettre en devoir de*, *se disposer a faire quelque chose*.—Gattel. *Devoir*, duty, *devoire*, endeavour.—Cot.

To Endorse. Fr. *dousser* (Cot.), *endosser*, to back a bill, to give it the support of our credit by writing our name on the back. Lat. *dorsum*, Fr. *dos*, the back.

To Endow. From Lat. *dos*, *dotis*, Fr. *dot*, a marriage gift ; *doté*, *doué*, indued or endowed with ; *douer*, to give a dowry unto.—Cot. An internal *d* or *t* is frequently converted into a *u* in Fr., as It. *vedova*, O. Fr. *vedve*, Fr. *veuve*, a widow.

Endue. Often treated as a corruption of *endow* ; but it is sometimes clearly from Lat. *induere*, to clothe.

Thou losel base,

That hast with borrowed plumes thyself *endewed*.—F. Q. in R.

Sometimes there may be a confusion with *imbue*.

Enemy. Fr. *ennemi*, Lat. *inimicus*, from *in*, negative, and *amare*, to love.

Engine. Lat. *ingenium*, innate, or natural quality, mental

capacity, invention, clever thought; It. *ingegno*, Prov. *engeinh*, Fr. *engin*, contrivance, craft. Mieux vaut *engin* que force, better be wise than strong.—Cot. The term was then applied, like Gr. *μηχανη*, to any mechanical contrivance for executing a purpose, and specially to machines of war. See Artillery.

To Engross. 1. Fr. *grossoyer*, to write fair, or in great (Fr. *gros*) and fair letters.—Cot. Opposed to the *minute* or small characters of the original draught, hence called *minutes* of a proceeding. Fr. *grosse*, Du. *gros*, a notarial copy. Le notaire garde *la minute* et en delivre *la grosse*, keeps the minutes and delivers the engrossed copy.—P. Marin.

2. In the earlier period of our history the *engrossing* of commodities was regarded as an odious social offence, and was jealously guarded against by the municipal law. The meaning of the word is misunderstood by Blackstone, who explains it as “the getting into our possession, or buying up, *large* quantities of corn, or other dead victuals.” The real gist of the offence was what was considered an unfair *engrossing* or enhancing of the price by buying up what would otherwise have been brought to market by the producers themselves. Fr. *engrossir*, to greaten, increase, enlarge.—Cot.

From signifying the buying up of a commodity in order to increase the price, *engross* is metaphorically applied to any invidious occupation of a matter which ought to be shared with other competitors. Thus we speak of a favoured visitor engrossing all the attentions of the host.

To Enhance. From Lat. *ante*, before, *in antea*, en avant, forwards, were formed Prov. *anz*, *ans*, before, *enant*, *enans*, forwards, and thence *enansar*, to put forwards, to advance, exalt, enhance.

Ensample. Sp. *enxiemplo* (Ticknor), O. Fr. *ensample*, from *exemplum*, as Ptg. *exame*, from *examen*, Sp. *ensayo*, an essay, from *exagium*.

Trestut le mond enlumina
 Par le *sample* qu'il nus donna
 Pur nus garir.

In the Harl. MS. *ensample*.

Bénoît. Vie de St. Thomas, 1199.

Enough. Goth. *binauhan*, to be bound, to have it incumbent upon one, to be lawful; *ganauhan*, to suffice, *ganohs*, enough, sufficient; *ganohjan*, to satisfy. ON. *nogr*, *gnogr*, abundant; *nægia*, to suffice; G. *genug*, Du. *noeg*, *genoeg*, enough; *genoegen*, to please, to satisfy.—Kil.

Ensign. It. *insegna*, Fr. *enseigne*, a distinctive mark, from Lat. *insignia*, pl. of *insigne*.—Diez. It also signified the distinctive cry which was used in battle to encourage the troops on different sides. Thus *Deus aie!* God help! was the cry of Normandy, while those of several adjacent provinces are mentioned by Bénoît in his account of a battle between the confederate princes and Duke Richard.

Munjoie! escrient si Franceis,
 E Passavant! Tiebaut de Bleis,
 Valie! crient tuit enfin
 Quens Geofrei e si Angevin,
 Baudoin e Flamenc, Arraz!

Chron. Norm. vol. 2. 215.

Among chiefs of inferior consequence the name of each feudal lord was shouted out to rally his own band of retainers.

Quant ces unt jà crié *l'enseigne* de Vêdsci,
 E, Glanville chevaliers! e, Baillol! autresi,
 Odinel de Umfravile relevad le suen cri.

Chron. Fantosme.

Than mycht men her *enseynyeis* cry,
 And Scottis men cry hardely,
 On thaim! On thaim! On thaim! they faile.

Bruce, ix. 385.

To Ensue. O. Fr. *ensuir*, from Lat. *insequi*, to follow upon.

Entail. A *fee-simple* is the entire estate in land, when a

man holds the estate to him and his heirs without any contingent rights in any one else not claiming through him. An *estate-tail* is a partial interest, cut (Fr. *taillé*) out of the entire fee, when land is given to a man and the heirs male of his body, leaving a right of re-entry in the original owner on failure of male descendants of the *tenant in tail*, as he was called, or person to whom the *estate-tail* was given. The *entail* of an estate is dividing the fee into successive estates for life, or in tail, under such conditions as required by law.

Enterprise. Fr. *entreprise*, from *entreprendre*, to undertake, an old form of which, *emprendre*, gave our poetical *emprise*.

To Entertain. Fr. *entretenir* (from Lat. *tenere*, to hold), mutually to hold, to hold in talk, to hold together.—Cot.

To Entice. O. Fr. *entiser*, *enticher*, *atiser*, Norman *entinch* (Decorde), Bret. *atiza*, to instigate, incite. *Satanas entichad* David qu'il feist anumber ces de Israel.—L. des Rois.

Mult *l'entice*, mult l'aguillone.

Bénoit. Chron. Norm. 2. 194.

Ses gens r'amoneste e *atise*

Li dux.—Ib. 2, 205.

Fr. *attiser*, to kindle, to stir the fire; *attise-querelle*, a stirrer-up of quarrels.

The origin is the hissing sound by which dogs are incited in setting them on to fight with each other or to attack another animal. These sounds are represented in E. by the letters *ss! st! ts!* being doubtless imitations of the angry sounds of a quarrelling dog. In other languages they are more distinctly articulated. Fin. *has! has!* cry used in setting on dogs; *hasittaa*, Esthon. *assatama*, to set them on. Lap. *has! as!* Serv. *osh!* cry to drive out dogs; Lap. *hasketet*, *hoskotet*, *hotsalet*, to set dogs on to attack; *hastet*, *hostet*, to provoke, challenge, incite. Pl. D. *hiss*, cry used in setting on dogs; *hissen*, to set them on, to drive by the aid of dogs; *de schaop hissen*, to drive sheep.—Danniel. Du. *hissen*, *hissenchen*, *hitsen*, *hussen*, to hiss, to set on dogs, to instigate,

kindle, inflame.—Kil. G. *hetzen*, *anhetzen*, to set on dogs, to irritate, incite; *hitze*, rage, heat. At other times a *t* is taken as the initial of the imitative syllable, giving G. *zischen*, Pl. D. *tissen*, Prov. E. *tiss*, to hiss. *To tice* is used in Pembrokeshire, as Pl. D. *hissen*, for the employment of a dog in driving another animal; *to tice* a dog at a pig; *to tice* the pig out of the garden, to set a dog at it to drive it out. Hence probably the simple form *to tice*, in the sense of inciting, alluring, was already current in the language before the importation of the Fr. *entiser*. Compare Sw. *tussa*, to set on dogs, to set people by the ears.

The It. has forms corresponding both to *hiss* and *tiss*. The cry used in setting on dogs is *izz!* at Florence, and *uzz!* at Modena, whence *izzare* and *uzzare il cane* (corresponding to G. *hetzen*), to set on a dog (Muratori, Diss. 33); *izza* (corresponding to G. *hitze*), anger, contest; *adizzare*, *aissare*, to hiss, set on dogs, provoke to anger; *tizzare*, to egg on, provoke, to stir the fire; *tizzo tizzone*, a fire-brand; *stizzare*, *-ire*, to provoke, enrage, stir the fire; *stizza*, anger; *stizzo*, a fire-brand. Walach. *atzitzare*, to set on, incite, fall into a passion, kindle fire.

In accordance with the foregoing analogies it is impossible either to separate It. *izzare*, *uzzare*, from *tizzare*, *attizzare*, or to doubt that the common origin of all is the hissing on of a dog against another animal. The idea of provoking to anger then must be taken as the original image, and that of stirring the fire as a figurative application, directly contrary to what we should have expected; and we find the explanation of Lat. *titio*, to which we have no clue in the ancient language, in the It. *tizzare*, Fr. *attiser*, commonly regarded as derivatives from the Latin noun.

Entire. It. *intero*, Fr. *entier*, from Lat. *integer*, whole, untouched.

Entreat. From Lat. *tractare*, to handle, Fr. *traicter*, to meddle with, to discourse, debate, or make mention of.—Cot.

To Enure. From Fr. *heur*, hap, fortune, chance, was form-

ed E. *ure*, fortune, destiny, the experience of good or evil.

Now late hire come, and liche as God your *ure*
For you disposeth, taketh your aventure.

Lidgate, corrected from Hal.

What was the cause of his so deadly wo,
Or why that he so piteously gave cry
On his fortune and on his *ure* also?

Chaucer. Black Knight.

And nane suld duell with him bot thai
That wald stand with him to the end,
And take the *ure* that God wald send.

Bruce, viii. 405.

Hence to *have in ure*, to *put in ure*, or to *enure*, is to experience, to practise, to take effect.

Salomon

Tellith a tale—whether in dede done
Or mekely feined to our instruccion
Let clerkes determine, but this I am sure
Moche like what I myself *have had in ure*.

Chaucer. Rem. Love. 158.

He gan that lady strongly to appeal
Of many heinous crimes by her *inured*.

F. Q. in R.

Inured to arms, practised in arms. To *enure* to the advantage of some one, in legal language, is to take effect to his advantage.

The Fr. *heur* is not to be confounded with *heure*, hour, moment, being derived (as conclusively established by Diez) from Lat. *augurium*, Ptg. *agouro*, Prov. *augur*, *agur*, Cat. *ahuir*, augury, omen; whence Prov. *bonäur*, *maläur*, good, evil fortune; It. *sciagurato*, *sciaurato* (exauguratus), ill-omened, unlucky; *sciagura*, *sciaura*, ill fortune, disaster; O. Fr. *bienaureiz*, fortunate.

To Envelop. It. *inviluppare*, Fr. *envelopper*, the equivalent of E. *wrap*, *wlap*, *lap*.

L'enfant envelopat en draps e pausat en la crupia.—Rayn.
 And sche bare her firste borun sone and *wlappide* him in clothes and leyde him in a cracche.—Wicliff.

See Lap.

Environ. Fr. *environ*, around, from *virer*, to veer, turn round, whirl about.

Envoy. Fr. *envoyer*, to send. See Convoy.

Equerry. From Fr. *écurie*, stables. *Escuyer d'escurie*, a querry in a prince's stables, the gentleman of a lord's horse.—Cot. The Fr. *écurie*, a stable, is itself from *escuyer*, a squire, the attendant on a knight, part of whose duties was to look after his horse. Hence *escuyrie*, a squire's place, the estate of an esquire, also the stable of a prince or nobleman, as the scene of the squire's duties. The M. Lat. *scuria*, a barn, from Du. *schuere* (Kil.), G. *scheure*, has perplexed the derivation of Fr. *écurie*, with which it has no real connection.

To Equip. Fr. *équiper*, to attire, provide with necessary furniture, set in array by full provision for a service.—Cot. Rightly referred by Diefenbach to ON. *skipa*, to arrange, AS. *sceapan*, *scyppan*, to form, G. *schaffen*, to create, provide, furnish.

Ere, Erst. Goth. *air*, early; AS. *ær*, *ærost*, early, before, first, heretofore; Du. *eer*, before, sooner; G. *ehe*, *eher*, *eheste*, before, soonest; *erste*, first.

To Err. Lat. *errare*, G. *irren*, to wander, go astray; *irre*, astray. Fin. *eri*, separate, apart; *eri-lainen*, of a different nature; *ero*, departure, separation; *ero-kirja*, a writing of divorce; *erhetys*, error, sin; *erhettyä*, *erheillä*, to err, to wander; *erheys*, wrong way, wandering; *erä-maa* (*maa*, land), a remote or desert place, wilderness, Gr. *ερημος*. Esthon. *ärä*, separate, away. Lap. *erit*, away, to another place. Lith. *irti*, to separate, go asunder.

Escape. Immediately from Fr. *eschapper* (Picard *escaper*), to shift away, scape, to slip out of.—Cot. Diez resolves the It. *scappare* into *excappare*, to slip out of one's cloke (*cappa*) in the hurry of flight; and the synonymous *scampare* into

excampare, to quit the field (*campus*). The separation of the two forms is wholly erroneous. The radical idea is simply that of slipping away, and *scappare* may be compared with Walach. *scâpare*, to let slip, to slip, to fall, fall into error, also to slip away, escape; or more distantly with ON. *skrep-pa*, to slip, or fall, slip away, escape; and *scampare* with Du. *schampen*, to glance aside, slip, graze, escape, fall; *schampig*, slippery, *schampelen*, to slip, to stumble.—Kil. The nasalized form is also seen in It. *sghebbare*, to go aside from, *aschembo*, aside, while a different vowel is shown in It. *schippire*, to escape.—Altieri. Du. *schuyffen*, *schuyffelen*, *schuyven*, to slip, to shove, to fly; *schuif-knoop*, a slip-knot; *he ging schuiven*, he escaped. Sc. *to skiff*, *skift*, to move lightly and smoothly along, to skim; to *scheyff*, to escape.—Jam. E. *skip*, to slip over, to avoid; It. *schifare*, to shun, avoid, parry a blow; Fr. *esquiver*, to shift away, slink, or slip aside, avoid. *Escape* itself corresponds in form with G. *schaben*, E. *shave*, to pass in close contact with a surface. A narrow escape is often spoken of as a close shave.

In its ultimate origin the radical image is a light movement, or sudden start; W. *cip*, a snatch, a glance; *ysgip*, a quick snatch; Gael. *sgiab*, a quick or sudden movement.

Escheat. From Lat. *cadere*, to fall, arose Prov. *caer*, O. Fr. *chaeir*, *cheoir*, *cheir*, *escheir*, to fall, to happen; *chaeit*, *chaet*, fallen (Chron. de Norm.); *cheite*, fall; *eschéete*, *escheoite*, *escheate*, succession, heritage, the falling in of a property, especially that to the lord of the fee, for want of heirs or for misfeasance of the tenant.

Eschew. Fr. *eschever*, to avoid, bend from; *esquiver*, to shun, avoid, shift away, slip aside.—Cot. It. *schifare*, *schivare*, to avoid, to parry a blow. Sw. *skef*, Dan. *skieve*, oblique; *skieve*, to slant, slope, swerve. The primitive image, as in *escape*, is slipping aside, sliding over a surface instead of striking it direct. G. *scheiben*, to shove or push along a surface, *sich scheiben*, to slip sideways, to become awry; Du.

schuyffen, schuyven, to slip, push forwards, to escape; *schuif*, a sliding shutter, drawer, &c. See Escape.

Escroll, Escrow, Scroll. Fr. *escroue*, a scrawl, register-roll of expenses, written warrant, &c.—Cot. ON. *skrá*, Sw. *skrå*, a short writing; *gildeskrå*, the rules of a corporation. Pl. D. *schrae, schraa*, by-laws; *schrage*, a written ordinance, formula of an oath, placard.—Brem. Wtb. The original meaning is doubtless a slip or shred of parchment. Pl. D. *schraden, schraen*, to shred; Du. *schroode, schroye*, segmen, pars abscissa, pagella, segmen chartaceum, sceda; Ang. *schrowe*.—Kil.

Escutcheon. Fr. *escusson*, dim. of *escu*, It. *scudo*, Lat. *scutum*, a shield.

Espaliers. From Fr. *palis*, a pale or pole, *espalier*, a hedge-row of fruit-trees, their boughs interlaced and held in with stakes, rails, or pales.—Cot.

Esplanade. Fr. *esplanade*, a planing of ways, by grubbing up trees and removing all other encumbrances. *Esplaner*, to level or lay even with the ground.—Cot.

Esquire. It. *scudiero*, Fr. *escuyer*, (properly a shield-bearer, Lat. *scutum*, a shield,) an esquire or squire, who attended on a knight and bore his lance and shield.

Essart. See Assart.

Essay. See Assay.

Essoin. Fr. *ensoigne, essoin*, a lawful excuse for an absent, or good cause of discharge for an impotent, person.—Cot. From O. It. *sogna*, Prov. *sonh*, Fr. *soin*, care, industry, labour, pains.—Cot. Wall. *sogn*, business, occupation, and, by a transition of meaning explained below, fear, dread. *Fé's sogn*, to do his business; *fé sogn*, to frighten; *kuit pol sogn*, quit for the fright. O. Fr. *ressoigner*, to apprehend. To the same stock belong Fr. *besoin*, need, want, and *besogne*, work, business. The O. Sax. *sunnea*, is found in the Heliand in the sense of business, need; where it is said that the bearers of the paralytic were prevented by the press from bringing him in to Christ,

That sie so thurftiges
Sunnea gesagdin ;

that they might tell their so pressing need, or so urgent business.—Schmeller. 70. 13. Hence M. Lat. *sunnis*, *soinus*, and (from the Fr. derivative *ensoign*, *essoign*) *exonium*, such a necessary occupation as would serve to excuse the vassal when summoned before the court of his lord ; the excuse itself, by a transition similar to that shown in G. *noth*, pains, trouble, need ; *nothsache*, a necessary thing, also a good and lawful excuse before a tribunal.—Kütt. Fr. *ensongner*, *ensonier*, to be occupied with :

Quels forsennerie est ceu k' après l' avenement de si grant roi se osent li home *ensonier* de nul atre affaire, &c. Quantæ enim insanix est ut post tanti regis adventum aliis quibuslibet negotiis homines audeant *occupari*, &c.—St. Bernard in Roquef.

Ou il ont tel *essoine* que il ne puéent venir ;

where they have such occupation that they cannot come.—*Coutume de Beauvoisis* in Roquef. In quotations given by Carpentier the expression is in one place,

Postquam ab *exonio* suo fuerint expediti,

and in another,

Postquam de negotio suo liberati essent.

Essoine de corps, bodily disability, something that occupies the body and prevents exertion ; hence *mettre en essoine de corps*, or *de mort*, to disable or to put one in danger of death ;

Doubtant que icelui Bromon ne tuast le suppliant ou mist en *exoine* de son corps.

Here probably we see the connection with the Walloon sense of frightening. The ideas of danger and necessity are closely united.

Icellui Hennache couru sus auxdits supplians et les mist en telle *essoine et nécessité* faisant semblant de les tous tuer, qu'il convint qu'ils se meissent à defense.

Ensonnié, encumbered with debts or expenses.—Carp.

Estoppel. A legal impediment. Identical with *stopple*, stopper; O. Fr. *estouper*, to stop.

Estovers. Supply of needful wood for repairs, fuel, &c. O. Fr. *estoveir*, *estovoir*, to be needful.

E pur ceo *estuet* qe graunt achesoun i ait a jugger cele lei.

Lib. Alb. 1, 111.

And on that account it behoves that there should be great occasion to adjudge that mode of trial. Grisons *stuver*, *stovair* (=G. *müssen*), to have need. Diez suggests an origin from Lat. *studere*, which is not satisfactory.

Estre. *Estre*, state, condition, place. Fr. *estre*, s. s. from *estre*, to be.

What shall I tell unto Silvestre,
Or of your name or of your *estre*.—Gower in Hal.

Seid the tothir to Jak, for thou knowist better than I
All the *estris* of this house, go up thyself and spy.

Chaucer, Pardoner and Tapster, 555.

Li vilains cui li *estres* fu, to whom the place belonged.—Fab. et Contes, 3, 118.

Estreat. Lat. *extractum*, the copy of any original writing, but especially of fines set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied of any man for his offence.—B. The recognisances are said to be *estreated* when the officer is directed to take out such a copy for the purpose of levying the amount.

To Etch. To engrave by corrosion; G. *ätzen*, to cause to eat, to feed, corrode, etch.

Even. G. *eben*, Du. *even*, *effen*, ON. *jafn*, equal, plain, level; *jafnan*, *jamnan*, continually, always. Lat. *æquus*, even; *æquor*, the level surface of the sea.

Evening. Du. *avend*, G. *abend*, the sinking of the day. Swiss *aben*, to fall off, decrease, fail; from G. *ab*, off, away. *Der wein im fässchen abet*, the wine sinks in the cask; *er abet*, he declines, falls away; *es abet*, it draws towards evening, the day falls. The ON. *aptan*, Sw. *afton*, evening, may perhaps be ultimately derived from the same root by a

different path. ON. *aptan*, after; Sw. *åfvan*, *ofvan*, above, over; *ofvanverdr dags*, the latter part of the day.—Ihre. ON. *efri*, later; *efri alldur*, a later age.

Ever. Goth. *aivs*, time, long time; *niaiv*, never; *aiveins*, everlasting; *usaivjan*, to endure. OHG. *ewa*, *ewe*, *e*, Du. *eeuw*, ON. *æfi*, Lat. *ævum*, Gr. *αιων*, an age, life; Sw. *e* (in composition), all, ever; Lat. *ætas*, *æternus*, &c. Gr. *αιει*, *αιεν*, *αιες*, ever. AS. *âva*, *â*, *æfre*, *æfer*, *æg* (in composition), E. *aye*, ever. Fin. *ikâ*, Esthon. *igga*, age, life-time, time. Fin. *ijäinen*, perpetual; *ijäti*, *iku* (in composition), for ever; *iki*, altogether. Esthon. *igga* (in composition), each, every; *iggawenne*, perpetual.

Every. AS. *æfre*, ever; *ælc*, each, all of a series one by one. Hence OE. *everælc*, *everilk*, *evereche*, every.

Evil. G. *übel*, Goth. *ubils*, Du. *ovel*, *evel*.

Ewe. Gr. *oïs*, Lat. *ovis*, a sheep. AS. *eowu*, Du. *ouwe*, *oye*, a female sheep.

Ewer. Fr. *aiguière*, a water vessel, from Lat. *aqua*, O. Fr. *aigue*, *aive*, *eve*, *iave*, *eau*, water. Fr. *eauier*, corresponding exactly in form, has a somewhat different application from the E. word, signifying a gutter, sewer.—Cot.

Exploit, Esples. O. Fr. *exploit*, *expleit*, deed, execution, dispatch, matter performed; (hence) an execution of a judgment and a seisin by virtue thereof, also the possession or holding of a thing.—Cot. Hence in law language, Lat. *explectum*, Fr. *explets*, E. *esplees*, rents and profits of an estate.

The origin is Lat. *explicitum*, in the sense of accomplished.

His *explicitis* rebus.—Cæsar.

Versibus *explicitum* est omne duobus opus.—Martial.

Excise. Fr. *accise*, *excise*, from Lat. *excidere*, *excisum*, to cut off. Sp. *sisá*, clippings, pilferings, cabbage, also (perhaps from being considered as a clipping taken by the Lord on the article going into consumption) a tax on eatables.

Eye. Goth. *augo*, G. *auge*, AS. *eage*, Lat. *oc-ulus*.

Eylet-hole, Oilet-hole. A hole in a garment wherein a

point is put.—B. Fr. *oeillet*, a little eye, an oylet or eyelet-hole.—Cot. One might suspect a confusion with *aglet-hole*, the hole through which an *aglet*, Fr. *aiguillette*, the tag of a lace is passed.

Eyre. From Lat. *iter*, *itineris*, O. Fr. *eirre*, a journey, the Justices in Eyre (in itinere) were a court deputed every few years to make a tour of the royal forests and hear complaints. Champ. *oirre*, way, road; *oirrer*, to journey.

Eyry. An eagle's nest. See Egg.

F.

Fad. A temporary fancy. *To fad*, to be busy about trifles; *faddy*, frivolous.—Hal. Formed from the term *fiddle-faddle*, signifying rapid movements to and fro, idle, purposeless action or talk. See Fangle, Figary, Fidget.

To Fade. Du. *vadden*, to wither, or fade; *vaddigh*, flaccid, faded, flagging, lazy.—Kil. As the G. has *fittich*, as well as *flittich*, a wing, and as we have *fugleman* from G. *flugelman*, *ferret* from Fr. *fleuret*, to *fag*, and *faggy*, *foggy*, from *flag* and *flaggy*, so I believe Du. *vadden* and E. *fade*, as well as Du. *vodde*, a rag, are from forms like Du. *fladderen*, Sw. *fladra*, to flap, flutter. A pancake, or flap-jack, G. *flade*, is in Du. *vadde*, libi admodum tenuis et flaccidi genus.—Kil. See Fag.

To Fadge. To agree, be adapted to, be made fit.—B. AS. *fegan*, *gefegan*, to join; G. *fügen*, Du. *voegen*, Sw. *foga*, to join, to become, suit with, be proper, to accommodate.

And al yet thæt the *feageth* hire.—Ancræn Riwle, 58.

And all besides that belongs to her. *Ifeiget*, *ifeied*, compared, likened.—Ib. 90, 128. It. *foggia*, fashion, form.

To Fag. From *flag*, by a change similar to that explained under Fade. *To fag* is to flag or become flaccid, to be weary; and then, actively, to cause to be weary, to tire out.

I was much *flagged* and exhausted by the heat of the weather.—Rich, Babylon and Persepolis.

To fag is provincially used in the primary sense of flapping or fluttering.

With their skittering flimsy gowns *vagging* in the wind or reeping in the mud.—Devonshire Dialogues.

Cotgrave translates Fr. *flosche*, foggy, weak, soft; where *foggy* is obviously identical with *flaggy*. *S'avachir*, to slacken, grow *flaggy*, quail, fade, wax feeble.—Cot. *Foggy*, having hanging flesh; *fadgy*, corpulent, unwieldy.—Hal. Sc. *fodgel*, plump, fleshy.—Jam.

It. *fiacco*, tired, drooping, withered; *fiaccare*, to weary, droop in body or mind, fade or wither.—Fl.

Fag-end. The latter end of cloth.—B.; the *lag-end*, the end which *flags*, or hangs loose; the original *flag* passing into *fag* on the one hand, and *lag* on the other, in the same way that we formerly saw *clatch* passing into *catch* and *latch*, *asklent* into *ascant* and *aslant*, by the loss of the liquid or mute respectively.

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag-end* of my life
With quiet hours.—H. IV. in Nares.

The senators of Athens together with the common *lag* of people.
Timon of Athens.

Fagot. Fr. *fagot*, It. *fagotto*, W. *ffagod*. Perhaps connected with *ffasgu*, to bind, tie; *ffasgell*, a wisp, bundle.

To Fail. Fr. *faillir*, to fail, slip, err, omit, want, miss, fade, cease. W. *ffaelu*, Bret. *fallout*, to fail, to be wanting; G. *fehlen*, to miss, go wrong, fail, be wanting; Du. *faelen*, to slip, want, be wanting; *faelie-kant*, an oblique angle. Probably the fundamental idea is that of slipping. Gr. *σφαλλω*, to cause to slip or fall, to lead into fault or error, deceive, mislead; *σφαλλομαι* (as Lat. *fallor*), to be mistaken, to fail; *εσφαλη της ελπιδος*, he was deceived, or failed in his hopes; *σφαλερος*, slippery, dangerous; *σφαλμα*, a slip, error, failure, fault. The notion of slipping away, slipping from under, will commonly explain the senses of Lat. *fallere*. *Fal-*

lere datam fidem, to break his word; — *mandata*, to fail to perform them; — *visum*, to escape notice. Gael. *feall*, deceive, betray, fail.

The root *fal* is probably a remnant of fuller forms, *gwall*, *dwal*, the first of which is seen in W. *gwall*, defect, failing, want, erroneous, false; the second in AS. *dwelian*, *dwoolian*, to err, mistake, lead into error, deceive; Pl. D. *dwalen*, to wander; Du. *dwaal-licht*, Fr. *feu-follet*, a wandering or deceitful light. A similar change of initials is seen in Du. *dweil*, *feil*, a clout, mop; in Goth. *dvala*, foolish, compared with Fr. *fol*, *fou*; in Cumberland *dwallow*, to fade, with E. *fallow*, and probably in Pl. D. *dwynen*, to dwindle, compared with Fr. *faner*, to fade.

Fain, to Fawn. Goth. *faginon*, to rejoice; *faheths*, joy; OHG. *gifean*, to rejoice; AS. *fægen*, joyful, fain; *fahnian*, *fagnian*, *fægnian*, ON. *fagna*, to rejoice; *fagnadr*, joy, politeness, civility; *fagna einum vel*, to receive one well. Hence to *fawn* on one, to carry to excess the appearance of pleasure in his company.

Faint. One of the numerous cases in which words from different origins have coalesced in a common form. *To faint*, in the sense of losing the powers of life, can hardly be separated from Lat. *vanus*, empty; Fr. *vain*, empty, faint, feeble (whence *s'évanouir*, to faint); W. and Bret. *gwan*, Gael. *fann*, weak, faint, vain; *fannaich*, to become weak, to faint; Fr. *se faner*, to fade, wither, wax dead.

But in other applications the word seems certainly to be taken from Fr. *se feindre*, to make show of one thing and do another, to disable himself more than he needs, to do less than he can do. *Sans se feindre*, diligently, in good earnest; *feintement*, *faintement*, falsely, feignedly, faintly.—Cot.; *faintise*, idleness.—Pat. de Champ.

And tho' it com to the strengthe hii fougte *feinteliche*.—R. G.

Li cuens auxi se combati,

Et mourust sauntz *feintise*.

—without cowardice.—Ritson, Songs and Ballads, i. 17.

Fair. 1. Beautiful. ON. *fagr*, bright; *fagur-blár*, light blue; *fagur-mæli*, fair speech, flattery.

2. Lat. *feria*, holidays; then, like It. *feria*, Fr. *foire*, applied to the market held on certain holidays. “*Feriam quoque quam nomine alio mercatorum nundinas appellant.*”—Duc.

Faith. Lat. *fides*, It. *fede*, Fr. *foi*.

Faitour. See Feat.

Fairy. A supernatural being supposed to influence the fate of men. It. *fatare*, to charm as witches do, to bewitch; *fata*, a fairy, witch.—Fl. Sp. *hado*, fate, destiny; *hada*, one of the fates, witch, fortune-teller; *hadar*, to divine. Fr. *fée*, fatal, appointed, destined, enchanted; *fée*, a fairy, (*féerie*, witchery); *par féerie*, fatally, by destiny.—Cot. Hence E. *fairy*.

Probably also there may be some confusion with another designation, Sc. *fare-folks*, fairies.

Thir woddis and thir schawis all; quod he,
Sum tyme inhabit war and occupyit
With Nymphis and Faunis apoun every syde,
Quhilk farefolkis or than elfis clepin we.—D. V.

Du. *vaerende wiif*, hamadryas, sylvarum dea; also, a witch, a whirlwind. Probably from going away, vanishing. See Fern.

Falchion. Written as if from Lat. *falx*, It. *falce*, a sithe, sickle, weeding-hook; *falcione*, any kind of great Welsh-hook, brown bill, or chopping knife.—Fl. But it is very doubtful whether Fr. *fauchon*, the immediate origin of our word, is to be explained on this principle, as swords of scimitar-shape were not used at an early period in Western Europe. It seems to be only another way of spelling *fausson*, Mid. Lat. *falso*, apparently a short heavy sword used like the misericordia, for piercing the joints of the armour of a fallen enemy, from *fausser*, to pierce. “Matthieu de Mommorenci tenoit un *faussart* en sa main et en derompoit les presses.” “*Enses non deferant nec cultellos acutos nec lanceas seu fal-*

sones." "Arma offensibilia, spata, *faucia*, misericordia, ran-
chonium [runcones] et his similia."—Carp. "Aux *fauchons*,
aux coutiaus a pointe."—Duc.

To Fall, Fell. ON. *falla*, Du. *vallen*, to fall; ON. *fella*,
Du. *vellen*, *velden*, to fell, or cause to fall, to throw down, lay
prostrate.

The Gr. *σφαλλω* and its derivatives (see Fail) look as if
the radical meaning of the word were to slip.

Fallow. 1. The original meaning of the word is simply
pale, in which sense it is used by Chaucer of the pale horse in
the Revelations.

His eyen holwe and grisly to behold,
His hewe *falewe* and pale as ashen cold.

G. *falb*, pale, faded (*falbes roth*,—*grün*; pale red,—green);
then appropriated by custom to a pale reddish colour, like
that of deer; *der falbe*, the chesnut or dun horse. AS. *fealo*,
fealwe, pale reddish or yellowish. Fr. *fauve*, deep yellow,
lion-tawny, light dun.—Cot. W. *gwelw*, a pale hue, *gwelwi*,
to make pale. Du. *vael kleet*, a faded garment. AS. *wealo-*
wian, to wither, fade. The apparent equivalent in the Fin-
nish languages has the sense of white, shining; Fin. *walkia*,
Lap. *welkes*, white; *welkotet*, to grow white or pale; Esthon.
walge, white, clear, light; *walge-werrew*, pale red; *walkjas*,
whitish.

2. *To fallow*, is to plough land for the purpose of leaving it
open to the air before it is cultivated for sowing, and we
should not be without analogy in explaining the expression
from the red colour of ploughed land. So Gael. *dearg*, red,
and also land recently ploughed; as a verb, to redden, to
plough; Sc. *faugh*, fallow in colour and fallow land. On the
other hand it seems doubtful whether *fallow* in the sense of
breaking up the sod or surface of the land may not be from
Sc. *fail*, a sod or turf, Sw. *vall*, sward; *valla sig*, to gather a
sward. In the W. of England *velling* signifies ploughing up
the turf or upper surface of the ground to lay in heaps for
burning.—Ray. in Jam. Prov. Dan. *fælde*, *fælle*, *fælde*, to

break up the sward, give a first shallow ploughing; *fald*, *falle* (Pl. D. *fallig-land*—Schütze), stubble or grass land once ploughed; *at saae i fallen*, to sow on land so treated.—Molbech.

To Falter. To speak in broken tones, to vacillate, totter. The formation of this word may be illustrated by the analogy of one or two others closely resembling it in construction and signification. To *patter* is to make a light rattling sound, or, as the equivalent Pl. D. *paotern* (pronounced pawtern), to repeat in a monotonous, unintelligible manner.—Danneil. The sound of the broad vowel introduces an *l* (similar to that in Sc. *nolt*, from *nowt*, cattle) in E. *palter*, to stammer, shuffle, trifle.

One while his tonge it ran and *paltered* of a cat,

Another while he stammered still upon a rat.—Gammer Gurton.

Again Sc. *hatter*, is to speak thick and confusedly; *to hotter*, to simmer, rattle, to shake, jolt, walk unsteadily. The insertion of an *l*, as in *patter*, *palter*, brings us to N. *haltra*, to limp, to walk by uneven jerks. Now a form with an initial *f*, analogous to *patter*, *hatter*, is seen in N. *fatra*, Fr. *fatrer*, to bungle up a piece of work (a sense constantly expressed by the figure of stammering); *fatras*, a confused heap of trash, trifles (to be compared with Sc. *hatter*, a confused heap), *fatraille*, trash, trumpery; *fatrouiller*, to botch, to trifle.—Cot. The insertion of the *l*, as in previous cases, gives E. *falter*, to speak or move unsteadily.

In the case of *hatter*, *haltra*, as well as *falter*, the frequentative is accompanied by simple though probably less ancient forms, Sc. *hat*, *haut*, to hop, limp, N. *halta*, to halt, and Prov. Dan. *faute*, to fail, to falter. *At faute i sin tale*, to falter in speech, to stammer. It. Sp. *falta*, Fr. *faute*, fault, defect; Sp. *faltar*, to fail, falter, be deficient. For the derivation of a fault from the notion of stumbling, compare G. *stolpern*, to stagger, blunder. *Das war gewaltig gestolpert*, he has committed a great fault.—Küttner.

To Famble, Fumble. Synonymous in the first instance with *faffle*, *maffle*, to speak imperfectly like an infant. Stameren other *famelen*.—MS. in Hal. Bredouiller, to *maffle*, or falter, speak imperfectly.—Cot. The signification is then transferred to other kinds of bungling, imperfect action. “In such staggering and *maffling* wise.”—Hollinshed in Hal. Dan. *famle*, to stammer, stutter, and also to fumble, to handle in an inefficient manner, to handle repeatedly, feel for; Sw. *famla*, to feel for; Pl. D. *fummelen*, to fumble, lounge about; *in der tasken fummeln*, to fumble in one’s pocket. Compare Sp. *tartamudear*, to stammer, falter, maffle, also to halt, to fumble. Gael. *manntach*, stammering; Manx *moandagh*, stammering, faltering, blunt, fumbling.

Probably a *baffling* wind, a light ineffectual wind, and *baffle*, to render ineffectual (erroneously treated in the first vol.), must be explained from this source. The Swab. has *bampfen* as well as *mampfen*, to mumble, and in like manner doubtless *baffling* is a parallel form with *maffling*.

Fan. Lat. *vannus*, G. *wanne*, a winnowing fan, *wannen*, to winnow, from the same root with *ventus*, wind. Bret. *gwent*, wind; *gwent*, venter ou vanner le bled, to winnow corn.—Legonidec. Gael. *fannan*, a gentle breeze.

Fancy, Fantom. Gr. *φαίνω*, to appear, *φανος*, apparent, *φανταζω*, to make appear; whence *φαντασια*, Fr. *fantasie*, imagination, fancy. Another formation from the same root is *φαντασμα*, It. *fantasma*, Fr. *fantosme*, *fantome*, an appearance, apparition, spectre, fantom.

Fang. Whatever seizes or clutches, especially the tooth of a ravenous beast; also the roots or projections by which the teeth themselves are fastened in the jaw. G. *fangen*, to catch, seize, take; Goth. *fahan*, AS. *foan*, *fon*, pret. *feng*, ON. *fá*, pret. *feck*, pl. *fengum*, whence the derivative *fanga*, to get. Similar relations are seen in Dan. *gaa*, G. *gehen*, to go; NE. *gang*, ON. *ganga*, pret. *geck*, pl. *gengum*; Goth. *hahan*, AS. *hon*, and E. *hang*.

Fangle, New-fangled. *Fangles*, whimsies.—B.

A hatred to *fangles*, and the French fooleries of his time.—Wood in Nares.

Fingle-fangle, a trifle.—Hal. A nasalized form of G. *fick-facken*, to fidget, move to and fro without apparent purpose; *fick-facker*, a trifler, inconstant person; Sw. *fick-fack*, juggling tricks.

The radical image is light, rapid movement to and fro, as with a switch. G. *ficken*, *fickelen*, to switch, move lightly to and fro; E. *fickle*, inconstant. Another form of the verb is Swiss *fieggen*, in some cantons *fienggen*, to fig, fidge, or fidget.—Stalder.

Hence *new-fangle* (properly *new-fangol*, as AS. *ficol*, fickle), or *new-fangled*, inconstant, changeable, given to novelty.

The flesh is so *new-fangell* with mischaunce,
That we ne con in nothing have pleasaunce,
That souneth unto vertue any while.—Manciples Tale.

This false Arcite of his *new-fangleness*,
For she to him so lowly was and trewe,
Ytoke less deinte for her stedfastness.—Queen Annelida.

See Figary.

Far. Goth. *fairra*, AS. *feor*, *fæorran*, OHG. *fer*, G. *fern*, ON. *fiarri*, Dan. *fiern*.

Farce. A comedy stuffed with extravagant passages of wit.—B. Fr. *farce*, a pudding-haggis, the stuffing in meat; also a fond and dissolute play, interlude. *Il fait ses farces*, he plays his pranks.—Cot. Lat. *farcire*, *farsum*, to stuff.

Fardel. Sp. *fardo*, *fardillo*, a bale, bundle; *fardage*, baggage; Fr. *hardes*, baggage, furniture; *hardée*, a bundle, burden.—Roquef. *Fardo*, clothes, furniture.—Dict. Corrèze. Fr. *fardel*, *fardeau*, a bundle.

To Fare, Ferry. Goth. *faran*, ON. *fara*, G. *fahren*, E. *to fare*, fundamentally to go, then to get on, to do, with reference to the luck which we meet with in our progress through life; *to fare well or ill*, to be prosperous, or the contrary, to

meet with good or bad entertainment, and hence *fare*, entertainment, food.

From ON. *fara*, is formed *fær*, pervious, passable; *áin er fær*, the river is passable; *feria*, to transport, set over; *feria*, a passage-boat. The G. *fahren*, is not only to go, but to carry, convey in a cart; *fähr*, a ferry, or place where people are carried over a stream. Du. *vaer-schip*, a ship of burden; *vaer-water*, a navigable water; *vaer*, *veer*, *vaerd*, a ferry, a port, or landing-place of vessels.—Kil.

Farm. AS. *feorm*, a supper, board, hospitality; *feormian*, to supply with food, to give hospitality to. The Latinised form of the word is *firma*.

Verum postquam tuta sunt opinati, conviviiis provincialium quæ vulgo *firmam* appellant illecti, ad terram egrediuntur, ambo comites ex improviso eos invadunt, epulos cruore confundunt.—Orderic. Vital. in Duc.

AS. *gefeormian*, to devour.—Beowulf. The modern sense of *farm* arose by degrees. In the first place lands were let on condition of supplying the lord with so many nights' entertainment for his household. Thus the Sax. Chron. A.D. 775, mentions land let by the abbot of Peterborough, on condition that the tenant should annually pay £50, and *anes nihtes feorme*, one night's entertainment. This mode of reckoning constantly appears in Domesday-Book.

Reddet firmam trium noctium: i. e. 100 libr.

The inconvenience of payment in kind early made universal the substitution of a money payment, which was called *firma alba*, or *blanche ferme*, from being paid in silver or white money instead of victuals. Sometimes the rent was called simply *firma*, and the same name was given to the *farm*, or land from whence the rent accrued. *Dare*, or *ponere ad firmam*, to let on lease.

Farrier. Originally a blacksmith, one who shoes horses. It. *ferraro*, *ferratore*, a farrier, horse-smith.—Fl.; Fr. *fer de cheval*, a horse-shoe; *ferrer*, to shoe a horse.

To Farrow. Sw. *farre*, a boar; *faerria*, Dan. *fare*, to far-

row, or bring forth a litter of pigs. AS. *fearh*, Du. *varken*, a little pig. Lat. *verres*, a boar; Sp. *guarro*, -a, -illo, a boar, sow, pig. On the other hand, the Sw. *far-gallt*, a boar, G. *farre*, AS. *fear*, a bull, lead Ihre to derive the word from ON. *fara*, *samfarast*, to procreate, have intercourse with.

Farthing, Ferling. AS. *feorthling*, the fourth part of a coin, originally by no means confined to the case of a penny.

This yere the kynge—made a newe quyne as the nobylle, half nobylle, and *ferdyng-nobylle*.—Grey Friars' Chron. Cam. Soc.

Farthingale. Fr. *vertugade*, *verdugalle*, a fardingale.—Cot. Sp. *verdugado*, Ptg. *verdugada*, *averdugada*, a hooped petticoat, or stiffened support for spreading out the petticoats over the hips. The fashion seems to have come from the peninsula, and the name finds a satisfactory explanation in Sp., Ptg. *verdugo*, a rod or shoot of a tree, in Ptg. applied to a long plait or fold in a garment.—Roquete. Hence *averdugada* would signify a plaited petticoat in the same way in which from It. *falda*, a fold, we have *faldiglia*, any plaiting or puckering, also a saveguard that gentlewomen use to ride withal—Fl., a hoop-petticoat.—Altieri.

Fashion. Fr. *façon* (from Lat. *facere*, to make), the form or make of a thing.

Fast, Fasten. *Fast* is common to all the Teutonic and Scandinavian languages in the sense of firm, solid, unbroken, close-pressed. ON. *fasta-land*, the continent. Du. *vestinge*, a *fastness* or strong-hold, a place of unbroken defence; *veste der stadt*, the walls of the city.

To follow *fast* on another is to come close upon him, to come without leaving an interval, to follow quickly. Hence *fast*, rapid in succession, and more generally, rapid in motion. Goth. *fastan*, to hold, to keep; whence *to fast*, to keep from food. G. *fassen*, Du. *vatten*, to hold.

Fat. G. *fett*, ON. *feitr*.

Father. Sanscr. *pitri*, Gr. *πατηρ*, Lat. *pater*, G. *vater*, ON. *fadir*.

Fathom. AS. *faethm*, a bosom, embrace, whatever em-

braces or incloses, an expanse. *Ofer ealne foldan fæthm*; over all the expanse of the earth. ON. *fadma*, Dan. *fadme*, to embrace; ON. *fadmr*, bosom, embrace, the length one can reach with the two arms expanded. Sw. *en famn hō*, as much hay as can be held in the two arms. Du. *vadem*, the length of thread held out between the two arms, a fathom.—Kil. G. *faden*, a thread of certain length; thread in general.

The root seems to be G. *fassen*, Du. *vatten*, to hold.

Faucet. Fr. *faulset*, *fausset*, properly the short wooden pipe or mouthpiece that is inserted in a barrel for the purpose of drawing wine or beer, and is itself stopped with a plug or spigot. The origin is Fr. *faulser*, *fausser*, to make a failing, fault, or breach in anything, to transpierce. *Faussée*, a breach in a wall, a transpiercing; *faulser un ecu*, *une troupe*, &c., to pierce or strike through a shield, to charge through a troop, &c. A *fausset*, then, is radically a piercer, and accordingly the term clepsidra, given as the Latin for *fausset* in the Promptorium, is explained in the Ortus as the same with docillus, Anglicé a *percer* or a spygote. The expression of *forcing* a lock is probably a corruption of the Fr. *faulser*.

Fault. It. *falta*, a defect, want; Sp. *falta*, Fr. *faulste*, *faute*, defect, failing, omission, offence. According to Diez, from Lat. *fallere*, through a supposititious *fallitare*, Sp. *faltar*, It. *faltare*, to fail, to be wanting. But see Falter.

Faulchion. See Falchion.

Faulter. See Falter.

Fawn. The OFr. *faon*, *feon*, was applied to the young of animals in general, as of a lion, bear, dragon; *faoner*, *feoner*, to bring forth young, to lay eggs. Explained by Diez from Lat. *fætus*, through a derivative *fedon*, *feon*, as from *feta* (used by Virgil in the sense of sheep, properly breeding ewes), were formed Prov. *feda*, Piedm. *fea*, sheep. So from *fetus*, progeny, Walach. *fët*, child, *fatë*, daughter; *fëta*, to bear young; Sard. *fedu*, progeny; Swiss *fe*, son, *fede*, daughters.—Vocab. de Vaud.

Feal, Fealty. It. *fedele*, Fr. *féel*, from Lat. *fidelis*, faithful; Fr. *féelté*, fealty, fidelity.

Fear. AS. *fær*, fear, and as an adj. sudden, violent; *fær-cyle*, intense cold; *fær-cwealm*, *fær-death*, sudden death; *fær-lic*, sudden; *færinga*, suddenly, by chance. Du. *vaer*, fear, terror, danger; *vaer-lick*, terrible, dangerous; *vaeren*, to fear. ON. *fár*, danger; *fárlegr*, dangerous; *fár-siukr*, dangerously ill; *ferlegr*, hideous, frightful.

He felt him hevy and *ferly* sick.—R. Brunne.

And on the next when we were far from home,

A *fearly* chance (whereon alone to think

My hand now quakes and all my senses fail)

Gan us befall.—Gascoigne, Voyage to Holland.

And thet nes non *veorlich* wunder.—Ancren Riwle, 112.

Hence elliptically *ferly*, wonder.

Sw. *fara*, danger. *Lifs-fara*, danger of life, or as it might as well be translated, fear of life. *Der har ingen fara*, there is no danger, or there is no fear. OSw. *fara*, to fear.—Ihre. G. *fahr*, *gefahr*, danger. Fr. *effarer*, to scare, terrify, appall. The logical order would seem to be, what comes suddenly upon one, fear, danger. Ihre says that Sw. *fara*, to go, is applied to the production of misfortunes by magic art; *far-sot*, a sickness so produced; hence an epidemic, manifestly identical with AS. *fær-cwealm*.

Feasible. Fr. *faisible*, that may be done, from *faire*, to do.

Feat, Feature, Faitor. From Lat. *facere*, *factum*, was formed OFr. *faire*, *faict*, Mod. Fr. *fait*, made, done, a deed, fact, feat. Secondary derivatives are It. *fattura*, OFr. *faic-ture*, the making or workmanship of a thing, the lines or *features* by which it is distinguished; *faictis* (Lat. *facticus*, OE. *fetise*), made after the fashion of another, well made, well featured, neat, feat, handsome.—Cot. *Liqueurs fetisses*, made or compounded liquors.

The OFr. *faiteor*, *faiteur*, OE. *faitour*, properly only a maker or constructor (like Lat. *ingere*, and E. *forge*, which originally signified simply to make or form), acquired a bad

sense, and was applied to one who makes for an ill purpose, who makes his appearance or conduct other than it naturally would be. See To Feign. *Faytoure*, fictor, simulator; *faytoure* that feynyth sekeness for trowandise, vagius.—Pr. Pm.

To Fease, Feize, Pheeze. This word occurs in two main senses, the connection of which is by no means obvious, though it is impossible to treat them apart: 1, to whip, chastise, harass—Hal.; and, 2, to ravel out the end of a rope.

To *fease*, or *feag*, *virgis cædere*.—Skin. Fr. *fesser*, to whip; Prov. Dan. *fikke*, G. *fitzen*, Du. *veselen*, to whip a child, Du. *fijcken*, ferire.—Kil. Prov. E. *feak*, a sharp twitch or pull. For the identity of *fikke*, and *fitzen*, compare E. *tweak* and *twitch*.

The primary image seems to be the sound of switching with a light rod. Swiss *fausen*, *fitzen*, to switch, to reprehend, give a sharp reproof to; *fitzer*, rods for children; *fiseln*, to switch to and fro, to move to and fro with a light instrument, to fiddle, to write too fine and thin, or scrawl in writing, to rain fine and thin.—Stalder. Bav. *fiseln*, to fiddle or twiddle with the fingers as in undoing a knot, passing on the beads of a rosary or the like, to do light minute work; *fisl'arwet* (arbeit), fiddling work.—Schm. Pl. D. *fisseln*, to rain fine and thin, to ravel out threads; *fiss*, *fissel*, a thread, fibre.—Danneil. Swiss *fisel*, a thin, poor creature, loose hanging threads; *g'fiesel*, scrawl, writing too fine and thin; *fisern*, to ravel out, rain fine and thin, scrawl in writing, work in a piddling way, with too great attention to niceties; *fitzern*, to scrawl in writing; *fitzen*, a single thin stroke, or thread spun too fine.—Stalder. Du. *vese*, *vesel*, fibres, threads, straws; *veselinge der wortelen*, fibres of the roots; Prov. E. *fassings*, any hanging fibres of roots of plants.—Hal. *Fasyll* of a cloth, fractillus, villus.—Pr. Pm. I *fasyll* out as silke or velvet cloth, je raule; my sleeve is *fasyllled*, raelée.—Palsgr. Swiss *fätzen*, to ravel out; *fätzele*, hanging threads or tatters; E. *fassings*, hangings, tassels; *fatters*, tatters.—Hal. G. *fasen*, *faseln*, to ravel, fease.

To fease is also used in the sense of incite.

Those eager impes whom food-want *feaz'd* to fight amain.

Mirror for Mag. in Nares.

In this sense it may be from ON. *fysa*, to exhort, encourage, set on ; instigo, capere facio alium, calcar addo.—Gudm.

Feather. ON. *fiodur*, Sw. *fjäder*, Dan. *fjer*, Du. *veder*, *veer*, Pol. *pioro*, Bohem. *perj*, feathers. Gr. *πτερον*, a wing. Probably from Du. *vledern*, Bav. *fledern*, to flap, flutter, flitter. G. *fleder-wisch*, a feather-broom, goose's wing. A similar loss of the *l* is seen in E. *badger*, from Fr. *bladier* ; *bat* or *bak*, from *blatta*, *blacta* ; *fugleman*, from G. *flügelmann*, and in G. *fittich* or *flittich*, a wing. Bav. *flitschen*, to flap, flutter, or as a noun, the pinion of a wing.

Fee, Fief, Feudal. The importance of cattle in a simple state of society early caused an intimate connection between the notion of cattle and of money or wealth. Thus we have Lat. *pecus*, cattle ; *pecunia*, money ; and Goth. *faihu*, possessions, is identical with OHG. *fihu*, *fehu*, G. *vieh*, cattle, ON. *fe*, cattle, money, AS. *feoh*, cattle, riches, money, price, reward. Adopted into the Romance tongues the word became It. *fio*, Prov. *feu*, *fieu*, Fr. *fief*. When it received a Latin dress the introduction of a *d*, as in many other cases, to avoid the *hiatus*, produced the M. Lat. *feudum*, signifying the property in land distributed by the conqueror to his companions in arms, as a reward for their past services, and pledge for their rendering the like for the future. Hence the term *fee*, in E. law, for the entire estate in land ; *feoffment*, from Fr. *fieffer*, to convey the *fief*, or *fee*, to a new owner. *Fee* has also been appropriated by custom to certain money-payments.

Feeble. OFr. *floibe*, *flebe*, *fleble*, Gris. *fleivel*, It. *fievole*, Fr. *foible*. The common derivation from Lat. *flebilis*, lamentable, is unsatisfactory.

In words not far removed from a representative origin the preservation of parallel forms with a radical *p* and *k*, or *b* and *g*, is very common. Now we have E. *flag*, to grow limber,

decay, wither—B.; Fr. *flaque*, weak, feeble, faint, flaggy.—Cot. In the same way we pass from the image of a flapping sheet to the sense of want of stiffness in Fr. *flappi* (in a flapping condition), faded—c. nouv. nouv.; *flappe*, soft, faded, over-ripe—Gloss. Genevois; E. *flabby*, soft, tending to fall together; Fr. *flebe*, *fleve*, *flewe*—Pat. de Champ., Du. *flaauw*, weak, feeble; Prov. *aflebir*, *afeblir*, to weaken; Lang. *fibla*, *fipla*, *fepli*, to yield, bend together, give way, become soft, lose courage.—Dict. Castr.

To Feed. See Food.

To Feel. AS. *felan*, G. *fühlen*, Du. *voelen*, to feel. ON. *fialla*, to touch softly with the palm of the hand. Thar hafa hagar hendur *umfiallad*, skilful hands have touched that; it is a work of art.—Hald. *Fiall*, a hill, also the prominences in the palm of the hand between the fingers, in which the sense of touch is especially seated.

To Feign, Feint. Lat. *fingere*, to form, frame, make, contrive, pretend. Fr. *feindre*, to feign, and from the past ptep. *feint*, E. *feint*, a pretence. In like manner Mod. Gr. *καμνω*, to do, to make; *καμονομαι*, to feign, pretend; *καμωτης*, a maker, a dissembler.

Fell. Goth. *filli*, ON. *fell*, *felldr*, Du. *vel*, Lat. *pellis*, skin.

To Fell. See Fall. *To fell* a seam, to turn it down, is Gael. *fill*, fold, wrap, plait; Sw. *fall*, a fold, a hem, *falla*, to hem.

Fell, Felon. It. *fello*, cruel, moody, murderous—Fl.; Fr. *felle*, cruel, fierce, untractable; *felon*, cruel, rough, untractable; *felonie*, anger, cruelty, treason, any such heinous offence committed by a vassal against his lord whereby he is worthy to lose his estate.—Cot. Diez rejects the derivation from Lat. *fel*, gall, but his suggestion from OHG. *fillo*, a skinner, scourger, executioner, is not more satisfactory. The true origin is probably to be found in the Celtic branch. W. *gwall*, defect; Bret. *gwall*, bad, wicked, defect, fault, crime, damage; *gwall-ober*, to do ill; *gwalla*, to injure. In the same language *fall*, bad, wicked, ill; *fallaat*, to make

worse, to weaken ; *fallakr*, wicked, villain ; *fallaen*, weakness, fainting ; *fallenter*, wickedness, malice, malignity ; *falloni*, perfidy, treachery ; *fallout*, or *fellout*, to fail, be wanting. Gael. *feall*, deceive, betray, fail, treason, treachery ; *feallan*, a felon, traitor ; *feall-duine*, a worthless man ; *feall-leigh*, a quack doctor ; *fealltair*, a traitor, villain.

Felly, Fellow. G. *felge*, Du. *velghe*, *rad-velghe*, the crooked pieces which compose the circumference of a wheel.

Fellow. OE. *felaw*, ON. *felagi*, a partner in goods ; *sam-fie-lag-skap*, partnership, a laying together of goods, from *fé*, money, goods, and *lag*, order, society, community. *At leggja lag vid einn*, to enter into partnership with him. *Hönum fylgdi kona at lagi*, a woman accompanied him as concubine. So *fisk-lagi*, a partner in fishing, *brod-lagi*, a partner at meals, a companion ; Sw. *seng-laga*, a bed-fellow. Pl. D. *gelag*, a company of drinkers ; *lages-broer*, *gelages-broer*, a boon companion.

Here now make y the
Myn owne *felow* in al wise,
Of worldly good and merchandise.

Child of Bristowe, Lydgate.

Felt, Filter. G. *filz*, Du. *vilt*, It. *felze*, felt cloth made by working wet wool together. *Felzata*, the stuff of which a barge's tilt is made ; *feltro*, a felt, felt hat, felt cloak.—Fl. Fr. *feutre*, felt, also a filter, a piece of felt, or thick woollen cloth to strain things through.—Cot.

Pol. *pils'c'*, felt ; Bohem. *plst*, *plstenice*, a felt hat. Gr. *πιλος*, felt, or anything made of felt ; *πιλεω*, *πιλωω*, to make into felt, compress, thicken ; Lat. *pileus*, a felt hat or cap ; Russ. *voilok*, felt ; It. *follare*, to felt or thicken ; *folto*, thick, close ; *foltrelo*, as *feltro*, a little felt—Fl. ; Lat. *fullo*, a thickener of cloth. The invention of felt would probably be made among pastoral nations at an exceedingly early period, and the name would most likely be transmitted with the invention. The resemblance to several words of similar meaning may be accidental. Lat. *pilus*, hair ; *villus*, a lock,

shaggy hair; Fin. *willa*, wool; W. *gwallt*, Gael. *falt*, hair of the head.

Female. Fr. *femelle*, from Lat. *femina*. The form of the word has been unconsciously altered in E. to bring it in relationship to male, with which it has no real connection. *Male* and *female* were formerly written *maule* and *femelle*. The designation of a woman is most likely to be taken from the characteristic of child-bearing, typified by the womb or belly, which are often confounded under a single name. The Lap. *waimo* signifies the heart or intestines, while in Fin. it signifies a woman; *waimoinen*, womanly, feminine. Sc. *wame*, *waim*, *weam*, the womb, belly; *wamyt*, pregnant.—Jam.

Fen. ON. *fen*, a morass; *fen-votr*, thoroughly wet. Goth. *fani*, mud. The OE. *fen* was also used in the sense of mud, filth.

Fend, Fender, Fence. From Fr. *defendre*, to forbid, defend, protect; *defense*, prohibition, protection, fence. A similar omission of the particle *de* in the adoption of a Fr. word is seen in the *rout* of an army, from Fr. *deroute*.

The art of *fencing* or sword-playing was termed the science of *defence*, as Fr. *s'escrimer*, to fence, from G. *schirm*, protection, shelter.

The *fence-months* were those in which it was unlawful to chase in the forests, from *defense* in the sense of prohibition.

Fenowed, Vinewed. Mouldy, musty. AS. *finie*, *gefinegod*, decayed; Du. *vinnig*, rancid, mouldy, avaricious. Gael. *fineag*, *fionag*, a mite, a miser. The primary meaning of *fenowed* would thus be moth or mite-eaten, then mouldy, corrupt. W. *gwiddon*, mites, small particles of what is dried, or rotted; *gwiddonog*, mity, rotten.

Fere. AS. *gefera*, a companion, one who *fares* or goes with one.

Ferly. Wonder. See Fear.

Fern. Du. *vaeren*, *vaeren-kruyd*. Probably named from the reputed use of the seed in magical incantations, being supposed to confer the power of going invisible.

Fougère (fern), plante dont se servent les pretendus sorciers.—Vocab. de Vaud.

The Sw. verb *fara*, to go, as Ihre remarks, is specially applied to events produced by diabolic art. *Far-sot*, a sickness produced by incantation, thence an epidemic. AS. *fær-death*, *fær-cwealme*, sudden death. Du. *vaerende-wiif*, a witch, enchantress; Sc. *fare-folkis*, fairies.

Ferrel, Ferule. Two words are here confounded.

1. A *ferrel* or *verril*, Fr. *virole*, an iron ring put about the end of a staff, &c., to keep it from riving.—Cot. *Virer*, to veer or turn round.

2. It. *ferula*, Fr. *ferule*, a rod or palmer used for correction in schools. Lat. *ferula*, a bamboo, cane, rod, switch.

Ferret. 1. Spun silk and riband woven from it. It. *fioretto*, Fr. *fleuret*, coarse ferret-silk—Fl.; floret-silk.—Cot. G. *florett*, the outer envelop of the silk-cod, flirt or flurt-silk, ferret-silk, ferret. *Florett-band*, a ferret riband.—Kütt. n.

2. It. *furetto*, *feretto*, Fr. *furet*, G. *frette*, *frett-wiesel*, a ferret, an animal used in hunting rabbits or rats in holes otherwise inaccessible.

It is commonly supposed that the name of the animal has given rise to the verb signifying to poke in holes and corners, to search out. It. *ferettare*, *furettare*, to ferret or hunt in holes, to grope or fumble—Fl.; Fr. *fureter*, to search, hunt, bould out, spy narrowly into every hole and corner.—Cot. It seems to me far more likely that the ferret (exclusively a tame animal) is named from the purpose for which it is kept, viz. for rooting or poking in holes for rabbits or vermin. The G. *frettwiesel* would signify a weasel kept for the purpose designated by the verb *fretten*. Now we have Prov. *fretar*, Fr. *frotter*, Bav. *fretten*, to rub, to move to and fro over a surface. Moreover, *fretten* is identified with Prov. E. *froat*, Du. *wroeten*, by the common use of the three in the peculiar sense of to drudge, to earn with pains and difficulty. *Wroeten* is also to poke the fire, to poke or root in the ground as a pig with his snout. The same train of thought

is found in Prov. *fregar*, It. *fregare*, to rub, *frugare*, to rub, to pinch and spare miserably, to grope, to fumble, *furegare* (for *ferugare*), to fumble or grope for, to sweep an oven. And as *fregare*, *frugare* give rise to *furegare* by the insertion of an *e* (as in *umberella* for *umbrella*), so *fretten*, *frotter*, *wroeten*, are converted by a similar change into It. *ferettare*, (*ferutare*) *furetare*.

The strongest objection to the foregoing explanation is Fr. *furon*—Pat. de Champ., Sp. *huron*, a ferret. But *furegare*, *furettare*, to poke, grope, or search out, have so much the appearance of diminutives from a simple *furare*, that *furon* may well have been formed from that hypothetical form in the same way as It. *furegone* from *furegare*, and with the same sense of poker, searcher-out.

Ferry. See Fare.

Fers. The Queen at Chess.—Chaucer. OFr. *fierce*, *fierche*, *fierge*, from Pers. *ferz*, a general. The confusion of *fierge* with *vierge* may perhaps have led to the alteration of the Fr. designation to Dame, or Reine, E. Queen.

Fescue. A small straw used as a pointer in spelling. Fr. *festu*, It. *festuca*, a straw.

To Fester. To putrefy, corrupt.—B. Wall. *s'éfister*, se corrompre, s'empuanter; dialect of Aix *fiesen*, to begin to smell disagreeably—Grandg.; Pl. D. *fistrig*, fusty, ill-smelling, as a close chamber.—Danneil.

Festoon. Fr. *feston*, It. *festone*, any kind of great wreath, garland, or chaplet made of boughs, leaves, or flowers, much used in Italy on their church-doors at the celebration of their feasts.—Fl.

To Fetch. 1. *Fetchyn*, or *fettyn*, affero.—Pr. Pm. AS. *feccan*, *fettan*, *fetigean*. Fris. *fetje*, *fetgje*, to seize.—Outzen. Sw. *fatta*, G. *fassen*, to seize; Bav. *fessen*, to bring home; *korn*, *wein fessen*, to get in the harvest, vintage. “He’s married a wife, and he’s *fessen* her hame.” ON. *at fá* (*eg fæ*, *feck*, *hefi fengid*), to get.

2. *Fetch*, a trick.

"Twas Justice Bramble's *fetch* to get the wench.

Bav. *fätzen*, to jest, play tricks, jeer one with words or tricks.—Schmeller. G. *fatzen*, *faxen*, tricks. The radical image consists of rapid action to and fro, represented by forms like *fick-fack*, *fitsch-fatsch*, &c. See Fidget.

Fetch, Fetch-candle. The apparition of one who is alive.—Hal. Fetch-lights, fetch-candles, corpse-candles, or dead-men's candles, are appearances seen at night, as of candles in motion, supposed to be in attendance on a ghostly funeral, and to portend the death of some one in the neighbourhood.—Brand's Popular Superstitions. The superstition obviously agrees with the notion of the Will o' the wisp or ignis fatuus, which is known in Holland by the name of *Dood-keerse*, death-candle, or dead-man's candle.

The name might plausibly be explained as if the apparition were something sent to *fetch* the fated person to the other world, but probably it has a more ancient origin than would be indicated by such a derivation. The *Vætt* in Scandinavian mythology is a kind of goblin supposed to dwell in mounds and desert places, and the ignis fatuus is called in Norway *Vætte-lys*, the *Vætt's* candle, the identity of which with the Pembrokeshire Fetch-light, or Fetch-candle, can hardly be doubted.

Fetlock. The hair that grows behind on a horse's feet.—B. Now generally applied to the joint on which the hair in question grows. We should naturally resolve the word into *foot-lock*, in accordance with Sw. *huf-skægg*, hoof-beard; but Swiss *fiesloch*, *fisloch*, Du. *vitlok*, *vitslok* (Halma in v. *fanon*), the pastern of a horse, lead in another direction. Pl. D. *fiss*, fine thread, fibres—Danneil; Swiss *fisel*, *gefisel*, loose, unravelled threads hanging from a garment, also the fetlock or long hair growing on the pastern.—Stalder. See to Feaze.

Fetter. AS. *feotur*, *fæter*, Du. *veter*, ON. *fiöt*, *fjötr*, shackles, bonds. Distinct from AS. *fetel*, ON. *fetill*, G. *fessel*, a girdle, thong, belt, although G. *fessel* has also acquired the sense of *fetter*. ON. *fiötra*, impede; N. *fjetra*, applied to

the act of hunters, who are supposed to stay by charms the flight of the beast they are pursuing; literally, to fix to his footsteps, to set fast, to render immoveable. ON. *fet*, Dan. *fjed*, Sw. *fjät*, footstep. Lat. *impedire*, to hinder; *pedica*, Gr. *πεδη*, a shackle; *πεδαω*, to hinder, to stop. *Νηα θοην επεδης' ενι ποντω*, stopped the swift ship in the sea.

To Fettle. To set in order, to repair anything that is broken or defective, to set about anything; *fettle*, good condition, proper repair. Perhaps the fundamental idea is that of binding up, binding together, from AS. *fetel*, a girdle, Sw. *faetill*, a girdle, band, handle of a sword, the equivalent of G. *fessel*, a thong, from *fassen*, to hold. Thus *fettle* is explained by Coles, *se accingere ad aliquid*.

Nor list he now go whistling to the car,
But sells his team and *fettleth* to the war.—Hall in Nares.

—girds himself to the war. *To fettle to*, to go about a business—B., to buckle to. ON. *fiötla*, nodare et renodare; *fiötlar*, nooses, snares.—Hald.

The Scottys into gud aray
Togyddyr knyt thaim, apertly
Tuk the feld and manlykly
Fetlyt wyth thare fays in fycht.—Wyntoun in Jam.

On the other hand *fettle* is often used in a sense which leads in a totally different direction. It is applied to the light work required to finish the preparations of a thing.

Swift desires the footman, when he knows his master to be most busy, to “come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room.” Here it seems to agree with ON. *fiatl*, actus levis, frivolus, fiddling action; *fiatla*, to fumble—Hald.; *fitla*, modicum tango vel apparo—Gudm.; leviter digitos admovere; *fitla vid*, leviter attingere—Hald.; N. *fitla*, to labour at a thing one cannot get right, as in untying a knot—Aasen; Pl. D. *fiseln*, to pass the fingers gently over; *fisseln*, to bustle about in cleaning; *fissel-mäken* (fettle-maid), an under housemaid.—Brem. Wtb.

Feud. OHG. *giféhida*, Goth. *fiathva*, enmity, from Goth.

fian, AS. *fian*, *fean*, to hate. G. *fehđ*, *fehde*, AS. *fæhth*, M. Lat. *faida*, the revenge pursued by the relations of a murdered man, and the legitimate state of warfare ensuing thereon. "Vindicta parentum, quod *faidam* dicimus."—Duc. AS. *fæhth-bote*, the sum paid to the relations of the murdered man to make up a feud. Du. *veede*, *vied*, *veete*, *vee*, hatred, quarrel.—Kil.

Fever. Fr. *fièvre*, Lat. *febris*. From the notion of shivering. Bav. *fibern*, *fippern vor zorn*, *vor begierde*, to tremble with anger or desire.—Schm. Lat. *vibro*, E. *quiver*, are closely related.

Feverfew. An herb good against fevers.—B. Lat. *febrifuga*, from *fugare*, to put to flight.

Few. Goth. *favs*, pl. *favai*, little, few; Icel. *fár*, *fá*, *fátt*, OHG. *foho*, AS. *feawa*, Lat. *paucus*.

Fewel. Mid. Lat. *focale* (from *focus*, hearth, fire), OFr. *fouaille*, supply of wood for the fire, or right of cutting it. "Et sunt spinæ crescentes in Lonedon pro *focali*."—Mon. Angl. in Duc. In like manner *fouage*, *fouée*, from *focagium*, *focata*.

Fewterer. One who had charge of the dogs of chase. It. *veltro*, a greyhound; Fr. *vaultre*, a boar-hound; *vaultrey*, a kennel of *vautres*.

Fib. An euphemism for a lie. It. *fiabbare*, to sing merry tunes and idle songs, as nurses do in rocking their children, also to tell flim-flam tales.—Fl. *Fabbin*, flattering.—Craven Gloss. *Fible-fable*, nonsense.—Hal. Compare Pol. *bajka*, a nursery tale, a lie.

To Fey. To cleanse meadows, ponds, &c.—B. G. *fegen*, to cleanse, scour, sweep.

Fickle. AS. *ficol*, versipellis, inconstans, vacillating; G. *ficken*, to move quickly to and fro. See Fidget.

Fiddle. G. *fiedel*, Du. *vedele*, *vele*—Kil., OHG. *fidula*, M. Lat. *vitula*, Prov. *viula*, It. *viola*, and thence the dim. *violin*. The designation is taken from the light rapid movement of the bow to and fro upon the strings. See Fidge.

To Fidge, Fidget. To make light involuntary movements, to be unable to keep still. To *fidge* about, to be continually moving up and down.—B. Swiss *fitschen*, to flutter to and fro, jump up and down; whence children are called *fitsch*, *fitschli*. *Fitzen*, to switch with a rod.—Stalder. Prov. E. to *fig*, to fidget about.—Hal. Swiss *figgen*, to rub, shove, or move to and fro, to fidget. Sc. *fike*, to be restless, to be in a constant state of trivial motion; *fick-facks*, minute, troublesome pieces of work; OE. *fykyn*, or *fiskyn* about in idleness, vagor.—Pr. Pm. Du. *ficken*, *fickelen*, to whip, to switch, *fick-facken*, factitare, agitare.—Kil. G. *fick-facken*, to fidget, move about without apparent end, to play tricks.—Kütt. *Ficken*, to make short quick movements, to rub to and fro.—Sanders. Bav. *ficken*, *figken*, to switch with a rod, make short quick movements to and fro; *figkeln*, to play on the fiddle; *figkel-bogen*, a fiddle-bow. “*Figela*, fidel; *figelator*, fidelär.”—Schm. Swiss *fiselen*, *fieseln*, to switch to and fro, to fiddle about a thing, work in a trifling manner, under the appearance of business, do nothing; *fisel-bogen*, a fiddle-bow; *fiseler*, one who strums on a stringed instrument.—Stalder. To *fissle*, to fidget—Hal.; to bustle.—Jam. Pl. D. *vise-vase*, empty talk—Brem. Wtb.; Du. *wisje-wasje*, trifling.—Père Marin in v. *beuzeling*. E. *fiddle-faddle*, trifling work, nonsensical talk. Bav. *fitschel-fatscheln*, to run tattling about.

The occurrence of these reduplications, as *fick-fack*, *fiddle-faddle*, &c., with or without a variation in the vowel, is always evidence of a short descent from direct imitation. In the present instance the original image, or sound intended to be represented, is that made by a switch or some light instrument in rapid movement, and from the attempts to represent the sound are derived words which are figuratively applied to light trifling or inconstant action, tricks, purposeless talk.

Fie! An interjection of disapprobation, G. *pfui!* W. *ffi!* The origin is the act by which we are instinctively led to defend ourselves against a bad smell, viz. shutting the passage

through the nose and expelling the breath through the screwed-up mouth and protruded lips. Sp. *pu!* exclamation of disgust at a bad smell; *fu!* interjection of disgust.—Neumann.

Fief. See Fee.

Field. G. *feld*, Du. *veld*, the open country, soil, plain, level country. ON. *völlr*, field, meadow; Sw. *wall*, grassy soil, meadow, plain; *walla sig* (of the soil), to cover itself with a sward of turf. Prov. Dan. *falle*, the green sward, land lying in grass that has to be ploughed; *fald*, an inclosed portion of cultivated soil, field of rye or potatoes. Sc. *fale*, *feal*, any grassy part of the surface of the ground; *fail-dyke*, a turf wall. Gael. *fàl*, a sod. W. *gwellt*, grass.

Field-fare. A kind of thrush. AS. *fealo-for*, from *fealo*, yellowish, fallow-coloured.

Fiend. Goth. *fijands*, *fiands*, G. *feind*, enemy, from Goth. *fijan*, *fian*, to hate. ON. *fiandi*, a hater, enemy, the devil.

Fierce. Fr. *feroce*, Lat. *ferox*.

Fife. G. *pfeife*, It. *piffaro*, Fr. *fifre*. Like Lat. *pipire*, Gr. *πιπιζειν*, E. *peep*, *pipe*, from the representation of a shrill note.

Fifteen, Fifty. See Five.

Figary, Fegary, Vagary. As Sc. *figmaleery*, a temporary fancy, a whim. Formed from the verb *fig*, to move to and fro, on the same principle on which a *fad*, a whim, is formed from *fiddle-faddle*, representing trifling action, action to and fro with a light instrument. See Fidget.

Fight. AS. *feoht*, *fyht*, G. *fecht*, fight. Swiss *fechten*, *fichten*, to haste, to struggle; Sw. *fika*, to pursue with eagerness, ardently desire, strive for; *fikt*, earnest endeavour.

Han stod emot then Lithurgium
Med alla *fikt*.

He opposed the Liturgy with all his might. Prov. E. *fick*, to struggle or fight with the legs, as a child in a cradle.—Grose. Norse *fikta mæ haandom*, to throw the hands about as if

striking.—Aasen. The radical idea thus seems the throwing about the hands and arms. See Fidget.

Filberd. Quasi *fill-beard*, a kind of nut which just fills the cup made by the beards of the calyx. In an ordinary hasel the nut projects to a considerable distance beyond the beard.

To Filch. To steal small matters. Swiss *Flöke*, subducere, clam auferre.—Idioticon Bernense in Deutsch. Mundart. N. *pilka*, Sc. *pilk*, to pick. “She has *pilkit* his pouch.”—Jam. N. *plikka*, to pluck.

File. 1. OHG. *vihila*, *figila*, from *figen*, to rub.—Schwenck. But Bohem. *pila*, a saw; *pilnyk*, a file; *piliti*, to saw, to file.

2. *File*, in the sense of rank, order, is from Lat. *filum*, a thread, Fr. *fil*, a thread, line, streak, rank, course, row.—Cot.

Filigree. Formerly *filigrain*. Evelyn in the Fop’s Dictionary describes *filgrained* work as “whatever is made of silver wire-work.”—R. Sp. *filigrana*, a kind of work in which the entire texture or *grain* of the material is made up of twisted gold or silver wire, from *filo*, wire, and *grano*, the grain or direction of the fibres of wood or other fibrous matters.—Neumann.

To Fill, Full. The primary meaning of *fill* seems to be to pour liquids, in which the G. *füllen* is still used. *Wein in ein karaffe füllen*, to decant. *Ein fass wein auf flässchen füllen*, to bottle wine. The connection with the notion of fullness is obvious. Lith. *pillu*, *pilti*, to pour, pour into, fill full; *pilnas*, full; showing that the radical meaning of Lat. *implere* must be to pour into, whence *plenas*, identical with Lith. *pilnas*, full.

Fillet. 1. Fr. *filet* (dim. of *fil*, thread), a little thread, string, or twist; whence a *fillet*, a hair-lace, or ribbon to tie up the hair.

2. The Fr. *filet* is also the band of flesh which lies along under the backbone of animals, *filet de bœuf*, *de veau*. When served at table, however, the *filet de bœuf* appears as a solid lump without bone, whence perhaps the fillet of veal may have been so named, as being a similar boneless lump, although

taken from a different part of the animal. It may however be from being bound together by a fillet or bandage.

Fillip. A phip, flip, or flirt with the fingers, from an imitation of the sound.

Filly. See Foal.

Film, Flimsy. AS. *film*, a skin, *fylmen*, a membrane. Fris. *filmel*, *filmene*, the skin of the body.—Richthofen. W. *pilen*, cuticle, rind; *pilio*, to peel; *pilionen*, a thin peel, a film.

Flimsy, of the nature of a film. Prov. Dan. *flems*, the skin on boiled milk; *flims*, *flimse*, small bits of skin in milk.

Filter. See Felt.

Filth. See Foul.

Fimble. G. *femel*, *femel-hanf*, *fimmel*, the male plants of hemp which are soonest ripe, and have to be picked out by hand from among the female, left to ripen their seed. The larger and stronger growth of the seed-bearing plants probably led to their being called in England *carl*, or *male-hemp*, and this perhaps has led to the supposition that *fimble* is a corruption of *female*, as the word is commonly explained. The real signification is the act of picking out the early ripe plants, which is termed *fimmeln* in G., and *fémeler* in the North of France, while the plants so picked out are called *fémeles*.—Hécart. The Du. *fmelen*, or *femelen*, is applied to any light action with the fingers, to tease wool, flax, or hemp, to trifle, *gesticulari digitis, frustra factitare rem frivolam*. *Femel*, *cannabis brevior, discerpta, convulsa, linum carptum, vulsum*.—Kil. The verb is a dim. of Fris. *fample*, to grasp at anything with the hands—Outzen; Sw. *famla*, to grope. See Famble. *To fimble*, to touch lightly and frequently with the ends of the fingers.—Forby. ON. *fipla*, Prov. Dan. *fiple*, to touch with the fingers, to handle.

Fin. AS. *finna*, Dan. *finne*, Lat. *pinna*, a feather, or fin. Probably from the sharp spines in such fins as those of a perch. Du. *vimme*, *vinne*, *vlimme*, *pinna*, *squama et arista*.—Kil. *Vlieme*, the spine or fin of a fish, beard of corn, lancet.

Bret. *flemm*, goad, sting of an insect. G. *finne*, top of a mountain, point of a hammer, fin of a fish.

Finch, Spink. G. *finke*, Lat. *fringilla*, *frigilla*, a small bird, from a representation of the chirp; *fringutire*, *frigutire*, to chirp or twitter. It. *frinco*, *frinsone*, *frusone*, Fr. *frinson*, *pinson*, a spink or chaffinch. The loss or insertion of the *r* in a like situation in imitative words is very common. Compare Lat. *fricare*, to rub, with G. *ficken*, to move to and fro.

To Find. G. *finden*, *fand*, *gefunden*. ON. *finna*.

Fine, Finance. In the forensic language of the middle ages the Lat. *finis* was specially applied to the termination of a suit, and *finalis dies*, *finale judicium*, *finalis concordia*, were respectively the day of trial, the judicial decision, or the agreement by which the suit was terminated. *Finis* by itself is frequently used for the settlement of a claim by composition or agreement, as by Matthew Paris in the Life of H. III. "Clanculo captus fuit, et tacito facto *fine*, interpositis fide et juramentis et chartis, caute dimissus."—Dict. Etym. "Quod illi cognoscentes et malum timentes acceperunt consilium inter se ut si quo modo possent fædus cum Imperatore componerent, dicentes, Nullum ulterius ab eo *finem* habebimus (we shall get no further terms from him), sed junctus Romanis omnes nos de partibus illis expellet."—Duc. The clergy and females who held in capite, having been summoned to London to pass over with the king on military duty into France, it was announced, "quod archiepiscopi, &c., servitium domino regi debentes possent *facere finem* pro eodem (might compound for it) si vellent."—Bart. Cotton. p. 324. It was then transferred to the money paid as the price of settlement, and Lat. *finare*, *finire*, Fr. *finer*, were used in the sense of paying an exaction or composition. "Omnes vero plagæ aut feritæ—quæ evenerint—sicut supra decretum est *finiantur*," shall be compounded for.—Duc. "Lui dit qu'il ne le laisserait point aller jusqu'à ce qu'il eust *finé* a luy, et force luy fut *finer* au chevalier à cinq cens livres."—Joinville.

Soixante mile doubles vous ferai amener
Se parmi ceste *fin* vous me volez quitter.

Chron. Duguesclin, 13627.

Hence *fine* in E. and the derivative *finance* in Fr. were used in the sense of an exaction or compulsory payment. Monstrelet informs us that Jacques Cœur was made prisoner, "pource qu'il a extorqué indeuement plusieurs grands *finances* sur le pays du Roi, tant en Languedoc, Languedouy, comme ailleurs." The name of *finance* was subsequently extended to all monies levied on the people for the behoof of the royal treasure or revenue.

Fine. G. *fein*, It. *fino*, Fr. *fin*. Diez adheres to the derivation from Lat. *finitus*, finished, perfect, and in confirmation cites Prov. *clin* from *clinatus*, Sp. *cuerdo* from *cordatus*, *manso* from *mansuetus*. "Quod excellentem vel optimum gradum bonitatis obtinet *finum* vel *finissimum* vulgariter appellatur."—Johan. à S. Geminiano in Duc.

A more probable origin may be found in W. *gwyn*, white, fair, pleasant; Gael. *fionn*, white, fair, fine, pleasant, sincere, true; ON. *fína*, to polish, to cleanse, *fínn*, bright, polished. The idea of white passes readily to that of pure, unsullied, unmixed, as in *fine gold*, on the one hand, or to that of brilliancy, or showiness, as in *fine clothes*, on the other. The sense of small, delicate may arise from the application of the term to fabrics where smallness of parts is an excellence, or it may be a separate word, from W. *main*, slender, fine, thin, small (Lat. *minor*, Fr. *menu*, *mince*); *lliain main*, fine linen; *diod fain*, small beer. It must be observed that the Gael. *fionn* is also used in the sense of small.

Finical, Finikin. Du. *fijnkens*, perfecté, concinné, bellé.—Kil. Hence *finikin*, particular in dress, trifling.—Craven Gloss. *Finical*, over-refined, effeminate.

Finger. Goth. *figgrs*, Fris. *fenger*, *fanger*. From the equivalent of G. *fangen*, to seize, the change of vowel from *a* to *i* perhaps indicating the light action of a finger.

Fir, Furze. G. *föhre*, ON. *fura*, E. *fir* is the general name

of trees with needle-shaped leaves. Then from the sharp spines, which are the only apparent representatives of leaves in a plant of wholly different nature, the name of *firres* or *firs* was given to the bush now called *furze* or *gorse*.

Fire. G. *feuer*, ON. *fyr*, *fur*, Gr. *πυρ*.

Firk. Any smart movement with a light object, as a blow with a switch, a jerk.

—As tumblers do, when betwixt every feat
They gather wind by *firking* up their breeches.

A *firk* of law, a trick of law; a *firk* of piety, a sudden fit of piety. To *firk*, to beat, to whip.—B.

The origin is a representation of the sound made by a blow with a switch. Fr. *fric-frac*, mot dont le peuple se sert pour exprimer un bruit qu'on fait en frappant à droit et à gauche.—Trevoux. AS. *frician*, to dance. As *jerk* varies with *jert*, so *firk* may be considered as the representative of It. *ferza*, *sferza*, a whip, and may also explain Lat. *virga*, a rod. Other representations of the same original image are *fick*, *flick*, *flirk* (Du. *vlercken*, to flirt), *flirt*, all signifying short rapid movements to and fro, from the sound of a blow with a switch or light implement.

Firkin. A diminutive from *four*; a vessel holding nine gallons, the fourth part of a barrel of thirty-six gallons. Compare Sc. *firlot*, a measure containing a fourth part of a boll of meal.

First. What is most to the fore, most in front. ON. *fyrir*, *fyrir*, for, before; *fyrri* (comparative), first of two; *fyrstr* (superl.), in front of all, first. Lith. *pirm*, before, *pirmas*, first; Lat. *præ*, before, *primus*, first.

Firth. See Frith.

Fish. 1. Goth. *fisks*, Lat. *piscis*, W. *pysg*, Gael. *iasg*, Gr. *ἰχθῦς*.

2. Counters at cards. From Fr. *ficher*, to fix, the n. *fiche* is used for a gardener's dibble, for the iron pegs used to mark distances in surveying, for branches stuck in the ground to mark positions in setting out a camp; *fiche* or *fichet*, the

peg used in marking at cribbage or the like. Hence, in defiance of etymology, the term was transferred to the loose counters which serve to mark the state of the game at cards, and was adopted in E. under the form of *fish*.

To Fisk. To run about hastily and heedlessly.—B. A word of similar formation to *fig*, *fidge*, *firk*, *whisk*. Sw. *fjaska*, to fidget.

Fist. OE. *fust*, G. *faust*, the hand used as an instrument of striking. Swiss *fausten*, *fuusten*, to beat with fist or stick; W. *ffusto*, to beat; *ffust-fa*, a beating, a boxing match; *ffust*, a flail; Lat. *fustis*, a stick; Bret. *fusta*, to give a sound thrashing.

To Fit. Fr. *faict*, *fait*, wrought, fashioned [for a purpose]; *faictis*, made according to, neat, feat, comely; *faictissement*, neatly, featly, trimly, fitly.—Cot. Reficio, to again-stable, or to *refete*; *refecyd*, or *refetyd*, refectus.—Pr. Pm. *Afaited* a mes mains à bataille, he *fitted* my hands to war.—Livre des Rois. Du. *vitten*, convenire, quadrare, accommodare.—Kil.

Fit. 1. A portion of music or of song, a canto. AS. *fit-tian*, to sing. *Feond on fitte*, exulting in song.—Cædm. *Nu ic fitte gen ymb fisca cynn*, now I will sing again concerning the races of fish.

2. An attack of pain or illness, an intermittent period. It. *fitta*, *trafitta*, a thrust, a stab, a sharp intermittent pain.—Altieri. From *figgere*, *trafiggere*, to pierce.

Perhaps, however, on the whole a more probable origin may be It. *fiata*, OFr. *fiede*, *foiz*, intermittent period, turn, time. “Deu—sa grace abanduned tuz jurs as bons e par *fiedes* as mals,” and by fits to the bad.—St. Bernard. “Tierce *fiede* Samuel apela e tierce *feiz* à Hely returna.”—Livre des Rois. In the Liber Albus *foythe*, *foitz*. Compare OFr. *respoitier*, E. *respite*.

The most obvious type of recurrent action would be found in the breath, It. *fiato*, from Lat. *flatus*.

Fitchet, Fitchew. Fr. *fissau*, a polecat. Du. *visse*, *fisse*,

vitsche, putorius, mustelæ genus valde putidum.—Kil. Wal. *s'éfister*, s'empuanter.—Grandg. Fr. *vesseur*, a fyster, a stinking fellow.—Cot.

Fitters. Fragments, splinters.

“Cast them upon the rocks and splitted them *all to fitters*.”

North's Plutarch.

“Only their bones and ragged *fitters* of their clothes remained.”

Coryat in Nares.

Fitters, *fatters*, *tatters*.—Craven Gloss. The idea of breaking to bits is commonly expressed by words signifying violent shaking, which are themselves taken in the first instance from the representation of a broken, quivering sound. Thus, from *shiver*, to shake, we have *shivers*, fragments; and Dickens in the “*Haunted House*” uses *dithers* in the same sense, “all shaken to dithers.” The Du. *schetteren*, to laugh loud, to make a rattling noise (*schetteringhe*, sonus vibrans, fragor, sonus fragosus, modulatio—Kil.), is identical with E. *shatter*, *scatter*. The Sp. *quebrar*, to break (Port. *quebro*, a shake or quaver of the voice), corresponds to E. *quiver*, Lat. *vibrare*, Bav. *fibern*, *fippern*, to shake, tremble. The E. *titter*, representing the broken sound of suppressed laughter, leads through the G. *zittern*, to tremble, to E. *tatter*, a fragment. In like manner the Swiss *fitzern*, to titter, seems related to E. *fitter*, *fatter*, Swiss *fâtzete*, *gefâtz*, *tatters*, *verfâtzen*, to tear to bits, wear to *tatters*. See Flinders.

Five, Fifteen, Fifty. Sanscr. *panchan*, Pol. *piec*, Boh. *pet*, G. *πεντε*, *πεμπε*, W. *pump*, Goth. *fimf*, ON. *finn*, G. *fünf*, Du. *vyf*, Lith. *penki*, Lat. *quinque*, Gael. *coig*.

To Fix. In the American sense, to arrange. “To fix the hair, the table, the fire, means to dress the hair, lay the table, and make the fire.”—Lyell. Probably a remnant of the old Dutch colonization. Du. *fiks*, *fix*, *reglé*, *comme il faut*.—Halma. *Een fix snaphaan*, a gun which carries true; *zyn twigje fix houden*, to keep oneself in good order. Pl. D. *fix*, quick, ready, smart; *fix un fardig*, quite ready; *een fixen*

junge, a smart youth. Probably from *fluks*, ready, by the loss of the *l*, as *fittich* for *flittich*, a wing.

Flabby, Flap. The sound produced by the flapping of a loose broad surface is represented by the syllable *flab*, *flap*, *flag*, *flack*, *flad*, *flat*, varying, as usual in like cases, with the vowels *u* and *i*. Du. *flabberen*, *fladderen*, to flap, flutter—Weiland; Pl. D. *fladdrig*, flaggy, fluttering; Du. *flaggeren*, to flag, or hang loose—Kil.; G. *fladdern*, *flattern*, *flackern*, to flap, flutter, flicker.

From the first of the foregoing forms is E. *flabby*, of such a nature as to give the sound *flab*, soft and limber, hanging loose; Du. *flabbe*, a slap, a fly-flap, the flap of a wound; Pl. D. *flabbe*, a hanging lip.

In like manner from the second form, a *flap* is any broad thin body hanging by one side so as to be able to give a blow with the flat surface, or a blow of such a nature. Then, as a loose, flapping condition is a sign of a want of elasticity, or of a faded condition in vegetable or animal structures, Prov. Fr. *flappe*, faded, soft, rotten; *une poire flappe*.—Gl. Génév. *Flappi et terni*, faded and tarnished.—c. nouv. nouv. It. *fiappo*, flappy, withered.—Fl.

Flack, Flaccid, Flicker. The third and fourth of the forms mentioned in the preceding article give rise to a wide range of derivatives. Fr. *flac*, onomatopée d'un coup qu'on donne sur un corps retentissant—Hécart; a slat, flap, slamp, or clap, given by a thing that is thrown against a wall or unto the ground, and the report made by hands struck one against the other; *flacquer*, to make a thing to flap or clap by casting it violently against the ground.—Cot. *Flack*, a blow, especially with something loose and pliant.—Forby. To *flack*, to hang loose, to palpitate.

Her cold breste began to heat,

Her herte also to *flacke* and beat.—Gower.

G. *flacken*, to move to and fro, to flicker. To *flacker*, to flutter, quiver; to *flacket*, to flap about, to *flicker*, *fligger*, to flutter.—Hal.

Then signifying the quality of things which flap, Fr. *flaque*, *flache*, Bret. *flak*, It. *fiacco*, weak, flaggy, drooping, faint; Lat. *flaccere*, to be flaggy, flaccid, limber. From other modifications of the same radical image we have E. *slack*, Lat. *laxus* (=lak-s-us), loose, and with the nasal, *languere*, to flag, to be faint.

Flag. 1. It has been shown under Flabby that *flag* is one of the forms by which we represent the sound of a cloth flapping. Hence a *flag* is a portion of cloth fastened by one edge to a staff in order that it may be conspicuous as an ensign floating in the wind. Then, as Lat. *flaccere*, to *flag*, to fall together, to droop, to become faint.

Flag. 2. The name of *flag*, Dan. *flæg*, is given to several sorts of marsh and water plants with simple sword-shaped leaves. As the leaves are strong enough to stand upright of themselves it cannot be from the notion of drooping. In most European languages the name is taken from a sword, G. *schwertel*, Sp. *espadana*, Lat. *gladiolus*, whence Fr. *glaioul* (also called *couteau des moissons*), corn-flag, sword-grass.—Cot. There can be little doubt that the name of *flag* also is intended to mark the sword or flame-shaped figure of the leaves, probably from the wavy motion of flame or of a brandished sword. Dan. *flagre*, to wave to and fro as flame; Sp. *flamear* (of sails), to shiver in the wind; Fr. *flambe*, iris, water-flags; *flamberge*, a sword. The name of *flammula* is given to a ranunculus with spear or sword-shaped leaves. Fr. *flammule*, spear-wort, or spear crowfoot.—Cot. ON. *flag-briosk* (*briosk*, gristle), cartilago ensiformis. In the dialect of Carinthia *flegge* is a lath.—Deutsch. Mundart. 2. 339.

Flag, 3, Flaw, Flake. The syllable *flag* is used to represent other sudden noises, as a squall, blast of wind, or wind and rain, a flash of lightning; *flaw*, a blast of wind, sudden flash of fire, storm of snow.—Jam. Sw. *flaga*, *vind-flaga*, a flaw of wind.—Wideg. Du. *vlaege*, a squall.—Kil.

Again, applied to the sound of cracking or splitting, it gives Sw. *flaga*, a crack, breach, flaw; *flaga sig*, to scale off, fly off

in scales; *flaga* (as Fr. *éclat*, a splinter, from *éclater*, to crack), what separates in such a manner, the dross of iron driven off under the hammer, a *flake* of snow (provincially also called *flag*—Hal.), the crust of a wound; *flagna af*, to separate in scales, to flake off. Hence must be explained Prov. Dan. *flag*, *flav*, E. *flag*, a turf or sod peeled off from the surface of the ground; ON. *flaga*, to cut turfs, and as a noun, a sod, chips, splinters. A *flagstone* is one that separates in layers or flakes. So Dan. *flise*, to splinter, and as a noun, a flaw, a flagstone, ON. *flis*, a flake, a splinter, Sw. *snö-flisa*, a snow-flake.

No doubt the designation of a piece or separate lump of anything may be derived from the sound of a blow in a different manner, viz. from the sound of a lump thrown on the ground, as Sc. *blaud* or *dawd*, E. *dod*. So we have Bohem. *flak*, a blow, a good piece, a lump of meat or the like, and this perhaps may be the origin of ON. *flak*, a plank, a slice, E. *fleaches*, the portions into which a log of timber is sawn up.—Forby. See Flitch.

Flageolet, Flute. OFr. *flagoler*, *flageoler*, to pipe.

J'oi Robin *flagoler*.

Au *flagol* d'argent.—Rayn.

Prov. *Flagel*, *flageol*, *flagos*, a pipe, and from the same verb Fr. *flagorner*, *flûter aux oreilles*, to pipe into one's ears, to blab, tell tales, flatter. Lang. *flaguta*, to pipe, and *flaguto* (Dict. Castr.), OFr. *flahute*, *flaute*, Fr. *flûte*, a flute. *Fluber*, to whistle, *flubet*, flute, whistle.—Vocab. de Berri. Ptg. *fráguta*, a shepherd's pipe. Comp. Cat. *flagel*, OFr. *flael*, *fléau*, a calamity.

Flagon, Flask. Fr. *flacon*, *flascon*, *flasque*, a great leathern bottle.—Cot. Probably from *flagoter*, to sound like liquid in a partly empty bottle.—Vocab. de Berri. *Flacket*, *flaget*, a bottle, flask, flagon.—Hal. Comp. Swiss *gungeln*, to guggle, *gunke*, a flask.

Flagrant. Burning, blazing, and thence conspicuous, signal. Lat. *flagrare*, to blaze, flame, originally doubtless as

Dan. *flagre*, to flicker, flutter, flare, to flag, or wave to and fro. Bav. *flaugezen*, to flicker, to blaze; Du. *vlaecken*, to vibrate as flame, to blaze, to glitter.—Kil. Gr. φλογ, φλογος, flame, φλεγω, to burn. See Flame.

Flail. G. *flegel*, *dresch-flegel*; Fr. *flayau*, *fléau* (for *flayel*), a flail, a scourge. See Flog.

Flake. See Flag 3.

Flam. *Flim-flam*, an idle story, trifle, lie. The form of the word shows its imitative character, probably representing a flapping motion with some light implement. Compare *fiddle-faddle*, G. *fick-facken*, &c.

Flame. The Fr. *flamber*, to blaze, is to be looked on as showing the origin of Lat. *flamma*, rather than as a derivative from that word. The most obvious source whence the designation of flame could be taken is the fluttering sound by which it is accompanied, and on this principle we have accounted under Flagrant for Lat. *flagrare*, and Gr. φλεγειν. In like manner we have Swiss *fladern*, to blaze, *fladern*, to flutter; Bohem. *plapolati*, to flutter, blaze, burn, *plapol*, flame; *plati*, to flicker, flare, *plamen*, flame. The Fr. *flamber* is a nasalized form of the root *flab* in Du. *flabberen*, to flutter, and the original sense is preserved in Sp. *flamear* (of sails), to shiver, flutter, and in the corresponding OE. form as used by Barbour.

Baneris rycht fairly *flawmand*
And penselys to the wind wawand.

The Fr. *flamme* is a streamer as well as a flame.

Flanch, Flange. A *flanch* or *flange* is a turned-up border of a plate of iron or the like. The fundamental sense is probably a flap. G. *flatsche*, *flantsche*, a piece, slice.—Sanders. Sc. *flatch*, to lay over, to turn down.—Jam.

It may however be from Fr. *flanchère*, a flanker, side-piece or flanked piece of timber in building.—Cot.

Flank. It. *fianco*, Fr. *flanc*, the part of the body from the ribs to the hips, a part usually named from the absence of bone, by which it is characterized; G. *die weiche*, from *weich*,

soft; Bohem. *slabina*, from *slaby*, soft, weak; Prov. E. *lesk*, from Fr. *lasche*, Bret. *laosk*, soft, flaggy. Flank or *lesk*, ilium, inguen.—Pr. Pm. On the same principle it would seem that *flank* is a nasalized form of Bret. *flak*, It. *fiacco*, flaggy.

Flannel. Formerly written *flannen*, as it still is provincially. Feletin, *flannen*.—Cot. It is originally a Welsh manufacture, and is in all probability from W. *gwlanen*, wool.

Flap. A representation of the sound of a blow with a limber, flat surface. Then applied to actions or objects adapted to make such a sound. See Flabby.

To Flare. To blaze with a flickering flame. Dan. *flagre*, G. *flackern*, to flicker, flutter, flack, flare. See Flagrant.

Flash. A representation of the sound made by a dash of water or sudden burst of flame. Swiss *flâtschen*, to splash, *flâtzen*, to blaze. A *flash* is a rush of water from the locks on the Thames to assist the barges in their descent.—Grose. A shallow temporary pool of water is called a *flash* or a *plash*. So from Fr. *flaquer*, to dash down water, *flaque*, a small shallow pool.—Gattel.

Flat. The train of thought to which this word owes its origin is the dashing down of something soft, the sound of which is represented by the syllables *flac*, *flat*. Fr. *flac*, a slat, flap, slap, or clap given by a thing thrown violently on to the ground. *Il vous la flacca là*, he squasht, slat, or squat her down there.—Cot. The term is then applied to the object thrown down; Du. *vlecke*, *placke*, *plecke*, a blot or drop of ink, or the like. Thence, as moist things flung down on the ground tend to spread out in width and lie close, we pass to the sense of flatness; Du. *vlack*, G. *flach*, flat, plane, close to the ground. So from Pol. *plask*! thwick-thwack! representing the sound of dashing on the ground, *plaski*, flat.

The same train of thought is repeated with the root *flat*, *plat*, *vlat*. To *flatten*, to slap.—Hal. *Flatir*, *faire flat*, to spill water.—Patois de Champ. OE. *to flat*, to dash down water, &c.

And right with that he swowned,
Till Vigilate the veille
Fette water at his eighen
And *flatte* it on his face.—P. P.

Prov. Dan. *blatte*, to fall down; *blat*, a small portion of fluid, a blot. Fr. *se blottir*, to squat, or lie close to the ground; Dan. *plet*, a blot or spot; *plat*, It. *piatto*, Fr. *plat*, flat.

To tell a thing flatly is to blurt it out at once with a flop, like a wet lump thrown down on the ground before one. Dan. *plat*, flatly, bluntly, entirely. Lith. *plopti*, *plopoti*, to blurt a thing out.

To Flatter. The wagging of a dog's tail is a natural image of the act of flattering or fawning on one. Thus we have Dan. *logre*, to wag the tail; *logre for een*, to fawn on one; G. *wedeln*, to wag the tail, and E. *wheelde*, to gain one's end by flattery. ON. *fladra*, signifies both to wag the tail and to flatter. G. *fladdern*, *flattern*, to flutter, Swiss *flädelen*, to flatter; Du. *vledderen*, *fledderen*, to flutter, flap the wings; *fletteren*, *fletsen*, to flatter; *vleyd-steerten*, to wag the tail, *vleyden*, to flatter. The original meaning of Fr. *flatter* seems to have been to lick, whence we readily pass to the idea of stroking an animal on the one hand or of flattery on the other.

Ore donez le chael à *flater* [to lapyn]

Qy leche la rosée [licket the deu] de le herber,

give the puppy (water) to lap.—Bibelsworth, in Nat. Antiq. 153. Sp. *flotar*, to stroke or rub gently, Fr. *flatter*, to pat, stroke, caress, flatter. *Flatter un cheval, un chien avec la main*, to pat a horse or dog. Bret. *floda*, to caress, cajole.

Flaunt. Properly to wave to and fro in the wind, then to move about in fine clothes, to let them be seen like a banner flaunting in the wind. Bav. *flandern*, *fländern*, to move about, wave to and fro. Swab. *flandern*, to flutter, *flāntern*, to sparkle, glitter. Swiss *flānter-tuch*, a flag. A nasalized form of *fladdern*, *flattern*, to flutter. See Flabby. Dialect of

Carinthia *flanke*, a fluttering piece of cloth, an idle wandering female.—Deutsch. Mundart. 2. 342.

Flavour. From Fr. *flairer*, to smell, vent, wind, also to breathe out a scent, yield a savour—Cot., we had formerly *fleur*, *fleoure*, *flaware*, a strong smell, a stink, from whence to *flavour* would be an easy step, aided perhaps by the resemblance of *savour*, which is applied in like manner both to taste and smell.

With sa corruptit *fleure* nane mycht byde nere.—D. V. 75. 18.

—tetrum inter odorem.

Ane strang *fleware* thrawis up in the are.—207. 38.

—sævamque exhalat opaca mephitim.

Blesit up his lang berde and hare

Quhilk scaldit thus ane strange *fleoure* did cast.—419. 21.

Bret. *fleria*, to stink.

Flaw. See Flag 3.

Flawn. G. *fladen*, any cake that is thin and broad.—

Kütt. Fr. *flan*, a custard, or egg-pie. Du. *vlaede*, *vlaeye*, a custard, pancake. The origin of the word seems to be the sound made by the fall of something soft, represented by the syllable *flad*, or *blad*. Sc. *blad*, to slap, strike with something soft; *a blad of weet*, a heavy fall of rain; Sw. *ko-bladde*, Prov. Dan. *ko-blat*, G. *kuh-fladen*, a cow-dung. See Flat.

Flax. AS. *fleax*, Du. *vlas*, *vlasch*, Bohem. *wlakno*, unspun flax or hemp, fibres, flock; *wlas*, Russ. *wolos'*, Lith. *plaukas*, hair. Compare Dan. *hør*, Austrian *haar*, flax, with E. *hair*. As parallel forms with an initial *f* and *fl* are very common, it is probable that AS. *feax*, the hair, is radically identical. The fur of a hare is called *flix*.

Flay. The origin of *flag* in the sense of a thin layer separating from the surface of the ground or other body has been above explained. Sw. *flagna af*, to separate in scales or flakes; ON. *flaga*, to cut thin turfs. The ON. *flá*, *flegid*, Du. *vlaegen*, *vlaen*, to flay, is a modification of the same root applied to stripping off the skin of an animal.

Flea. G. *floh*.

Fleak, Flaik. *Fleyke* or *hyrdylle*, *plecta*, *flecta*, *cratis*.—Pr. Pm. Du. *vlaek*, a hurdle; G. *flechste*, a tress, braid, hurdle, basket; *flechten*, Dan. *flette*, to braid, plait, wattle; Lat. *plectere*, *plexus*, to braid; Gr. *πλοκος*, a lock, and thence *πλεκειν*, to knit, plait, twine; *πλοκανον*, wicker or plaited work. ON. *floki*, a knot; *flækia*, to entangle; N. *flokje*, a knot, entangled lock of hair, twine, or the like.

Fleam. Fr. *flamme*, a lancet. Du. *vlieme*, a lancet, a sharp-pointed thing;—*van t'korn*, the beard of corn;—*van den visch*, the fin or spine of a fish. Bret. *flemm*, the sting of a bee, tooth of a serpent. Pl. D. *flomen*, scales of a fish.

Fleck. ON. *fleckr*, Du. *vlecke*, *placke*, G. *fleck*, *flecker*, a spot, blot, stain. All from the sound made by throwing on the ground a portion of something wet, represented by the syllables *fiak*, *fiat*, *blat*, *plat*. Fin. *plätti*, a blot, also the dull sound of a blow, *sclopus surdus*, *ictus levior*. See Flat.

Fledge. G. *flück*, *flügge*, feathered, ready to fly, from *fliegen*, to fly. *Flygge* as *bryddys*, *maturus*, *volatilis*.—Pr. Pm.

To Flee. Supplanted in modern E. by *fly* in the present, though the preterite *fled* has held its ground. Goth. *thliuhan*, AS. *fleon*, *flion*, G. *fliehen*. The Lat. *fugere*, to flee, seems to point to a stage at which the senses of *flee* and *fly*, G. *fliehen* and *fliegen*, were expressed by a single verb formed from the root *flug*, from whence *fugere* was derived by the very common loss of the *l*; compare AS. *flugol*, *fugol*, fowl; G. *fleder* and *feder*, feather, *flittich* and *fittich*, wing.

From the present verb are formed AS. *fleam*, flight, exile, *flyma*, an exile, E. *fleme*, to drive out.

Fleece. AS. *flyse*, Du. *vlies*, Pl. D. *flüs*, fleece, tuft of wool; *flüsen* (in plu.), fringe. G. *fliess*, *flauss*, a tuft of wool or hair. See Flax.

To Fleece. To supplicate in a flattering manner, to wheedle.—Hal. Pl. D. *flook*, an oath, a curse, *flöken*, to adjure by an oath. G. *fluch*, a curse, *flehen*, to beseech.

To Fleer. To cast a disdainful or saucy look.—B. Sc. to *fleyr*, to distort the countenance, make wry faces, to whimper.

—Jam. Prov. Dan. *flire*, to laugh at one, to sneer; Norse *flira*, to titter, laugh out of season, *flir*, suppressed laughter.

The two false ones with grete gre
Stode and bihelde her riche atyr
And beganne to lagh and *flerye*.

Florence of Rome. Ritson, 2. 75.

We should have no hesitation in considering it as a contraction of *fligger* or *flicker*, to laugh scornfully or wantonly —B., were it not for parallel forms with an *n* instead of an *r*. Sw. *flina*, to show the teeth, sneer; Prov. Dan. *fline*, to wry the mouth, smile, sneer; Swab. *flannen*, *flennen*, as well as *flarren*, to cry. Norse *flina*, as well as *flira*, to titter; Bav. *flenschen*, to wry the mouth, either in crying or derisive laughter.

But probably as we have *snigger* as well as *sneer*, *fligger* as well as *fleer*, all these forms are imitations of the inarticulate sounds made in tittering, sneering, or whimpering.

That they must *fligger*, scoff, deride, and jeer.—Nares.

Prov. *flairar*, to smell, properly to draw up air through the nose, to snift.

La mesquina *flaira* e grina,

the unhappy snifts and groans.—Rayn. Dan. *fniese*, to titter, giggle; *fnyse*, to snort. Prov. Sw. *flisa*, *flissa*, to smile.

Fleet. The meanings of *fleet* are very numerous, but they may probably all be derived from the notion of flowing water. OHG. *fliozan*, G. *fliessen*, ON. *eg flyt*, *flaut*, *hefi flotid*, at *fliota*, to flow; Sw. *flyta*, Dan. *flyde*, to flow, and also to float; *flyta med strømmen*, to swim with the stream; *gulvet flyder med vand*, the floor swims with water. AS. *fleotan*, fluctuate; Sc. to *fleit*, *flete*, to flow, to float, and figuratively to abound. —Jam. *Naviger*, to sail, to *fleete*.—Hollyband.

The same form appears as a noun in ON. *fliot*, a river; E. *fleet*, a creek up which the tide flows.

In a figurative sense to *fleet* is to flow away, to escape, move rapidly away, whence the notion of transitory, swift, rapid.

Now at the last that *fleit* us evermore

The forthir coist of Italie have we caught.—D.V. 164. 30.

The participial *fleeting* in the sense of what passes quickly away is very common. It. *flusso*, transitory, fleeting—Fl.; ON. *fliotr*, *fliotlegr*, E. *fleet*, swift.

The original image is the flapping movement of a resonant body, the representation of which is made to express also the wavering of a fluid surface. Pl. D. *fluttern*, *fluddern*, to flap, flutter, flicker; Bav. *flodern*, to flutter, flicker; *fludern*, to flap, flutter, to make to flow, to float wood; Du. *fledderen*, to flap the wings; *flodderen*, to flap as loose clothes; Wallach. *fluturare*, to flutter as a butterfly or flake of snow. E. *flutter* was formerly applied to the wavering movement of a floating body.

Thus in the Schippe alone left he

Floteringe amyddes the hye sea.

St. Graal. c. 24. 174. Roxburghe Club.

From the frequentative form in which the word seems earliest to have appeared was formed a root *flot*, *flod*, *plud*, signifying undulating movement. G. *pluder-hosen*, wide flapping breeches; Lith. *pludurauti*, to swim here and there, to drift; *pludas*, what swims on the surface, flowing; *pludis*, a raft; *pluditi*, *plusti*, to float. Fr. à *flot*, floating, borne up and down by the waves; *flot*, a wave, the flow of the tide; *flotter*, to float; ON. *flot*, the act of floating or swimming, and thence the grease swimming on the surface of broth or the like; Pl. D. *flot*, cream, bringing us to E. *fleet*, to skim the cream from the surface of milk.

The AS. *flota*, a ship, Pl. D. *flote*, a raft, is essentially the same word with ON. *floti*, Dan. *flaade*, Fr. *flotte*, a fleet. The OFr. *flote*, a crowd, may probably be from the notion of abundance, above pointed out as being expressed by E. *flete*.

From the form of the root ending in a *d* instead of *t* we have Goth. *flodus*, ON. *flód*, Sw. *flod*, E. *flood*, a flowing water, river, inundation, tide, and thence ON. *flæda*, Sw. *flóda*, to inundate.

The change of *d* into *w* gives AS. *flowan*, *fleowan*, and E. *flow*. Du. *vloeden*, *vloeyen*, Pl. D. *flojen*, to flow. With these latter forms may be classed Bohem. *plowiti*, to swim, Pol. *plawic'*, to float, convey by water, to hover in the air; Russ. *plawat'*, to swim, sail, navigate; *splavit'*, to float; *plavok*, the float of a net; Serv. *plaviti*, to overflow, to skim milk; *plavitise*, to swim, to float with the stream. Again, we have Russ. *pluit'*, *popluit'*, to swim, float, sail, flow; *pluitie*, swimming. Thus we are brought to Lat. *fluere*, to flow, *fluvius*, a river, and Gr. *πλεω*, to fluctuate, sail, swim, navigate, *πλοιον*, a ship.

Some of the derivatives of Lat. *fluo*, as the participle *fluxus*, and *fluctus*, wave, would indicate that the original root of the verb had a final *c*, instead of a *t* or *d* as in *float*, *flood*, but this is only another instance of that equivalence of labials, dentals, and gutturals in representing many kinds of natural sounds already exemplified under Flabby, where it was shown that the roots *flab*, *flag*, *flad*, or *flap*, *flack*, *flat*, are used with apparent indifference in expressing a flapping, flickering, fluttering action.

Fleet. The sense of shallow is probably derived from the notion of swimming on the surface, skimming the surface. Shallow is what keeps near the surface. So we have Bohem. *plauti*, to swim, flow, float; *pluti*, swimming, navigation; Pol. *plyt*, a float or raft; Bohem. Pol. *plytki*, shallow. Pl. D. *flot*, shallow.

On this supposition we must regard the resemblance to *flat* as accidental, though it must be confessed the words resemble each other both in sound and sense in a remarkable manner. Fr. *plat* and Fris. *flaak* signify both flat and shallow; Du. *vlack*, flat, *vlacke*, a shallow estuary; Sw. *flata i sjon*, a shallow in the sea.—Serenius.

Flesh. Du. *vleesch*, G. *fleisch*, AS. *flæsc*, *flæc*. In the Scandinavian tongues *flesk* is used for bacon, though sometimes for flesh in general. Ihre regards *flæc* as the primary form, signifying a piece or part separated. ON. *flicki*, a large piece of meat. A piece of bacon is sometimes called

flyckis-sneid, and at others *fleskys-sneid*. The Sw. *flask* is used in the special sense of a flitch of bacon, i. e. the half-side of a hog. ON. *flaska*, to split. See Flitch.

Fletcher. A maker of arrows. Fr. *flèche*, Piedm. *fleccia*, It. *freccia*, *frizza*, Pl. D. *flitz*, an arrow. All from the whizzing sound of an arrow through the air, as *arrow* itself was shown to be derived from a similar representation.

The Swiss *flitschen* expresses the noise which a switch or an arrow makes in cutting through the air; G. *flitzen*, to move rapidly, to fly.—Sanders. See Flit. Fr. *frisement d'un trait*, the whizzing sound of a flying arrow.—Cot.

Flew. 1. Washy, tender, weak.—Hal. Du. *flaauw*, languid, spiritless; G. *flau*, faint, flat, slack. From *flab* or *flag*, in the sense of hanging loose, failing in elasticity and vigour. The degradation of the radical sound is well exemplified in Fr. *flebe*, *fleve*, *fleuve*, *flewe*, weak.—Patois de Champagne.

2. Shallow. *Flew* or *scholde*, as vessel or other like, bassus.—Pr. Pm. This is only a secondary application of the notion of slackness. Slack water is when the water begins to sink, instead of flowing upwards, and of course becomes shallower. G. *flau*, shallow, flat, stale; *flau werden*, to sink in estimation, abate, become flat. ON. *flár*, N. *flaa*, shallow, as a dish, wide and open, flat, as a valley with gently sloping sides.

Flews. The chops of a dog. Pl. D. *flabbe*, the chops, thick lips. *De flabbe hangen laoten*, to be chap-fallen.—Danneil. The same change from a final *b* to *w* will be observed as above with respect to *flew* in the sense of weak.

Flew-net. Du. *flouw*, *vlouw*, a net hung to poles to catch woodcocks, or the like.

Flew, Flue, Fluff. Down or nap; little feathers or flocks which stick to clothes.—B. W. *lluwch*, motes, flying dust, spray, sand; *lluwchio*, to blow about as dust, to drift. Dan. *fnug*, *fug*, the finest particles of wool, silk, down, &c., which when separated fly about in the air. Norse *fok*, drift, what is blown about by the air; *snó-fok*, *sand-fok*, driving snow,

sand; *fjuka*, to drive about with the wind; *fjukr*, flue, dust.

Fundamentally the same with AS. *fleogan*, Pl. D. *flegen*, to fly, whence *flog*, *flok*, whatever is light and flies in the air, down; *flogaske*, light ashes.—Brem. Wtb. Lancashire *flook*, waste cotton. Probably W. *plu*, *pluf*, feathers, down, and G. *pflaumfedern*, down, may be a parallel formation. Bav. *flâen*, *flâwen*, to move to and fro in water; *flâen*, *fladlen*, to float, or move to and fro in air; *die flâen*, *flâwen*, *flaiwm*, chaff that flies away in winnowing corn, flue, or light dust that settles on clothes.—Schm.

Flick, Flip. Forms representing the sound made by a jerk with a whip, the corner of a towel, or the like. *Flick*, a smart, stinging slap—Forby; a slight blow, especially with a whip; *flip*, a slight, sudden blow.—Hal. Hence Dan. *flig*, *flip*, the implement with which a blow of the foregoing description is given, the corner of a handkerchief, apron, &c.

To Flicker. To flutter, as a bird or flame; to fleer, or laugh wantonly or scornfully.—B. From a representation of the flapping or tittering sound. G. *flackern*, to flare, blaze, flutter. Du. *fliggeren*, to flutter; *flikkeren*, to twinkle, glitter.

Flight. See Fly.

Flimsy. See Film.

To Flinch. To shrink from pain with a quick, convulsive movement. A nasalized form of *flick*, corresponding to G. *flinken*, to glitter, *flink*, smart, brisk; Du. *flikkeren*, *flinkeren*, to glitter, twinkle.—Marin. In the same manner Du. *wicken*, *wincken*, to vibrate, to wink; essentially the same word with *wince* or *winch*, to shrink from pain. Compare also *twitch*, a convulsive movement, with *twinkle*, to glitter, or wink the eyes. The frequentative *flikkeren*, *flinkeren*, represents in the first instance a crackling noise, then a glittering light, or vibratory movement. The fundamental syllable *flick*, *flink*, then becomes a root, with the sense of a sharp, rapid movement.

We find in OE. *flecche*, without the nasal, probably direct

from Fr. *fléchir*, to bend, turn, or go awry, or on the one side.—Cot.

He ihurde sigge wher cristene men in tourment were ibroht,
To confortie hem he wende thider, that hi ne *flecchede* noht.
Beoth hardi he seide and stedefast.

St. Christopher. Roxburgh Club.

Flinders, Flitters. These differ only in the nasal pronunciation of the former. *Flinders*, pieces, fragments. *Flitters*, pieces, rags, also to scatter in pieces.—Hal. “It *flytteryt* al abrode.”—Morte d’ Arthure. Du. *flenters*, tatters; Norse, *flindra*, a shiver of stone, or the like; *flindrast*, to shiver, split to pieces.—Aasen. G. *flitter*, *flinder*, a spangle, glittering little plate of metal; *flittern*, to glitter, properly to quiver; whence (as we speak of shivering a thing to pieces, breaking it to shivers) the sense of fragments. Compare Du. *schitteren*, to glitter, with E. *scatter*; Fr. *éclater*, to glitter, with *éclats*, fragments. And see Fitters.

To Fling. From the root *flag* or *flog*, representing the sound of a blow, then applied to other kinds of sudden violent action, ON. *fleygia*, to cast, to fling; Sw. *flenga med risom*, to beat with rods; *flång*, any violent action; *flånga af*, to snatch away, to make off, fling out of the house; *rida i flång*, to ride full speed; *flånga barken af träden*, to strip bark off a tree. Norse, *flengja*, to tear to pieces, whence Sw. *flinga*, a fragment, bit, flake. Lat. *infigere*, to strike on, *configere*, to strike together, belong to the same root.

Flint. G. *flins*, *flintenstein*, flint; *fliese*, *flinse*, a flagstone. Dan. *flise*, to split.

Flints may be considered as splinters or shivers of stones, from ON. *flis*, E. *flitter*, *flinder*, a fragment. Or perhaps the name may be taken from their having formerly been used as spear or arrow-heads. Fris. *flen-stien*, *flan-stien*, flint, from ON. *fleinn*, AS. *flán*, an arrow, dart.

Flip, Flippant. *Flip*, like *flick*, represents a smart blow with something thin and flexible. Hence *flippant*, nimble-tongued, jocund, brisk, airy.—B. It now implies over-smart-

ness, sauciness, as Pl. D. *flügg*, lively, spirited beyond what is becoming.—Danneil. *Flip*, nimble, flippant.—Hal. ON. *fleipr*, tattle; *fleipinn*, flippant, pert, petulant; *fleipni*, precipitancy of tongue, readiness of tongue; *flapra*, to speak inconsiderately; *fleppinn*, precipitate, thoughtless.

Flirt, Flurt. 1. Used in the same sense as *blurt* to represent a pop with the mouth, and thence a gesture of contempt or mockery. It. *strombettare*, to blurt with one's mouth; *strombezzare*, to hiss, or *flurt* at in scorn and reproach.—Fl.

I am ashamed, I am scorned, I am *flurled*.—B. & F. in R.

2. It also represents the noise made by a jerk with a light implement. To *flirt* a fan, to open and shut it with a jerk. Fr. *nasarde*, a fillip, rap, or *flirt* on the nose.—Cot. The same meanings are also combined in It. *chicchera*, a flurt with one's finger, or a blurt with one's mouth in scorn.—Fl.

To *flirt* is figuratively applied to lively conversation between the sexes, and the term is used as a disparaging appellation of a young girl. In like manner Bav. *flitschen*, to flap, flutter; *flitschen*, a young girl; W. *ffrit*, a sudden start or jerk; *ffritten*, a flighty female, a little girl. In Du. *vlerken*, to flutter, flap the wings, the final *t* is exchanged for a *k*, and the same change is found provincially in E. To *flirk*, to jerk or flip about.—Hal. We have *fick* (G. *ficken*) and *flick*, *firk* and *flirk*, *fisk* and *flisk*, all used very much in the same sense. So Swiss *fitschen*, Bav. *flitschen*, to move to and fro; G. *fittich*, and *flittich*, a wing.

To Flisk. To flick with a whip, to skip or bounce.—Hal. *Fick*, *fisk*, *flick*, *flisk*, all represent the sound of a cut with a switch or the like, then rapid movement to and fro.

To Flit. To remove from place to place.—B. Dan. *flytte*, to remove. Swiss *flitschen*, to switch, representing the sound made by a rod cutting through the air. Pl. D. *flitzen*, *flitschen*, to move rapidly. *Dao flitzt he hen*, there he flies by.—Danneil. Bav. *fletzen*, to change one's abode.

In the same way without the *l*, Swiss *fitzen*, to switch, *fit-schen*, to move about, to fidge.

To Flite. AS. *flitan*, to scold, to quarrel. Perhaps from *flitter*, a rag, tatter.—B. Compare G. *hader*, a tatter, also wrangling, brawl, altercation. So also Swiss *fätzen*, to ravel out, to tatter; *die fätzete*, the shreds or tatters of a worn-out garment (provincially *fitters* or *fatters* in E.); *mit einem fätzen*, to flite or wrangle with one. *Fitters* and *flitters* have been above identified as parallel forms from the same radical image.

The same connection of ideas is seen in *hack*, to cut, and *haggle*, to dispute about small matters; Fr. *chicaner*, to wrangle, and *chique*, a jag, or shred; *chipoter*, to haggle, and *chippe*, a rag.

Flitch. Suffolk *flick*, the outer fat of the hog cured for bacon, while the rest of the carcase is called the bones.—Forby. Fr. *fliche*, *flique de lard*, a flitch of bacon. ON. *flicki*, a large lump of flesh. Pl. D. *flick*, *flicker*, a piece, as of cloth or land.—Danneil. A *flick* or *fleach* is also in the East of England a portion of sawn plank or timber. Sw. *flåcka*, to split, to open; *flåckt örn*, the imperial double-headed eagle; Dan. *flække*, to split; *flæk-sild*, a split herring. Pl. D. *flåk-hering*, or *flik-hering*, a split herring; *gose-flåk*, or *flik-gos*, half a dried goose. See Flag.

To Flizz. To fly off; *flizzing*, a splinter.—B. *Flizzoms*, flying particles, or very small flakes in bottled liquors.—Forby. Norse *flus*, small fragments of very thin things, as of dry leaves or skin, chaff of corn, dust of tobacco; *flysja*, to peel.—Aasen. Sw. *flisa*, a shiver, scale, fragment; *snö-flisa*, a snow-flake; *flisig*, scaly; *flisa*, Dan. *flise*, to splinter.

Float, Flood. See Fleet.

Flock. Lat. *floccus*, It. *fiocco*, Fr. *floc*, a lock or flock of wool, flake of snow, &c. The word is also common to all the Teutonic stock. To be distinguished from *flake*. Norse *flokk*, a heap, collection, family; *flokje*, knot, bunch.—Aasen. The primitive meaning of the word seems to be a coherent mass.

Gael. *ploc*, strike, beat, and as a substantive, any round mass, a clod, club, head of a pin ; *pluc*, beat, thump, and substantively a knot, lump, bunch. Russ. *puk'*, a bunch, or tuft. Bohem. *pluk*, Pol. *pulk*, Russ. *polk*, a regiment of soldiers. Lith. *pulkas*, a flock, crowd, herd, usually of men or animals. Russ. *klok'*, a bunch, tuft, flock. Fr. *folc*, *fulc*, *foulc*, *fouc*, a flock, or herd.

When applied to a number of birds the word is confounded with AS. *floc*, a flight. Perhaps, too, in a *flock* of snow it may be difficult to say whether the idea is taken from its light, flying nature, or from cohering in a mass. Pl. D. *flog-aske*, light ashes ; *flock-federn*, down.

To Flog. From the sound of a blow, represented by the syllable *flag*, *flak*, Lat. *flagrum*, *flagellum*, a scourge ; *in-fligere*, *confligere*, to strike one thing against another. Bohem. *flakati*, to flog. Pl. D. *flogger*, a flail. See Flack, Flag.

Flood. See Fleet.

Flook. G. *fluhen*, *anker-fliegen* ; — *flunken*, the flocks of an anchor ; from Mid. HG. *vluē*, Bav. *flüg*, Pl. D. *flunke*, a wing. So Sw. *flik*, Dan. *flig*, a flap, lappet ; *anker-flig*, the flock of an anchor. The ultimate origin is the same in both cases, as the designation of the wing, as well as lappet, is taken from the idea of fluttering or flipping. Pl. D. *flukkern*, *flunkern*, to flicker, sparkle.

Floor. AS. *flor*, Du. *vloere*, floor ; G. *flur*, a tract of flat country, floor. W. *llawr*, the ground, the floor of a house or barn. *Nef a llawr*, heaven and earth. *I llawr*, down, downwards. Gael. *lâr*, the ground, earth-floor, ground-floor ; *lârach*, site, habitation, farm. Lat. *lar*, a hearth, dwelling, home ; *Lares*, the tutelar deities of a dwelling.

Floss-silk. It. *foscio*, Venet. *fosso*, Piedm. *flos*, faint, drooping, flaccid ; *floscia-seta*, floss-silk, sleeve or ravel silk. Walach. *fleciu*, soft ; *flesceritu*, flaggy, faded. Fr. *flosche*, faggy, weak, soft, as a boneless lump of flesh.

The origin of a root *flak*, signifying weak, limber, has been explained under Flag. This is softened down in the Fr.

flache, flasche, It. *floscio, flosso*; while from the original form we have Rouchi *flaque*, weak, and G. *flock-seide*. The two forms appear in close proximity in the south of France. Limousin *fla*, fem. *flaquo*, weak; Languedoc *flo*, fem. *flosso*, soft, untwisted silk.

To Flounce. To jump in, or roll about in the water, to be in a toss, or fume, with anger.—B. The essential meaning is the same with that of the Norse *flunsa*, to do anything with noise and bluster, like one dashing about in water. Sw. *flunsa*, to plunge in water.—Serenius. Du. *plonssen*, to plunge, *plansen, blansen*, to dash down water; *neer flansen*, to dash down; *flansen*, to do a thing in a hasty, careless way.—Weiland.

Flounce. The plaited hanging border with which a gown is ornamented, originally a pleat or tuck, from Fr. *francis*, a plait, gather, wrinkle, Du. *fronsse*, a wrinkle, by the very common change between *fl* and *fr*. So It. *fronda*, Langued. *flonda*, a sling; G. *flecken*, E. *freckle*; *frock*, and *flock*, &c. See Frounce.

To Flounder. A nasalized form of Du. *flodderen*, to make a flapping or fluttering motion, as loose garments; *flodderkousse*, one with loose trowsers; then from the splashing sound applied to motion in water. *Door t' water, door de slik flodderen*, to struggle through wet and dirt. Langued. *floundijha*, to fling about the legs like an infant.

Flounder. A flat fish. Sw. *flundra*. Perhaps from the peculiar flapping motion of this fish in the water.

Flour, Flower. The finest part of meal. Fr. *fleur de farine*, literally flower or blossom of meal. The name of flowers was given in chemistry to the fine mealy matter which in sublimation is carried to the head of the still, and adheres in the form of a fine powder.—B. In this sense we speak of flowers of sulphur.

To Flout. To jeer, properly to blurt, or make an offensive noise with the mouth. Du. *fluyte*, popysmus; *fluyten*,

popysmo et vocis blandimento demulcere equum.—Kil. To *flurt* or *blurt* with the mouth are also used in the sense of jeering. Prov. Dan. *flous*, gibe, sarcasm.

To Flow. See Fleet.

Flue. See Flew.

Flue of a chimney. A small winding chimney of a furnace carried up into the main chimney.—B. Now applied to the chimney-shaft in general. Used by Phaer for the winding hollow of a shell.

Him Tryton cumbrous bare, that galeon blew with welkèd shell,
Whose wrinkly wreathed *flue* did fearful shrill in seas outyell.—R.

Flume. A stream of water carried in a wooden trough, to drive a mill, or the like. “The *flum* Jordan.”—Wicliff.

Norse *flom*, *flaum*, a flood, overflow of water from the melting of snows; *flauma*, to flow in abundance, overflow. *Flom-sav*, a saw driven by water, explaining the modern application of E. *flume*, to a mill-stream, or the like. Dan. *flom*, a morass, overflowed land.

There can be little doubt that the *m* is a formative particle, as in G. *flaum*, down, Bav. *flawm*, chaff, light fragments driven off by the wind, or Pl. D. *flom*, the fat which rises to the surface in boiling.

Flummery. W. *Llymry*, an acid preparation from the husks and fragments of oats, from *llym*, sharp. It is the same as the Sc. *sour sowens*.

Flunkey. An opprobrious name for a livery servant. Pl. D. *flunkern*, to be gaudily dressed; Du. *flonkeren*, *flinker*, to glitter; G. *flunke*, a spark.

Flush. 1. To flush a water-course is to send a sudden flow of water down it, from the sound of the rush of water, as *flash*, above cited in the same sense. Prov. E. *flosh-hole*, the hole that receives the waste water from a mill, to *floss*, to spill, to splash. Sc. *flusch*, a run of water, the overflowing of a stream, abundance; *flouss*, a flood, a stream.—Jam. Du. *fluysen*, Prov. Dan. *fluse*, to flow with violence, to rush; Du. *fluyte*, a conduit; *ad fluse ud sem vandet af en flødgyde*, to

gush out as water from a flood-gate. Norse *flust*, abundantly; *flus*, liberal, open-handed, as we speak of being *flush* of money.

A person looks *flushed*, or *flushed in the face*, when he has a flow of blood to the face, and figuratively, *flushed with victory* is animated by it, excited, as if by an increased flow of vital fluids. A *flush* at cards, It. *flusso*, Fr. *flux*, Du. *fluys*, is a run or flow of cards of the same suit.

A river is *flush* when it fills its banks in time of flood, whence in carpentry *flush* is used in the sense of level. A vessel is *flush fore and aft* when the deck is level from stem to stern. B.

2. A number, 'as a flush of wild ducks. Pl. D. *flusch*, a bunch of hair, wool, or the like.—Danneil.

3. Immediate.

Now the time is *flush*.—Timon of Athens.

Du. *flus*, immediate, instant, from *fluks*, quick, ready, directly, immediately.

Fluster. Closely allied with *bluster*; hurried, bustling, or swaggering conduct. 'The *fluster* of the bottle,' 'the *flustering* vain-glorious Greeks.' ON. *flaustr*, precipitancy, over-haste. Walach. *flusturare*, to raise a wind, to do anything in a turbulent manner, tumultuor, ventose ago; *flusturatu*, ventosus, vanus, levis; windy, turbulent, boisterous.

Flute. See Flageolet. A fluted column is one channelled, as if with pipes. Mod. Gr. *αυλον*, a flute, *αυλακι*, a channel, canal, fluting of a column.

To Flutter. Pl. D. *flutteren*, *fluddern*, G. *flattern*, to make a flapping, to flutter, flicker; Du. *flodderen*, to flap the wings, *flodderen*, to flap, as loose clothes; Walach. *fluturare*, to flutter, fly about; *fluturu*, a butterfly, a flake of snow.

A direct imitation of a flapping noise.

To Fly. G. *fliegen*, Du. *vliegen*, ON. *fluga*, AS. *fleogan*, Dan. *flyve*, to fly. The immediate origin seems ON. *flug*, AS. *floc*, Du. *vleuge*, *vloge*, flight, the act of flying, and that

from the root *flak*, or *flag*, representing the sound of flapping the wings. In Lat. *fugere* the *l* has been lost.

Fly. AS. *fleoga*, ON. *fluga*, Du. *vlieghe*, a flying insect.

Foal, Filly. Goth. *fula*, G. *fohlen*, *füllen*, It. *puledro*, Gr. *πωλος*, W. *ebol*, a young horse. The diminutive form in Bav. *fülchen*, Norse, *fyllic*, E. *filly*, distinguishes the female. *Puledra*, *fulihha*.—Gloss. in Schmeller.

Foam. AS. *fām*, G. *faum*. Perhaps identical with Pl. D. *fradem*, *fraam*, steam, *framen*, to steam; W. *ffromi*, to chafe, fume, fret, and with Du. *broem*, scum, foam, from *brodem*, steam, vapour. See Froth. The loss of the *r* in such a position is not uncommon, as in G. *welt*, compared with Fris. *wralde*, world, G. *wimmeln* and Du. *wremeln*, to swarm, N. *fubba* and E. *frub*, Du. *wiggelen* and E. *wriggle*, It. *Fusberta* and *Frusberta*, &c. On the other hand the loss of an *l*, instead of an *r*, after the *f*, would connect our word with G. *flaum*, signifying what is light enough to float on wind or water; *flaum-feder*, down; Bav. *pflaum*, down, loose foam, as of beer; Pl. D. *flom*, fat that rises to the surface in boiling meat. I believe, on the whole, that the last is the true relationship.

Fob. Pruss. *fuppe*, a pocket.

To Fob. To *fob off*, to delude with a trick. To *bob* or *pop* were used in the same sense.

And do you *pop* me off with this slight answer?

Noble Gentleman. I. 1.

Disgrace me on the open stage, and *bob* me off with ne'er a penny?

O. Plays in Nares.

The fundamental sense is a smart, rapid movement. N. *fubba*, to move to and fro. G. *foppen*, to banter, jeer, or play upon one. In the same way *bob* was used in the sense of a taunt or scoff.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit

Doth very foolishly (although he smart)

Not to seem senseless of the *bob*.

As You Like it.

You should not make a laughing-stock, good brother,
Of one that wrongs you not ; I do profess I won't be *fubbed*.

The Ordinary, iv. 4.

Fodder, Forage, Forray. AS. *foder*, Du. *voeder*, *voeyer*, G. *futter*, Swiss *fur*, *fuhr*, victuals, food. The Mid. Lat. *foderum*, *fodrum*, was especially applied to the demand of provisions for man and horse made under cover of prerogative or seignorial rights, or by an army in an enemy's country. Hence *foderare*, *forrare*, OFr. *fourrer*, *aller en fuerre*, or *en fourrage*, to exact *foder-age*, to *forage*, or *forray*. "Nec mansiones eorum hospitari vel invadere vel *foderare* præsumat."—Bulla, A. D. 1036. "Campaniam applicavit et eam totam *foderavit*," laid it under exaction.—Chron. A. D. 1194. "Quidam de Francis discurrebant emolumentis victualium intendentes quod vulgariter *forrare* dicitur."—Matth. Paris, A. D. 1242, in Duc. Fr. *fourrager*, to fodder, also to forrage, prey, forray, ransack, ravage.—Cot. "Nobis," says Frederic I., A. D. 1183, "intransibus in Lombardiam *fodrum* consuetum et regale—præstabunt."—Muratori. Diss. 19.

Foe. AS. *fah*, *fá*, enemy. See Feud, Foul.

Fog. 1. Dan. *sne-fog*, a snow-storm ; *fyge*, to drive with the wind ; Prov. Dan. *fuge*, to rain fine and blow. ON. *fok*, snow-storm, flight of things driven by the wind ; *fok-sandr*, drift sand ; *at fiuka*, *fyk*, *fokid*, to drive with the wind. Swiss *fugsen*, to snow thick and fast. Probably an *l* has been lost ; Pl. D. *flok*, *flog*, light things that rise and fly in the air ; *flog-aske*, light flying ashes ; *flock-federn*, down. Compare Lith. *pukas*, a flock as of ashes, or snow ; *pukai* (pl.), down-hair, down. Dan. *fnug*, *fug*, flock, flue.

Fog, 2, Feg. Grass not eaten down in the summer, that grows in tufts over the winter. *Fogagium*, winter pasture in the forests. Perhaps from *fag*, to flag or wither. The Swiss however has *fäsch*, thick, tangled grass, such as is found here and there in the mountains and higher pastures ; *fätsch*, a mountain pasture mowed only every second year, reedy grass remaining uneaten by the cattle and then gathered. Here the radical notion seems the tufted nature of the grass.

The thick and well grown fog doth *mat* my smoother slades.
Drayton in Nares.

To Fog. To make shift; to resort to mean expedients.

Wer't not for us thou swad, quoth he,
Where wouldst thou *fog* to get a fee.—Dryden in Nares.

To *fudge*, to contrive to do.—Hal. G. *fug*, convenience, opportunity.

Foggy. Having hanging flesh. “Whereas I was wont to be blobbe-cheeked, or have *foggy* chekes that shaked as I went, they be now shrunk up or drawen together.”—Palsgrave in Hal., A. D. 1540. Properly *faggy*, for *flaggy*.

Fogy. A stupid old person. Perhaps the same with Dan. *fjog*, a dull, stupid person.

To Foil. Two Fr. originals are confounded in E. *foil*.

1. *Fouler*, to trample on, weigh down, oppress, foil, overcharge.—Cot. *Fouler le pied*, to sprain one's ancle. *Fouler le cerf*, the dogs to worry him when they have pulled him down. “Les chevaux à nos gens estoient frès et les chevaux aux Turs estoient jà foulés,” were already broken with work.—Joinville. *Foulée*, the slot or *foiling* of the stag, the mark of his footsteps. See To Full.

2. *Affoler*, to foil, wound, spoil, undo, also to besot, gull, befool. The radical meaning is to render *fol*, which is sometimes taken in the sense of foolish, and sometimes in that of ineffective, empty; *avoine folle*, wild oats; *folz sejour*, the furlough of a soldier, time allowed him to recruit in idleness. Hence *affoler*, to spoil, render ineffectual; OCat. *follar*, as E. *foil*, to frustrate.—Esteve. Prov. *afolar*, *afolhar* is sometimes found in a neuter sense, to grow ineffectual.

Car tota res que el mon ve
Pot *afolar* o melhurar.—Rayn.

For everything that comes into the world may either spoil (grow bad) or improve.

Bella, fi m'ieu, per trop plorar
Afolha cara e color.

A beauty, I said, by too much weeping spoils her face and her complexion.

Foil. 1. The blunted weapon used in fencing, or learning the sword exercise. The Fr. equivalent *floret*, is explained by Cot., a sword with the edge rebated, where the term *rebated* answers to Fr. *refoulé*, dulled, blunted, the origin of E. *foil*.

2. A piece of gold or silver leaf set behind a transparent gem in jewelry to give it colour or lustre, then figuratively something used for the purpose of showing advantageously another object. Fr. *feuille*, Lat. *folia*, leaf.

To Foin. To make a pass or thrust at one in fencing.—B. The terms of fencing being taken mainly from the Fr., *to foin*, may probably be from OFr. *foindre*, *foigner*, to feign, or make a *feint*, i. e. a movement with the sword intended to deceive the opponent's eye in preparation for a thrust; whence the expression might easily be diverted to the thrust itself.

Foison. The natural juice or moisture of the grass or herbs, the heart and strength of it.—B. "There is no *foison* in this hay."—Forby. *Fissen-less*, without strength or virtue. The proper meaning is abundance, Fr. *foison*, OFr. *fusion*, from Lat. *fusio*, pouring out. *Senes sanc fusion*, without effusion of blood. "Etoit déjà si foible pour la *foison* du sang qu'il avoit perdu."—Roman de Garin in Rayn.

Pain e char e bon peisson

Leur mit el nef à grant *fusion*.—Haveloc. ib.

Ruschyt amang thaim so rudly

Stekand thaim sa dispitously

And in sic *fusoun* berand down.—Barbour. Bruce ix. 250.

To Foist. Fusty. To intrude, or put in fallaciously, to introduce surreptitiously.—R. To *foist*, *feist*, *fizzle*, are all originally to break wind in a noiseless manner, and thus to foist is to introduce something the obnoxious effects of which are only learned by disagreeable experience.

——— Come

Put not your *foists* upon me, I shall scent them.—B. Jonson in R.

G. *fist*, a foist, fist, fizzle.—Kütn. Du. *veest*, *vijst*, flatus ventris.—Kil. Fr. *vesse*, a fyste. Cot. The origin is plainly an imitation of the noise. ON. *fysa*, to blow, to breathe, also to break wind. Gr. *φυσᾶω*, to blow.

Foisty, *fusty*, *frousty*, *frowzy*, having a close, disagreeable smell. Pl. D. *fistrig*, ill-smelling, as a peasant's room.—Danneil.

Fold. 1. A plait in a garment. Goth. *falthan*, G. *fallen*, AS. *fealdan*, Du. *vouden*, to lay together, to fold. In composition, Goth. *ain-falths*, *manag-falths*, one-fold, manifold. Gael. *fill*, fold; *filleadh*, a folding, wrapping, plaiting; *fillt*, *fillte*, a fold, a ply; *filltich*, multiply. W. *ffill*, a twist, a turn, *ffilliad*, a writhing, wreathing, or turning about.

2. A place to confine sheep, or other animals. AS. *fald*, Gael. *fàl*, a penfold, circle, wall, hedge. W. *ffald*, a sheep-cote, fold, pound for cattle.

Foliage. Fr. *feuillage*, from Lat. *folium*, Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf.

Folio. A book is said to be *in folio*, in the sheet, when a sheet makes but two leaves without further folding; *in quarto*, with an additional folding, which divides the sheet into four.

Folk. AS. *folc*, Lat. *vulgus*, ON. *fylki*, or *fulki*, a troop, a district; *fylkir*, king. At *fylkia lidi*, to arrange one's men in troops. Pol. *pulk*, a regiment of soldiers. *Helido folc*, turba virorum.—Heliand. See Flock.

Folly. See Fool.

To Follow. G. *folgen*, ON. *fylgia*, AS. *fyligean*, *fol-gian*.

To Foment. To cherish by warm applications, metaphorically, to abet. Lat. *fomentum*, for *fovementum*, a warm application, from *foveo*, to warm, to cherish.

To Fond. AS. *fandian*, to try, tempt, seek. "Ic will fandigan nu hwæt tha men don," I will see now what these

men are doing.—Cædm. 109. *Fandere*, the tempter, explaining Dan. *fanden*, Sw. *fanen*, the devil.

Fond, Fon. Foolish, then foolishly attached to one; a very common sequence of ideas. So we speak of doting on one.

When age approacheth on,
And lust is laid, and all the fire is quaint,
As freshly then thou shalt begin to *fonne*
And dote in love.—Chaucer in R.

Fr. *sot*, *fol*, foolish; *être assoté*, *raffoler*, to be foolishly attached. Bohem. *blazen*, a fool, madman, *blazinti sie*, to become mad, to be foolishly in love with. Malay *gili*, foolish, mad, foolishly fond.—Marsden. ON. *fáni*, Sw. *fåne*, a fool. Gael. *faoin*, vain, foolish, idle, empty; *faoin-cheann*, an empty head; Lat. *vanus*, empty.

Food, Feed, Foster. AS. *foda*, *fode*, food, nourishment. Du. *voeden*, to feed, to bring up; Goth. *fodjan*, to nourish, to bring up; OSax. *fodjan*, ON., Sw. *fæda*, Dan. *føde*, to feed, and also to bear, or give birth to. Dan. *födsel*, birth, delivery. Du. *voedse*, food, nutriment.

The ideas of giving birth to, and feeding, or bringing up, are connected in other cases, as Gal. *àlaich* bring forth, nourish; Sw. *ala*, to give birth to, to educate, to feed, and Lat. *alere*, to nourish.

The Du. *voedster*, a nurse, *voedsteren*, to bring up, *voedster-kind*, a child intrusted to one to bring up, show the formation of AS. *foster*, food, Sw. *foster*, birth, progeny, *fostra*, to bring up, *fostri*, a foster-child. In the same way Sw. *alster*, progeny, from *ala*, to beget.

Font. Lat. *fons*, *fontis*, a well, spring of water, applied in English to the well of baptism, the vessel which contains the water of baptism.

Fool. Fr. *fol*, foolish, idle, vain. W. *ffol*, foolish. Bret., OCat. *foll*, mad. The fundamental meaning seems to be a failure to attain the end proposed, a wandering from the straight path. It would thus be connected with the root of E. *fail*, and Lat. *fallere*, to deceive.

The Old Psalter of Corbie quoted by Raynouard has

Foleai si com oeille que perit.

Erravi sicut ovis quæ perit.—Ps. 118.

De tes commandemens *ne foliai*

De mandatis tuis *non erravi*.—Ibid.

Folier en droit, en fait, to err in law, or in fact.—Roquef. It is probably the true equivalent of the Goth. *dvals*, out of his senses, where we see same connection with the notion of straying or wandering, and also that of deceiving or causing to miss. AS. *dwala*, *dwola*, error; *dwehian*, *dwolian*, Du. *dolen*, Pl. D. *dwalen*, to stray (identical with *folier* of the Fr. psalter above quoted), to wander, either in a literal or metaphorical sense, to err in judgment, to be out of his senses; Du. *dul*, *dol*, out of his mind, mad; Prov. E. *dull*, foolish. Du. *dwaalen*, *doolen*, to stray, wander; *dwaalende*, or *doolende ridder*, a knight-errant; *dwaal-licht*, ignis fatuus, ignis erraticus, Fr. *feu-follet*, a wandering light, or perhaps an ineffectual light. Du. *dolle-bezien*, a name given to different kinds of berries dangerous or unfit for eating.—Marin. *Dolle-kervel*, hemlock, *fools-parsley*, properly *fool-parsley*, parsley which errs from its proper destination, which does not fulfil its apparent purpose, looking like a wholesome herb but really poisonous. So Fr. *avoine folle*, wild or barren oats.

The same equivalence of an initial *dw* and *f* is seen in Du. *dweil* or *feil*, a mop or clout, and possibly in Du. *dwaep*, and E. *fop*, fool.

Foot. Du. *voet*, G. *fuss*, Gr. *πῆς*, *ποδος*, Lat. *pes*, *pedis*.

Fop. A fantastical fellow, one over nice and affected in dress, speech, and behaviour.—B. A *fop*, or fool; *foppery*, foolery.—Minsheu. Du. Jemand voor de *fop* houden, to make a fool of one; *foppen*, to deride, to mock. It. *fiappe*, *fiapparie*, a flap with a foxtail, flappings, fopperies, an idle babbling, vain discourse; *fiappatore*, a flapper, fopper.—Fl. See Fob.

For, Fore, Former, Foremost. Goth. *faur*, *faura*, ON. *fyrir*,

before, fore, for; G. *vor*, fore; *für*, for. The radical meaning in both cases is *in front of*. When we speak of one event as before or after another, our own progress in time is transferred to the events of the world, which are typified as a succession of animated beings moving on in the opposite direction, and taking place in time at the moment when they are brought face to face with the witness. Thus the event of the present moment is before or in front of the train of futurity, and those which have already passed by the instant of actual experience are in front of the present event, by which they are succeeded. The events then which have passed into the region of memory, although in reference to our own progress in life considered as left behind us, yet in the order of their own succession are more to the front than the present, and are therefore spoken of as belonging to *for-mer* or *more fore* times.

In expressing the relation of cause or rational inducement, the cause or reason is considered as standing in front of the effect, or the consequence *for* which it is made to account. Lat. *præ*, before, also in comparison with, by reason of, on account of.

For in composition answers to G. *ver*, Goth. *fair*, Fr. *for*, and has the meaning of G. *fort*, Dan. *bort*, forth, away, Lat. *foris*, without, Fr. *fors*, out, without. Thus to *forbid* is to bid a thing away; to *forget*, to away-get, to lose from memory; to *forgo*, to go without; to *forfend*, to ward off. In Fr. we have *forbannir*, to drive forth, *forchasser*, to shoot away, *forclorre*, to shut out, to foreclose, *forjeter*, to jut out, and in a figurative sense *forconte*, a misreckoning, *forfait*, a misdeed, *forjuger*, to judge wrongfully, or amiss, as well as to deprive by judgment; *forjurer*, to renounce, abjure, while in E. *forswear*, to swear wrongfully, the particle has the same force as in Fr. *forjuger*, *forparler*, to speak ill.

In other instances the prefix *for* in the sense of *out* or *utterly* implies that the action has been carried to its utmost

limits, that it is completely expended, and has finished its work. *Forwearied* is wearied out; *forswunk* and *forswat* is worn out with labour and sweat.

Force. It. *forza*, Mid. Lat. *forcia*, for *fortia*, from *fortis*, strong.—Diez. Fr. *force*, strength, virtue, efficacy, also store, plenty, abundance.—Cot. It is in this latter application that the word must be understood in an expression formerly common both in Fr. and E. Je ne fais point force de cela. I force not of that thing, I care not of it, I set no store by it, do not regard it as of consequence.

To Force. To clip or shear. *Forcyn*, or *clyppyn*, *tondeo*.—Pr. Pm. To *force* wool, to cut off the upper or most hairy part of it.—B. Fr. *forcer de la laine*, to pick or tease wool. *Forces*, a pair of shears; *forcette*, a cizar, or small pair of shears.—Cot. The Fr. *fourches*, *forches*, *forces*, were applied to different kinds of *forked* structures, as a gallows, a pair of shears.

As *forces* fit pendre le cors

Près de la ville par defors.

Forche, ciseaux, tenailles, pincettes.—Roquefort.

For the same reason we call *shears* the tall gallows used for masting ships. There can be no doubt that the first syllable in Lat. *forfex*, *forceps*, cizars, pinchers, has the same origin.

Force-meat. Limousin *forci*, Fr. *farcir*, Lat. *farcire*, to stuff.

Forcer, Forcet. OFr. *forcier*, It. *forciere*, Mid. Lat. *for-sarius*, a strong box, safe, coffer.

Fortune by strengthe the *forcer* hath unshete,

Wherein was sperde all my worldly riches.—Chaucer.

Forcelet, strong place, fortalitium.—Pr. Pm.

Ford. A shallow place in a river. Quite distinct from W. *ffordd*, a way, and from the root *fare*, to go. G. *furt*, ON. *brot*, Pol. *bród*, a ford; *brnac'*, to wade, to ford. Bohem. *bredu*, *brjsti*, to be wet, to ford; *brod*, a swim, a ford; *broditi*, to swim or water horses, sheep, &c.; *broditse*, to paddle in the water. Lith. *brydis*, a wading in the water;

bradà, water or mud through which one must wade in the road; *brasta*, a ford. Serv. *brchak*, splashing sound of one wading; *brchkavitza*, road in a plashy state from snow or rain; *brchkati*, *brchnuti*, to splash. Russ. *bruizgat'*, *bruiznut'*, to splash.

To Fordo. To do away; to be the occasion of one's own death.—B. See For.

To Forfend. To fend off, ward off. See For.

Foreign. It. *forense*, *forene*, *forese*, *foresano*, Fr. *forain*, outlandish, belonging to what is without; Lat. *foras*, *foris*, without, out of doors, abroad; It. *fuora*, *fuore*, *fuori*, forth, without, out of, except; Fr. *hors*, OFr. *fors*, out, without, except. Walach. *fără*, *fõră*, without, besides, except. See For (in composition).

Forest. It. *foresta*, Fr. *forêt*, properly a wilderness, or uncultivated tract of country, but as such were commonly overgrown with trees, the word took the meaning of a large wood. We have many forests in England without a stick of timber upon them. It is, I doubt not, identical with W. *gores*, *gorest*, waste ground, waste, open; *goresta*, to lie open, lie waste, whence E. *gorse*, *gorst*, furze, the growth of waste land.

To Forestall. To monopolize, to buy goods before they are brought to *stall*, or the place where they are to be sold at market.

Forfeit. Fr. *forfait*, a crime, misdeed, from *forfaire*, to misdo, transgress.

My heart nor I have doen you no *forfeit*,
By which you should complain in any kind.—Chaucer in R.

Oro omnes quibus aliquid *forefeci* ut mihi per suam gratiam indulgeant.—Pontanus in Duc. The expression for a crime or misdeed was then transferred to the consequences or punishment of the crime. *Forisfactus servus*, in the laws of Athelstan, is one who has misdono himself a slave, one who for his misdeeds is made a slave. *Forfaire ses heritages*; *forfaire corps et avoir*, to misdo away his heritage, his body, and goods, i. e. to lose them by his misdeed.—Duc. *For-*

faicture, a transgression, also a forfeiture or confiscation.—Cot.

Forge. The Lat. *faber*, a smith, by the change of *b* through *v* into *u*, gave rise to OFr. *faur*, Walach. *fåuru*, a smith. In the latter language we have also *fåurie*, a smith's shop, *fåurire*, to forge, the *i* of which seems in the Western dialects to have passed into a *j*, producing It. *forgia*, Fr. *forge*. Or possibly the sound of the soft *g* may have been formed through the medium of a simple form corresponding to the compound *orfaveriser*, to do goldsmiths' work.—Cot. The Sp. has a form *fraguar*, which may have come from *fabricare*.

To Forge on. In nautical language is for a ship to make its way slowly and laboriously on, as it were by successive shoves. Swiss, Bav. *futschen*, to slide, to shove on, as children on their rumps.—Schmeller. See Fidget. To *fudge*, to poke with a stick, to walk slowly, though with considerable exertion (to move by successive slips).—Crav. Gl. Du. *fuycken*, pellere, trudere, protrudere.—Kil. To *fulch*, to push, to gore, as a bull, at marbles to edge on unfairly; *fulk*, or *fullock*, at marbles when they sily push the hand forward to be nearer the mark.—Hal.

Fork. Lat. *furca*, W. *fforch*, AS. *forc*, ON. *forkr*, Fr. *fourche*. W. *fforch-droed*, a cloven foot. The original meaning of fork seems a pointed instrument for thrusting with. It. *frugare*, to poke. See Fruggin.

Forlorn. G. *verloren*, lost, from *verlieren*, Du. *verliesen*, to lose. AS. *forleosan* and *forleoran*.

Form. 1. Fr. *forme*, a form, or fashion, also a long bench or form to sit on, also a hare's form.—Cot. The latter is probably so called from the hare leaving a form or mould of herself in the long grass where she lies.

2. The name of *forma* was also given to the seat of the choristers in a cathedral and the desk in front of them. Formula, a stool to kneel on.—Duc. OFr. *forme*, a bench. There can be no doubt that this is essentially the same appli-

cation with the name of the classes at our public schools, first *form*, sixth *form*, &c., but whether the class is called *form* from sitting on the same bench, or whether the bench is so designated from being occupied by a single class, may be a question. It seems certain that *forma* was used for class or order in the lower Latin. "Supernumerarii sacri ministerii primæ vel secundæ *formæ*," of the first or second order.—Cod. Theodos. de Castrensianis in Duc.

To Forsake. Properly to put away the subject of dispute, to renounce or deny, then simply to desert. OE. *sake*, dispute, strife.—Layamon. AS. *sacan*, *sacian*, to contend, strive; *withersaca*, an opponent.

And if a man me it axe,
Six sithes or seven,
I *forsake* it with othes.—P. P.

Forse. In the N. of England, a waterfall; *Stockgill-forse*, *Airey-forse*. Norse *fors*, *foss*, a waterfall, the spray or dashing of broken water. Dæ sto *fossen* fyre baat'a, the waves broke over the boat; *fossa*, *forsa*, to break as water, dash in spray; *frosa*, Sw. *frusa*, to gush.—Aasen. W. *ffrwd*, a torrent; *ffrydio*, to flow, to gush. See Froth.

Fort, Fortalice, Fortress. A strong place; Fr. *fort*, Lat. *fortis*, strong.

Forth, Further. AS. *forth*, forward; *forth nihtes*, far in the night. Du. *voord*, forth, forwards, equivalent to Lat. *pro*, in composition; *voord-gaen*, progredi, procedere; *voord-doen*, proponere, &c. G. *fort*, on, further, away, off, quickly; *fort machen*, to make haste; *so fort*, forth-with, immediately. The sense of *forward* connects these terms so naturally with E. *fore*, Du. *voor*, before, that we have at first no hesitation in considering them as developments of the latter root, but it is difficult to separate G. *fort* from Dan. *bort*, away, off, begone; ON. *braut*, away, also a path, a road; W. *ffordd*, a road, *ffwrdd*, away, off, hence, begone. See Truss.

Fosset. See Faucet.

Foster. See Fodder.

Fother. Properly a carriage load, but now only used for a certain weight of lead.

With him there was a plowman was his brother,
That had ylaide of dong full many a *fother*.—Chaucer.

Pl. D. *foder*, *foor*, Du. *voeder*, *voeyer*, *voer*, G. *fuder*, *fuhr*, a waggon-load; whence respectively *fören*, *voeren*, *führen*, to drive, convey, carry.

The root is largely developed in the Slavonic languages. Lith. *wedu*, *westi*, to lead; *wadas*, a guide; *wezu*, *wesztu*, to carry in a waggon, *szėnu wezimas*, a load of hay. Esthon. *weddama*, to lead, to draw; *weddo-hārg*, a draught-ox. Fin. *wedan*, *wetää*, to draw. Bohem. *wedu*, *westi*, to lead, to bring; *wod*, a guide; *wezu*, *wesztu*, to carry. Serv. *woditi*, to lead, *wozati*, to carry, *wojenye*, *wozanye*, carriage.

Foul, Defile. Goth. *fuls*, ON. *fúll*, stinking, corrupt. This is the primary meaning of the word, which is then applied to what is dirty, turbid, physically or morally disgusting, ugly, unfair. We speak of *foul*, as opposed to *clear* weather; of a ship running *foul* of another, as opposed to keeping *clear* of it. The ON. *fúll* was applied to one who has passed unsuccessfully through the ordeal by fire. The Du. *vuil*, and G. *faul*, have acquired the sense of lazy, slothful.

The origin is the expiration by which we instinctively defend ourselves against a disagreeable smell, shutting the nose and breathing strongly through the protruded lips, and producing a sound represented by the Sp. *fu!* interjection of disgust; *pu!* exclamation of disgust at a bad smell.—Neumann. Hence ON. *fúi*, putridity, *fúinn*, *fúll*, stinking, *fyla*, stink, and as a verb, to putrefy; AS. *fulan*, *befulan*, *befylan*, to rot, to corrupt; Du. *vuilen*, to dirty, to putrefy. In the same way from W. *ffi!* expressive of disgust or contempt, *ffiaidd*, loathsome, abominable; *ffieidd-dra*, loathsomeness, disdain—Richards; *ffieiddio*, to loathe, to detest. Nor can we doubt that the same form of the interjection gives rise to the Goth. *fijan*, to hate, in the same way that Serv.

osh! a cry to drive out dogs, produces *oshkati*, to cry *osh*, to frighten out dogs by such a cry; and Russ. *fu!* interjection of disgust, *fukat'* (to cry *fu!*), to detest, abhor. The Lat. *faetere* finds its origin in a form like Bret. *foei!* faugh!

The derivation above explained is combated by Prof. Müller. "If this were true," he says (Lect. on Science of Lang. p. 371), "we should suppose that the expression of disgust was chiefly conveyed by the aspirate *f*, by the strong emission of the breathing with half-closed lips. But, as a Gothic aspirate always corresponds to a *tenuis* in Sanscrit, the same root in Sanscrit would at once lose its expressive power. It exists in fact in Sanscrit as *piy*, to hate, to destroy." He does not observe that the sound of breathing and the interjection of disgust are represented as often by the combination *pu* as by *fu*. Thus we have E. *puff*, Sw. *pusta*, to breathe, to blow, Fin. *puhhua*, *puhkia*, *puhhata*, to blow, to pant. The Sp. *pu!* interjection of disgust, explains Lat. *putere*, Fr. *puer*, to stink. The Lith. has *pui!* the Fr. *pouah!* *pouac!* and thence *pou-acre*, nasty, filthy.

The gradual development of the idea of hatred may be exemplified by Bret. *louz*, stinking, nasty, filthy; E. *loathe*, to turn from with disgust; *loth*, unwilling; Sw. *leda*, aversion.

Foumart. Properly the *beech-martin*, but (with the usual laxness in the popular nomenclature of natural history) commonly applied to the polecat. Fr. *fouine*, the foine, wood-martin, or beech-martin; *foine*, the foine, or polecat.—Cot. From *foine*, *faine* (Lat. *fagina*), beech-mast. Wall. *fawe*, beech; *fawène*, the beech-martin.

The E. *foumart* is a compound of Fr. *fouine* and *marte*, or *martin*, but the meaning of the former element being lost in E., the instinctive striving after meaning converted it into *fulmerd*, *fulimart*, when applied to the strong-smelling polecat, as if the name were taken from the *foul* smell of the animal.

Founder, Founderous. The meanings of E. *founder* are derived from two sources which it is sometimes impossible to

distinguish, although for the most part the senses can be referred with confidence to their proper origin.

1. From Lat. *fundus*, Fr. *fond*, the ground or bottom, *afondrer*, to sink as a ship, to founder, or go to the bottom.

Moult véissiez harnas floter

Hommes noier et *afondrer*.—R. R.

The It. *fondo* and Fr. *fond* are also used for the bottom of a cask, and as the capacity of a cask for holding liquids entirely depends upon the soundness of the bottom, *Bottom* is taken metaphorically for persevering vigour, the principle by which one holds out in any exertion.

The same metaphor is seen in It. *sfondare*, to break out the bottom; *sfondolato*, bottom-broken; *sfondolare*, *sfondrare*, to founder as a horse—Fl., to destroy its *bottom* or capacity for exertion. When applied to a road *sfondato* is what is called in English indictments a *founderous* road, a hollow, broken way wherein a man sinks, a bottom-broken way. *Enfondrer un chemin*, to wear or make great holes in a way, to make a deep way; *chemin effondré*, a way full of holes or miry sloughs; *enfondrer un harnois*, to make a great dint in an armour. Cot. It. *sfondare una porta*, to break open a door; — *uno squadrone*, to rout or break through a squadron.—Altieri. Hence we may explain a passage misunderstood by Ellice and Jamieson.

He *foundered* the Saracens o' twaine

And fought as a dragon.—R. Brunne.

The other Fr. verb which we have borrowed, under the shape of *founder* (as *rendre* under that of *render*), is *fondre*, to melt (and hence), to sink, fall, or go down; *se fondre*, to sink down on a sudden.—Cot. *La terre fondit sous lui*, gave way under him.—Trevoux. “In Cheshire a quantity of earth *foundered* and fell down a vast depth.”—Aubrey's Wilts in Hal. *Se fondre d'enhaut*, to fall down plump.—Cot. From this source we must probably, with Jamieson, explain his *founder*, to fell, strike down, give such a blow as to stupefy one, and also the sense of stumbling, falling, or sinking down.

To *founder* as a horse, trebucher.—Palsgr. in Way. The horse of Arcite, being frightened by a prodigy—

began to turn

And lepe aside and *founderid* as he lepe,

And ere that Arcite may takin kepe

He pight him on the pomell of his hede

That in the place he lay as he were dede.

In Douglas' Virgil, when Camilla has received her death-wound her maidens ran to her and

claucht and lappit in thare armes

This queen that *founderant* was for her smert harmes.—D. V. 394.

In another place Priam is said to *founder*, or slip down, in the new-spilt blood of his son.

The Sc. and OE. *foundered*, or *fundied*, stiff, or numbed with cold, probably belong to the Fr. *morfondre* (*moure*, muzzle, snout, and *fondre*, to melt; to run at the nose), to take cold. Turner, in his Herbal, 1562, says that pyrethrum is "good for any part of the body that is *fundied*, or *foundered*," and recommends pepper for "limbs fretished, *foundered*, and made numme with cold."—Way. Pr. Parv.

Founder, Foundry. A *brass-founder* is one who melts and casts brass, from Lat. *fundere*, to pour, Fr. *fondre*, to melt, or cast in moulds.

Foundling. An infant *found* deserted. So *bantling* from *band*, *darling* from *dear*.

Four. AS. *feother*, *feower*, Goth. *fidvor*, W. *pedwar*, Gr. *τεττορες*, *πισυρες*, *τεσσαρες*, Walach. *patru*, Lat. *quatuor*, Lith. *keturi*, Sanscr. *chatwar*, Ir. *ceathair*.

Fountain. Fr. *fontaine*, Lat. *fons*, *fontis*, a spring of water.

Fowl. Goth. *fugls*, G. *vogel*, AS. *fugol*, *flugol*, a bird, from *flug*, flight, by the loss of the *l*; as in modern times, *fugleman* from G. *flügel-mann*, from *flügel*, a wing. The same degradation seems to have taken place in Lat. *fugere*, to fly. Compare AS. *flugol*, a fugitive.

Fox. Goth. *fauho*, G. *fuchs*.

Frail. OFr. *frayel*, *fréau*, a mat-basket. “Fyggys, raysins in *frayel*.”—Cœur de Lion in Way.

Frail. Fr. *frêle*, from *fragile*, Lat. *fragilis*, easily broken, from *frangere*, to break.

To Frame. To contrive, to effect. “And he said Sibboleth, for he could not *frame* to pronounce it aright.”—Judges. AS. *fremman*, to form, make, effect; ON. *fremia*, to bring to pass, from *framm*, Dan. *frem*, forth, forwards.

Frame. Structure. Bret. *framma*, to join, to unite, to solder, to put together; *framm*, the joining, union, the timber framework of a house. The *frame* is what holds a thing together, or a union of several parts, as the bodily frame, the structure combining all the members of the body. Du. *raem*, G. *rahmen*, compages, a frame. The same relation is seen between Fr. *frapper* and E. *rap*.

Franchise, Frank. Fr. *franc*, free, liberal, courteous, valiant, sincere.—Cot. Supposed to be taken from the name of the Franks, the conquerors of Gaul, the only free men remaining when the former inhabitants were reduced to a servile condition. ON. *Frackr*, a Frank, Frenchman, also free, free-born. In charters of the year 799 *ingenuus*, *nobilis*, and *francus* are synonymous.—Duc.

It seems however more probable that the name of the Franks should have been taken from the idea of freedom rather than vice versâ, and the original sense of the word is probably shown in Bret. *frank*, spacious, wide. A person in freedom is said in Fr. to be *au large*. Bret. *frankaat*, to enlarge, make or become wider, free from, deliver.

Francolin. A bird of the partridge kind. Diminutive of Ptg. *frango*, a hen. Compare W. *iar*, a hen; *cor-iar* (dwarf-hen), a partridge.

Frantic, Frenzy. Fr. *frénétique*, *frénesie*, Lat. *phreneticus*, Gr. *φρηνιτις*, disorder of the (*φρην*) mind.

Franzy, Frangy, Frany. Commonly applied to children, peevish, fretful. Fris. *wrante*, to complain as young children, to be peevish; *wrannig*, ill-tempered, peevish.—Outzen.

Fray. See Affray.

To Fray. Fr. *frayer*, to rub, or fret by often rubbing, to wear, make smooth by much using.—Cot. The deer *frays* its head, rubs its horns against a tree. It. *fregare*, Lat. *fricare*, to rub.

Freak. A sudden wanton whim or caprice, a flighty humour, or fancy.—R.

O but I fear the fickle *freaks*, quoth she,
Of Fortune false.—F. Q. in R.

Freak like caprice expresses an act without apparent motive, and is therefore referred to a violent internal desire. It. *frega*, a longing desire, or itching lust—Fl.; *fregola*, longing, fancy, humour, itching desire.

Gli venne la *fregola* d'andare alla campagna.—Alt.

The freak took him to go to the country.

The origin is the verb *fregare*, to rub, to move lightly to and fro, expressing the restless condition of one under the influence of strong desire, as in Fr. *fretiller*, to wag, stir often, to wriggle, tickle, itch to be at it.—Cot.

2. Another sense of *freak* is seen in Milton's "Pansy *freaked* with get," i. e. streaked. This also is from It. *fregare*, to streak, *frego*, a dash, stroke, touch, line.—Alt. Fr. *fric-frac* expresses the sound made by strokes to and fro with a switch. See Firk.

3. A third sense of *freak* was a man.

By Chryst quod Favell Drede is soleyne *freke*.—Skelton in R.

In this sense the word is a modification of ON. *reckr*, OHG. *recke*, OE. *renk*, *rink*, ON. *drengr*, a warrior. See Drake.

Freckle. Provincially *freckens* or *frackens*. ON. *frekna*, N. *frukne*, *frokke*, *flukr*, freckles.—Aasen. G. *fleck*, *flecken*, a blot, spot, stain; *flecken von der sonne*, freckles. Gael. *breac*, speckled; *broice*, *broicean*, a mole, a freckle. W. *brith*, *brych*, Bret. *briz* or *bric'h*, speckled, particoloured.

Free. AS. *freo*, ON. *fri*, Goth. *frija*.

Freebooter, Fillibuster. Freebooter is one who without the

authority of national warfare makes free to appropriate as booty whatever falls under his hand. The name was especially given to the buccaneers who infested the coast of America in the 16th and 17th centuries, and was pronounced by the Fr. *flibustiers*, by the Spaniards *filibuster*. From the latter has arisen in the present age the term *fillibuster*, a name given in America to adventurers making piratical expeditions against states of Spanish race.

To Freeze, Frigid, Frost, Frieze. It has been shown under Caprice and Chitterling that the representation of a vibrating sound is used to express a quivering, vibratory motion, and thence an undulating, wrinkled, or curly surface. A further development of the train of thought applies the forms signifying shivering to the affections of cold or fear, as most distinctly characterized by the symptom of shivering. On this principle may be connected a numerous series of words founded on the representation of a rustling, simmering, twittering noise, by the syllables *friss, frit, frik, frig*.

In the original sense we may cite Sw. *frasa*, to crackle; *fråsa*, to whizz, roar, hiss; Sc. *frais*, to make a crackling or crashing noise—Jam.; Fr. *frisement* d'un trait, the whizzing of an arrow; Sp. *frez*, the rustling of silk-worms on mulberry leaves, *fresar*, to growl; Piedm. *friciolé*, the noise made by things frying; *frige, frise*, the noise of things beginning to boil, simmering; It. *friggere, fresso, fretto*, to whimper as a child, to fry; Lat. *frigere* (originally to twitter or fizz, as shown by the derivatives *frigilla*, a finch, *frigutire*, to chatter), to fry; Gr. *φρισσω, φριττω*, to rustle, *φρυγω, φρυσσω, φρυττω*, to parch, or fry.

In the sense of shivering; Fr. *la voile frise*, the sail shivers in the wind; *frisson*, a shudder; G. *φρισσω, φριττω*, to shiver from cold or fear; *φρικη*, shuddering, chill, fear; Du. *vriesen*, to tremble with cold—Overyssel Almanac; Pl. D. *vresen, vreren*, to tremble for cold, to be cold; E. *freeze*, applied to the effect of cold in solidifying liquids. There can be no doubt that the Lat. *frigere, frigutire*, to be cold, have the same

origin and thus oddly enough are radically identical with *frigere*, to fry.

Frieze. 1. The transition from the idea of shivering to that of a rough, uneven surface is exemplified in Lat. *horrere*, to shudder, *horridus*, rough; E. *shag*, or *shog*, to shake or jog, and *shaggy*, rough, tufted; and (in the case of the root we are now considering) in Gr. *φριξος*, bristled, rough, with curled hair; Fr. *friser*, to frizzle, crisp, curl (as water blown on by a gentle wind), to wriggle—Cot.; E. *frizzle*, to curl, or wrinkle up. On the same principle the name of *frieze* is given to coarse, shaggy cloth, by false etymology supposed to have come from Friesland, in the same way that a frizzled hen is called a Friesland hen, or a kind of duck with musky odour, a Muscovy duck. Fr. *frise*, espèce de toile de laine frisé; toile forte de la province de Frise.—Gattel.

2. The application of the root to a surface plaited or roughened with ornamented work gives Fr. *fraise*, *freze*, Piedm. *fresa*, a ruff, or frill; Fr. *frizons*, frizzled, or raised work of gold or silver wire, &c.—Cot.; Sp. *fres*, gold or silver lace; M. Lat. *aurifrasium*, *aurifrisia*, *aurifregia*, OFr. *orfrais*, E. *orfray*, a border or fringe of gold, band of gold lace; It. *fregio*, Fr. *frize*, E. *frieze*, *frize*, the ornamented border running beneath the cornice in architecture. Pied. *fris*, frieze; also a band or border for the ornament of garments or furniture; *fris d' fioret*, a ferret band, *fris d' lana*, a worsted border. Mid. Lat. *frisare*, to ornament with borders or embroidery, “Item quod pannos earum non possint aliter *frisare* vel ornare nisi cum duplonis aureis vel argenteis seu setâ.”—Carp. “Pallium unum cum *friso* et margaritis.”—Duc.

It is remarkable that the conversion of *frieze* into *Frisian* cloth is only a repetition of the same etymological blunder which in ancient times seems to have given the name of Phrygian work to wriggled or frizzled work, embroidery or tissue ornamented or roughened with needlework, showing that the It. *fregio* is of ancient standing in the Latin lan-

guage. *Pictas vestes acu facere Phryges invenerunt ideoque Phrygioniae appellatae sunt.*—Plin. *Phrygio*, an embroiderer. In Mid. Lat. *phrygium*, and *phrysum*, were used for a border of embroidery. “*Planetam purpuream aureis phrygiis mensium duodecim signa in se habentibus ornatam.*” “*Planetam purpuream cum phryso et cum aquilâ ex margaritis contextâ.*”—Duc.

Freight, Fraught. G. *fracht*, Fr. *fret*, the loading of a waggon or ship, and secondly the money paid for the conveyance. G. *ferchen*, to despatch, to expedite; Swiss *ferken*, *ferggen*, to forward goods, to convey them in a waggon; *fergg*, *gfergg*, conveyance, waggon; *ferggete*, transport of wares.

Fresh. AS. *fersc*, Du. *versch*, *frisch*, ON. *friskr*, It. *fresco*, Fr. *fraische*, *frais*, recent, new, and sweet, cool, in full vigour. The Fr. has another modification of the same word (probably from a northern source) in *frisque*, lively, brisk, spruce, gay.—Cot. And here I believe we are led to the fundamental meaning of *fresh*, viz. a condition of complete activity, whence the other applications of the word naturally follow. The first step in the process is explained under Frisk, which is shown to signify a state of agitation or multifarious movement. Then, as movement is the type of activity and health, we have N. *frisk*, sound, healthy, lively, fiery—Aasen; whence we pass to the negation of the incidental failings, untired, unfaded, unheated, unspoilt by keeping.

Fret. We traced under Freeze the development of a number of forms having a wide range of signification, from the representation of a rustling, quivering sound by the radical syllable *fris*, *frij*, *frig*, and a series separated from the above by no definite line, but solely by the convenience of practical illustration, may be deduced from the same original image represented by the syllables *frit*, *fric*, *friss*.

1. *Fret*, the stop or key of a musical instrument. The direct representation of sound gives Lat. *fritinire*, to twitter as a swallow; *fritillus*, the box in which the dice are rattled previous to being thrown on the board; It. *frizzare*, to

quaver with the voice, or run nimbly on an instrument—Fl. ; Fr. *fredonner*, to shake, divide, quaver in singing or playing ; *fredon*, a semiquaver in music, and hence division and a warbling or quavering.—Cot. Hence E. *fret*, properly a note in music, then the stops on a stringed instrument by which the note was sounded. The monkish poet, in a Life of Bishop Amandus, who as a boy had a wonderful gift of singing, uses *fritillos* in the sense of notes.

Quis docuit puerum, qui sensus quæso suasit,

Hebraico sonitu ignotos proferre *fritillos*.—Ducange. Henschel.

2. To *fret*, to work, as liquor in a slight state of fermentation. From direct imitation of the simmering sound made by the small bubbles rising and breaking. It. *frizzare*, to spirt or startle, as good wine doth being poured into a flat glass.—Fl. Pied. *friciolè*, the noise made in frying.—Zalli.

3. *Fret*, to rub, wear, consume, eat up. *Fretted*, worn by rubbing ; vexed, discomposed, ruffled in mind.—B. From the sense of a quivering sound, as in the series mentioned under Freeze, the root passes on to signify a quivering motion. Fr. *fretiller*, to move, wag, stir often, wriggle, tickle—Cot. ; E. *fritters*, shivers, fragments ; to *frit*, to rub or move up and down ; W. *ffrid*, *ffrit*, a sudden start or jerk ; It. *frizzare*, to frisk or skip nimbly.—Fl. Du. *writselen*, *vritselen*, *motitari*, *subsilire*—Kil. ; *wrikken*, Dan. *vrikke*, to wriggle or joggle ; Lat. *fricare*, to rub, It. *fregare*, to rub, frig, frit, friggle ; *fregagione*, rubbing, or *fritting* up and down gently, as is the custom to sick people.—Fl. Prov. *fregar*, *fretar*, to rub ; Fr. *froter*, to rub, chafe, fret, or grate against.—Cot. Bav. *fretten*, to rub (as a key wearing a hole in one's pocket), and figuratively, to plague, to worry. Swiss, *fretten*, *fratten*, to become sore by rubbing ; Bav. *fratt*, Du. *vraet*, a place galled by rubbing, whence probably a *wart*, AS. *vræt*, originally the callus produced by rubbing.

The sense of wearing away, consuming by rubbing, passes into that of gnawing, eating away, eating up, so that it is often impossible in the figurative use of the word to say

whether it has reference simply to the annoyance and soreness produced by rubbing, or to the more exaggerated figure of eating up.

Hans Sachs uses *fretten* for drilling a hole in a coin.—Schmeller. To *fret*, as cloth, is to wear by rubbing, but when we speak of *fretting* by moths we pass to the notion of eating, as in G. *von motten gefressen*, moth-eaten.

These wormes ne these mothes ne these mites
Upon my paraille *fret* hem never a del ;
And wost thou why ? for they were used well.

Wife of Bath.

Goth. *fuglos fretun*, the fowls consumed them. Sw. *fråta*, to corrode, to prey upon ; *fråta sig af sorg*, to fret with grief, as G. *von gram gefressen*, consumed with grief.

We have the same connection between the senses of consuming insensibly and eating, in G. *zehren* (the equivalent of E. *tear*), to wear away, waste, eat and drink ; Sw. *tåra*, to consume, corrode, wear away, eat ; *tåra sig sjelf*, to fret oneself ; *tåra sig af sorg*, to fret with sorrow. In both cases the fundamental meaning is the notion of wearing away ; consumption by eating, a secondary application. The possibility of resolving the word into a compound of the particle *ver* or *fra* (*ver-eten*, *ver-essen*, Goth. *fraitan*, to eat up), exhibits a source of confusion which not unfrequently perplexes the etymology of words with an initial *fr*. So Kilian explains *vriezen*, to freeze, as *ver-ijsen*, to become ice, and the Brem. Wörterbuch, *vresen*, to fear, as “without doubt” from *ver* and *aisen*, *eisen*, to shudder. And see Fright.

4. *Fret*, ornamented work in embroidery, or carving, synonymous with Sp. *fres*, gold lace ; It. *fregio*, Pied. *fris*, M. Lat. *frisum*, *frisium*, list, lace, ornamented border.

About the sides shall run a *fret*
Of primroses.—Drayton in R.

Iclothid was this mighty God of Love
In silk embroidered full of grene greves,
In which there was a *fret* of red rose-leaves.

Chaucer. Legend Good Women, 228.

In the same poem the Queen of Love is said to wear on her hair a *fret* of gold surrounded with a crown of pearls, the comparison of which to the yellow centre of a daisy set off by the white petals of the ray shows that the term is by no means constantly applied either to a border or a circlet.

The origin, as above explained in the case of *frieze*, is to be found in the notion of quivering or shaking, conceived as curling the surface of a liquid and throwing it into vibrations, offering a type of embroidered or sculptured ornamentation. So Fr. *fringoter*, to quaver, or divide in singing, also to *fret* or work *frets* in gold, silver, &c.; *fringoteries*, *frets*, cranklings, wriggled flourishes in carving, &c.—Cot. In like manner It. *frizzare*, Fr. *frédonner*, to quaver in singing, E. *fritter*, to shiver, lead to Fr. *frizons*, frizzled or raised work of gold or silver wire, &c., and E. *fret*, in the sense of carved or embroidered work.

5. *Fret* in Heraldry and Architecture is from a totally different root, signifying the interlacing of bars or fillets. OF. *fréter*, croiser, entrelacer.—Roquefort. *Frets* in heraldry are bars crossing each other in lozenge-shape, and interlacing; *fretted*, interlaced. A chevron fretted with a barrulet is represented as a chevron or pair of united rafters riding on a horizontal bar, one arm of the chevron passing in front of the bar, the other behind. A *fretted* roof is one ornamented by bands or fillets crossing each other in different patterns.

“Roses and other decorations are allowable under the corona with this rule—that whether here or under any roof or ceiling interlacing frets be ever made at right angles.”—Evelyn in R. In the expression *fretised* roof, *fretise* is a collection of frets, as *lattice* a collection of laths, *brattice*, of brets, or boards.

The sense of interlacing is taken from the notion of an iron grating. The It. *ferrata*, the grating of a window, or the like, becomes *frá* in Piedm., while *fret* in the latter dialect corresponds to It. *ferretto*, any little implement of iron. Hence

Fr. *frete*, the verril, or iron ring that keeps a tool from riving, iron hoop round the nave of a wheel; Sp. *fretes*, the bands forming the body of a shield—Neumann; and Fr. *frettes* (pl.), according to Diez, an iron grating.

Fribble. A trifler; apparently from Fr. *frivole*, trifling. “Frivulus, *fribulus*, onnutz, ydell vel lügenhaftig.”—Dief. Sup.

Fricassee. Fr. *fricasser*, to fry. Lat. *frigere*, *frixum*, from the hissing sound.

Friday. AS. *Frige-dæg*, G. *Frey-tag*, the day sacred to Frigga, or Freya, the Saxon Venus, as Lat. *Dies Veneris*, Fr. *Vendredi*.

Fridge, Frig, Friggle, Frit. To *fridge* or *frig* about.—Skinner. Rapid vibratory movement is expressed by a numerous series of syllables, *fick*, *fig*, *fi* (*phip*), *fidge*, *fitsch* (Swiss *fitschen*), *fit* (*fitter*), *flick*, *flig*, *flip*, *flitsch* (Bav. *flitschen*), *flit*, and (with an *r* instead of an *l*) *frick* (Lat. *fricare*), *frig*, *fritsch* (It. *fricciare*), *frit* (W. *ffrit*, Fr. *fretiller*), imitating the sound of switching to and fro with a light implement, or the crackling sound of frying, or rustling of flames, or the like. It. *frizzare*, to quaver with the voice, to fry or parch, to frisk or skip nimbly; *fricciare*, to rub, claw, wriggle up and down—Fl., are precise equivalents of E. *fridge*. W. *ffrid*, *ffrit*, a quick start or jerk.

Friend. From Goth. *frijon*, to love, as *fiend*, an enemy, from *fijan*, to hate.

Frieze. See Freeze.

Frigate. Fr. *frégate*, Sp. *fragata*, originally a light row-boat. Diez supposes it may be from *fabricata*, a construction, as Fr. *bâtiment*, applied to boat, ship, or vessel in general, from *bâtir*, to build.

Fright. Goth. *faurhts*, timid; *faurhtei*, fear, *faurhtjan*, to fear. OSax. *forohtian*, *forahtian*, *forhtian*, to fear. AS. *forht*, G. *furcht*, Sw. *frukta*, fear. The O. Saxon forms might lead us to suppose the word to be a compound of Goth. *ogan*, pret. *oh**te*, to fear; ON. *óga*, to shudder at, *otta*, to terrify;

but this is probably a false scent of the class mentioned under Fret 3. The true origin is the notion of shuddering, expressed by the root *fric*. Gr. *φρικη*, a shuddering from cold or terror; Mod. Gr. *φρικτος*, frightful; *φριττω*, to be frightened; Walach. *fricà*, fright.

Frill. A plaited band to a garment. For the logical connection between a twittering sound, a shivering vibratory motion, and a curly or wrinkled surface, see Chitterling, Crisp, Caprice. So from W. *ffrill*, twitter, chatter, we pass to Fr. *friller*, to shiver for cold, and thence (as from *chitter*, to shiver, to *chitterling*, a frill) to E. *frill*. The same relation is shown under Freeze between Sw. *frasa*, to crackle, Fr. *friser*, to shiver, and *fraise*, a frill or ruff. And Sw. *frasa*, Fr. *friser*, lead through E. *frizzle* to Fr. *friller*, in the same way in which Sw. *brasa*, Fr. *bresiller*, representing the crackling sound of fire, lead to *briller*, to twinkle; or in which *grisser*, *gresiller*, *grisler*, to crackle, lead to *griller*, to wriggle, curl, frizzle.

Fringe. Fr. *frange*, Rouchi, *frinche*, It. *frangia*, Sicil. *frinza*, G. *franse*, an ornamented border of hanging threads or plaited work, originally probably of the latter construction. The word may be accounted for in several ways, all leading back to the fundamental notion of a wrinkled structure, expressed by the figure of a vibratory sound, as explained under Freeze.

Thus we may consider the word as a nasalized form of It. *fregio*, Fr. *fraise*, a ruff, Pied. *fris*, a list or border, or, what comes to nearly the same thing, we may derive it from Du. *fronssen*, Fr. *froncer*, to plait or wrinkle. Compare Du. *grijsen*, *grijnsen*, to grin; E. *crease*, and It. *grinza*, a wrinkle.

On the other hand the Walach. forms *fimbrie* and *frimbie* show that *frimbia* may have been the original form of Lat. *fimbria*, whence *frangia* would follow, as *cangiare*, from *cambiare*, Fr. *songer* from *somniare*. And *frimbia* might be explained from a form like Du. *wrempen*, *wrimpen*, E. *frumple*.

“*Frangé*, fringed, also *wrinkled*, snipt or jagged on the edges.”—Cot.

Fripery. Worn-out clothes, then the place where old clothes are sold, or such faded finery as is sold by dealers in old clothes.

Fr. *friper*, to rub, to wear to rags; Du. *wrijven*, *vrijven*, to wear, to rub; G. *reiben*, to rub, wipe, grate; Sw. *rifva*, to scratch, tear, grate; N. *ripa*, to streak. The origin seems a form *frip*, related to the *fric* in Lat. *fricare*, to rub, or AS. *frician*, to dance, as *clap* to *clack*, or *flip* to *flick*. Light rapid reciprocating movement is represented by a number of similar syllables pointed out under Fridge.

Frisk. The use of the roots *fric*, *frit*, *flic*, *flit*, in the expression of smart, rapid, repeated movement, has been mentioned under Fridge, Fret, Firk, and in other places. The addition of an *s* either before or after the final consonant improves the effect in representing the broken rustling sound of multifarious or continued movement. Hence It. *frizzare* (= *frit-s-are*), to quaver with the voice, to fry or parch, to spirt, as effervescing wine, to frisk or skip nimbly. The same idea is conveyed by E. *frisk*. “Put water in a glass and wet your finger and draw it round about the rim,—it will make the water *frisk* and sprinkle up in a fine dew.”—Bacon in Todd. The same connection between the senses of spirting, starting, and a crackling sound is seen in Russ. *pruiskat'*, to spirt; *pruigat'*, to leap or spring; Serv. *prigati*, to fry. Compare also Bret. *fringoli*, to quaver with the voice; *fringa*, Fr. *fringuer*, to frisk or frolick; Serv. *vertziti*, to spirt, gush; *vertzitise*, to move quickly to and fro.

As *flick* and *frick* are of like effect in expressing movement, we have *flisk*, to skip or bounce, synonymous with *frisk*.—Hal. See Fresh.

Frith, Firth. An arm of the sea, mouth of a great river. ON. *fjordr*, *fjördr*, Dan. *fjord*, an arm of the sea. Probably identical with Lat. *fretum*, a narrow sea, from Gael. *frith*, small, little, subordinate. *Frith-bhaile*, a suburb; *frith-*

cheum, a by-path; *frith-ministeir*, a curate; *frith-mhuir* (a little sea), an arm of the sea, loch, frith.

The origin of the Gael. term may be traced further back in W. *brith*, Bret. *briz*, speckled, particoloured, mixed, having the character indicated by the term with which it is joined in a partial degree. W. *brith adnabod dyn*, partly to know a person; *brith-ddiod*, table-beer, small beer. Bret. *briz-tiek*, a poor cultivator; *briz-klenved*, a light illness.

Frith. A *freeth* in N. Wales is a tract of rough land inclosed on the skirts of the mountain and held as common by the proprietors of the district. *Frith*, unused pasture-land; a field taken from a wood, young underwood, brushwood.—Hal.

Elles foweles fedden hem in *frythes* ther thei woneden.—P. P. in R.

“By *frith* and fell.” “Out of forests and *frythes* and all faire wodes.”—William and the Werewolf. Gael. *frith*, a heath, deer-park, forest; *frithne*, an uninhabited place; Ir. *frith*, a wild mountainous place.

It seems the same word with Fr. *friche*, uncultivated condition. *Bois en friche*, wood newly lopped and let stand till it be grown again. *Terre en friche*, land untilled or neglected, whereby it becomes overgrown with shrubs and weeds.—Cot. *Fresche*—Roquef.; *frestiz*; Mid. Lat. *fresceium*, *frischium*, *friscum*, *frostium*—Carp.; *fraustum*, *frausta terra*, *frusca terra*—Duc., waste land. *Fraitis*, uncultivated land, pasturage.—Roquef. *Frocs*, *fros*, *froux*, common or void grounds.—Cot. *Fraux et pasturages*.—Duc. Gael. *fraoch*, heath, the growth of waste places. Bret. *fraost*, uncultivated. It. *frasche*, boughs, bushes, underwood; *fratta*, any thicket of brakes, brambles, bushes, or briers.—Fl.

Fritter. 1. A fried cake. Fr. *friture*, a frying; *frire*, part. *frit*, Bret. *frita*, to fry. It. *frittare*, to fry in a pan, make fritter-wise.—Fl. See Fry.

2. *Fritters*, fragments, shivers. To *fritter* a thing away is to dissipate it by bits. A parallel form with *flitter*, *flinder*, of the same meaning. The primary origin is the use of *frit*, in expressing a crackling sound, as in Lat. *fritinnire*, to twit-

ter, then a rattling or vibrating motion, as in Lat. *fritillus*, a dice box; Fr. *fretiller*, to fidget; Gr. *φριττω*, to tremble from cold or fear. To *fritter*, then, would signify to shiver, and thence to break to shivers. Compare Du. *schateren*, to resound, to rattle, with E. *shatter*.

To Frizz, Frizzle. Fr. *frizer*, to curl, frizzle, ruffle, wriggle. For the connection between the idea of curling and a rustling or crackling sound, see Freeze. Gr. *φριξ* originally represents a rustling sound, such as that of the wind among trees; it is then applied to the ruffling or curling of the surface of water by the breeze, whence *φριξος*, rough, curled.

Frock. *Froc de moine*, a monk's cowl or hood.—Cot. Mid. Lat. *flocus*, *floccum*, *froculus*, *froccus*, *hroccus*, *roccus*, originally a shaggy cloak, from Lat. *floccus*, Ptg. *frocco*, a flock, lock, or tuft of wool. G. *rock*, an overcoat. The derivation of *coat* is precisely similar.

Frog. 1. G. *frosche*, Du. *vorsch*, Gr. *βατραχος*.
2. The ornament of an embroidered coat. Ptg. *froco*, a flock of wool or of silk, chenille de broderie; *frocadura*, ornaments of embroidery.

Froise. A pancake; W. *ffroes*, an omelet. From the noise of frying.

Whanne he is full in suche a dreame—

He routeth with a slepie noyse

And broustleth as a monke's *froyse*

When it is thrown into the pan.—Gower in R.

Frolick. Gr. *froh*, *fröhlich*, in good humour; *frohlocken*, to sport, to frolick. The syllable *lick*, *lock*, is probably the AS. termination *lac*, ON. *leik*, signifying state or condition, and preserved in a corrupted form in *knowledge*, *wedlock*.

OHG. *fraw*, *frawa*, joyful, G. *freuen*, Pl. D. *frauen*, to rejoice; G. *freude*, joy. “Got *frouue* sela sina.” God bless his soul.—Brem. Wtb. AS. *frofer*, comfort.

From. The primitive sense seems that of ON. *framm*, Dan. *frem*, forth, forwards; whence the secondary use of the E. term in indicating the commencement of motion. Goth.

Iddia fram, he went on, went further ; *fram fruma*, from the beginning, i. e. as to the beginning, onwards.

Front. Lat. *frons*, *frontis*. Pol. *przod*, forepart ; *przod glowy*, the forehead. *Na przodzie*, in front. *Przed*, before.

Frontispiece. Lat. *frontispicium*, the forefront of a house. Now applied to the front page of a book, and by corruption to the picture in front of a book.

Frost. See Freeze.

Froth. ON. *fraud*, *froda*, scum, froth. Pl. D. *frathen*, *fraodn*, *fradem*, *fraum*, steam, vapour ; *framen*, to steam. The analogy of the G. *broden*, *brodem*, steam, Du. *broem*, foam, scum, leaves little doubt that the origin of *froth* is a representation of the sound of boiling or rushing water. The same train of ideas is repeated with little variation of sound in W. *broch*, din, tumult, froth ; *brochi*, to fume, to chafe, to bluster ; Gael. *bruich*, *bruith*, to boil, E. *broth*, boiling water, and sometimes steam, as when we speak of being in a broth of sweat. Du. *bruysen*, to murmur, give a confused sound, and also to foam ; *bruys*, foam, scum.—Kil.

With an initial *fr* we have ON. *frysa*, *fryssa*, *frussa*, to snort as a horse ; N. *frósa*, to snort, also as Sw. *frusa*, to gush ; W. *ffrwd*, Bret. *froud*, a stream, a torrent ; W. *ffrydio*, to stream, to gush, bringing us to *froth*, as the result of the gushing or dashing of water.

Frounce. Fr. *froncer*, *fronser*, to plait, wrinkle ; *fronser le front*, to knit the brow ; *fronser la bouche*, to twinge the mouth. It. *fronza* di corda, a coil of cordage, knot of strings. Du. *fronssen*, *fronsselen*, *fronckelen*, to plait, to wrinkle ; *wronck*, a twisting, contortion ; *wronckelen*, to twist, to wrinkle.—Kil. The series of expressions for the idea of wrinkling is very numerous, but they may usually be traced to the image of a crackling, frizzling noise, or to the snarling sounds expressive of ill temper ; while it must be remembered that the latter are only a particular instance of the broken sounds which offer the most general type of a broken or rugged surface. Evidence of the imitative origin of

frounce is shown in Fr. *froncher*, to snort like an angry horse.

Le destrier

Fronche et henist, et regibe des pieds.

Roman de Garin.

On a similar plan are formed Lat. *frendere*, *fresum* (for *frensum*), to make angry noises, snarl, grind the teeth; Fr. *frinson*, a finch or twittering bird. And, with an initial *gr* instead of *fr*, Du. *grinden*, to snarl; Fr. *groncer*, to roar as the sea; *grincer*, to grind the teeth; Du. *grijnzen*, to snarl, grumble, frown, knit the brow; It. *grinza*, a wrinkle.

Frown. Immediately from Fr. *frogner* (preserved in *refrogner*, to frown, look sourly on—Cot.), which must originally have had the same signification as It. *grignare*, to snarl, Fr. *grogner*, to grunt or grumble. Compare *grognard*, grunting, also pouting or frowning.—Cot.

Froward. From-ward, turned away from, unfavourable, as *to-ward*, turned in the direction of an object, favourably disposed to it. “Me turneth thet neb blithelich *toward* to thinge thet me loveth and *fromward* to thinge thet me hateth.”—Ancren Riwe. 254. One turns the face willingly *toward* to things that one loveth, and *froward* to things that one hateth.

To Frub, Fruggan. As *frip* and *frick* are found in the sense of light movement to and fro, *frub* and *frug* seem to represent movement of a heavier nature.

Like many words beginning with *fr*, or *wr*, *frub* passes into *rub* on the one side, and *fub* on the other. W. *rhwbio*, to rub; N. *fubba*, to wriggle to and fro. The root *frug*, in the same sense, has many relatives in E. (*friggle*, *wriggle*, &c.), but appears most distinctly in It. *frugare*, to wriggle up and down, rub, burnish—Fl.; to poke with a stick, to sound, to fumble—Altieri; and with inversion of the *r*, in *furegare*, to fumble, grope for, to sweep an oven; *furegone*, a groper, also a malkin or oven-sweeper. Fr. *fourgon*, E. *fruggan*, *fruggin*,

an oven-fork, by which fuel is put into an oven and stirred when it is in it.—Cot.

From the same root we must derive the Lat. *furca*, primarily an implement for poking, and only incidentally one with divided prongs. See Furbish.

Frumenty, Furmenty. Fr. *frumentée*, furmenty (a kind of wheat gruel).—Cot. *Froment*, Lat. *frumentum*, wheat.

Frump. To flout, jeer or mock, taunt or snub.—B. A contemptuous speech or piece of conduct.—Nares. It also expresses the ill temper of the person who gives the frump. *Frumpy*, *frumpish*, peevish, froward; *frump*, a cross old woman.—Hal.

The origin is the same as that of the synonymous *flout*, viz. an imitation of the pop or blurt with the mouth, expressive of contempt or ill humour. The same imitative syllable with a somewhat different application is seen in It. *frombare*, to whizz, while the radical connection between the two ideas is shown by It. *frullare*, to make a rumbling or whizzing noise; *frulla*, a flurt, lirr, phip with one's fingers, a trifle, toy.—Fl.

Then as the mouth is screwed up in thus giving vent to ill temper, the radical imitation of the sound produced gives rise to forms expressing screwing up the mouth, wrinkling the nose, which are afterwards extended to the idea of wrinkling, twisting, or contraction in general. Du. *wrempen*, *wrimpen*, G. *rümpfen*, to distort the mouth or make a wry face in contempt; Bav. *rimpfen*, to shrink or crumple, to twist as a worm, to wrinkle as the skin of an old woman; E. *wrimpled*, *crumpled*; *frumple*, to wrinkle, crumple, ruffle—Hal.; AS. *hrympelle*, a rumple, fold; E. *rimple*, *rumple*, to wrinkle, tumble, or throw into irregular folds.

As G. *rumpeln* is to rumble or make a rattling noise, E. *rumble*, to make a low broken noise, it is quite possible that the sense of wrinkling may come direct from that connection between the idea of a broken surface and the image of a

broken sound, of which we have had so many instances. See Frounce. Bret. *fromma*, It. *frombare*, to whizz; *rombo*, any rumbling or roaring noise, the dubbing of a drum, rattling of thunder, &c.; *rombolare*, to roar, clash, clatter, make a thundering, whurring, whizzing sound, as if the air and earth did rattle, shake, and resound.—Fl.

To Frush. From a direct representation of the noise of things breaking. Fr. *froisser*, to crash, crush, knock, or clatter together.—Cot. It. *frusciare*, to frush or crush together.—Fl.

To Fry. From the sputtering noise of things cooking in boiling grease, Lat. *frigere*, Fr. *frire*, *brire* (Vocab. de Vaud.), to fry.

Fry. Properly the spawn of fish, but now applied to the young brood lately spawned. Fr. *fray*, spawn of fish or frogs. Goth. *fraiv*, seed; ON. *friof*, *frió*, seed, egg; *friofsa*, to fecundate.

Fub, Fubsy. *Fub*, a plump child.—B. A word of analogous formation to *bob*, *dab*, *dod*, signifying a lump, anything thick and short, from the noise of a lump of something thrown on the ground. *Fump*, a slap, a blow—Hal.; Prov. Dan. *fompe*, a blow, a fat fleshy person; *fompet*, fat, fubsy; *fuddet*, thick, and full in the face.

To Fuddle. To make tipsy, to stupefy with drink. A corruption of *fuzzle*, to make *fuzzy*, or indistinct with drink.

"The first night having liberally taken his drink, my fine scholar was so *fused* that," &c.—Anat. Melanch.

Pl. D. *fussig*, *fuddig*, raveled, fuzzy—Brem. Wtb.; *fisslig*, *fusslig*, just tipsy enough to speak indistinctly—Danneil; G. *faseln*, to feaze, fuzz, ravel, to rave or dote.—Küttner.

Fudge. Prov. Fr. *fuche*! *feuche*! like E. *pish*! an interjection of contempt. Fudge! who cares! "Picard, ta maison brule. *Feuche*! j'ai l'clé dans m'poque." Fudge! I've the key in my pocket.—Hécart. From this interjection is the vulgar Fr. *se ficher d'une chose*, to disregard it. *Je m'en fiche*, I pish at it, pooh-pooh it, treat it with contempt. *Fichez*

le à la porte, bid him truss or trudge, turn him out. *Fichu*, awkward, unacceptable, absurd. *Il est fichu*, he is gone to pot.—Gattel. Precisely similar expressions are Pl. D. *futsch*! begone; *datt is futsch gaon*, gone to pot—Danneil; Swiss *futsch werden*, to fail, to come to nothing.

Full. See Fill.

To Full, Fuller. Lat. *fullo*, a fuller, a dresser of cloth. It. *follare*, to full or tuck woollen cloths, also to press or crowd; *folla*, a throng or crowd. Fr. *fouler*, to tread or trample on; *fouller*, to full, or thicken cloth in a mill. Du. *vollen*, to work and thicken cloth by stamping on it in a trough (called *voll-kom*), with water.—Kil. Pol. *folowac'*, to full; *folusz*, a fuller. Serv. *valyati* (volutare), to roll about, to full cloth. Russ. *val'*, a roller, cylinder; *valek'*, a washing beetle; *valyat'*, to roll, to throw down, to full cloth.

Fulsome. Distasteful, loathsome, luscious.—B. ON. *fúllsa*, to show disgust, from *fúll*, foul, stinking. See Foul.

Fumadoes. Our pilchards salted and dried in the smoke are so called in Spain and Italy.—B. Transformed by the salt-fish dealers into Fairmaids.

To Fumble. To handle a thing awkwardly.—B. See Famble.

Fume. A smoke or steam. Lat. *fumus*, smoke. Hence *to fume*, to chafe with anger, from the strong breathing of anger. Wall. *foumi sain pip*, to smoke without pipe, to be out of temper.

Fun. Sport, game; *to fun*, to cheat, deceive.—Hal. In the South of France *fun* is smoke, and figuratively anything vain and frivolous, chose vaine, frivole, passagère.—Dict. Castr. In like manner Sw. *fun*, down (anything light as vapour); Prov. Dan. *fun*, foolery, nonsense.

On the other hand the word may be the same with ON. *fáni*, AS. and OE. *fon*, a fool. Compare Fr. *folatrer*, to sport, with *fol*, foolish; G. *narr*, a fool, with Fin. *narri*, sport; *narrata*, to sport, jest, deceive.

Fund. Lat. *fundus*, Fr. *fond*, bottom, soil, land, a piece of

ground, also a merchant's stock, whether it be in money or money's worth.—Cot. From land being the ultimate source of all wealth, *fund* is used to signify a permanent source of income.

Funk. 1. A strong rank smell as that of tobacco.—B. Properly an exhalation. Lang. *fun*, smoke.—Dict. Castr. Rouchi, *funquer*, Wall. *funki*, *funker*, to smoke, *funqueron* (fumeron), imperfectly burnt charcoal. Hence the metaphorical sense of perturbation, fright. *In de fonk ziin* (to be in a funk), in perturbatione esse.—Kil. “Si commença à soi *fumer* (began to be disturbed), et couleur changier, et se douta de,” &c.—c. nouv. nouv. xli.

2. Touchwood.—Hal. Properly a spark, in the same way that *spunk* is used both for spark and touchwood. *Funke*, or lytylle fyre, igniculus.—Pr. Pm. Du. *voncke*, a spark; *voncke*, *vonck-hout*, touchwood, tinder.

G. *funke*, a spark, *funkeln*, to sparkle, from *flunkern*, *flinkern*, *flinken*, to glitter.

Funnel. 1. An implement for pouring liquids into a narrow orifice. Lat. *infundibulum*, Limousin *enfounil*, Bret. *flounil*, from *fundere*, to pour.

2. A chimney-pipe. Limousin *fournel*, a chimney—Beronie; from Lat. *furnus*, an oven.

Fur. The proper meaning of the word is lining, and then the woolly skins of animals used for lining clothes, the coating of planks with which the side of a ship is lined, &c. It is a contracted form from *fodder*, which in all the languages of the Gothic stock is used in the double sense of food, and case or lining. To *fodder* a garment, to line it with cloth or skins.—Junius. Goth. *fôdr*, a sheath, OHG. *fuotar*, a sheath, and fodder for cattle; ON. *fôdr*, sheath, lining; Du. *voeder*, fodder, sheath, lining, fur; *voeyer*, fodder, lining.—Kil. So in the Romance Languages, It. *fodero*, fodder, sheath, lining; Sp. *forro*, lining, sheathing.

The difficulty is to connect the two meanings by a natural transition. Florio regards the sense of victuals as the

figurative one. “*Fodere*, by metaphor used among soldiers for victuals or provant, serving as it were for a lining for their bodies.” The same figure occurs in the old song :

“Then line your worn doublet with ale, Gaffer Gray.”

But *fodder* in the sense of victuals is undoubtedly connected with *food*, while philologists are quite at a loss for any derivation of the word in the sense of a sheath ; and the act of putting food into the stomach might be taken as the type of stowing away, placing within a receptacle. Fr. *fourrer*, to put, thrust, or throw into, to lodge in, or hide within a hollow thing, hence to case, to sheath, to fur.—Cot.

Furbelow. Fr. *falbalas*, Sp. *farfalá*, a flounce. Leduchat derives it from *fald-plat*, a kind of petticoat used in the North of Germany. The Danish word is *falblader*, Sw. *falbolaner*, a furbelow or flounce.

Whatever the latter part of the word may be, the first seems to be Sw. *fall*, a hem ; It. *falda*, any kind of fold, plaiting, wrinkling, or doubling, or puckering, in a garment. *Faldella*, *faldiglia*, any plaiting, wrinkling, or puckering, also a safeguard that gentlewomen use to ride withal ; also a kind of thick-gathered frock or upper garment.—Fl.

To Furbish. Fr. *fourbir*, It. *forbire*, to frub, furbish, burnish.—Fl. See Frub.

To Furl. Also to *farthel*—B. ; *farthelling lines*, the lines used in furling. From tying up the sails in a *fardel*, or truss. Fr. *fardeler*, to truss, or pack up. The Fr. *fresler*, to furl, may be taken back again from E. *furl*.

Furlong. A *furrow-long*, the length of a furrow.

Furlough. Leave of absence given to a soldier. Du. *verlof*, leave, permission.

Furnace. Fr. *fournaise*, It. *fornace*, Lat. *furnus*, an oven.

Furrow. AS. *furh*, G. *furche*, Lat. *porca*.

To Furnish. It. *fornire*, to store with, provide unto, finish.—Fl. Fr. *enfourner*, to set in an oven, to begin, set in hand, set on work ; *parfournir*, to perform, accomplish, fulfil, also to supply, furnish, make up.—Cot. The thorough baking of

the loaf would thus seem to afford the type from whence *for-nire* acquires the sense of finishing or completing. Lat. *furnus*, an oven.

Furze. Properly *firs*, from the prickly leaves common to the two kinds of plant. *Fyrrys*, or quice-tree, or gorstys-tree, ruscus. *Fyre*, sharp brush (*firre*, whyn), *saliunca*.—Pr. Pm. Brosse, browzings for deer, also *fur-bushes*.—Fl.

Fuse, Fusee. Fr. *fusée*, a squib, fire-work of sputtering gunpowder, from the fizzing sound of the discharge. G. *pfuschen*, Swiss, *pfüsen*, *pfysen*, to fizz as hot iron in water, or loose gunpowder set on fire. Mod. Gr. *φυσεκι*, *φυσεγγιον*, a squib, cartridge, rocket.

Fusee. The conical or spindle-shaped wheel in a watch round which the chain is wrapped. Fr. *fuseau*, a spindle; *fusée*, the barrel or axle of a crane; Lat. *fusus*, a spindle.

Fusel oil. A fetid oil arising from potato spirit. Prov. G. (Fallersleben) *fusseln*, *fisseln*, to touch lightly with the fingers; Bav. *fuseln*, to trifle, dawdle, piddle, work hastily and ill; Tyrol *fuslerei*, *fuselwerk*, bad, useless work; *fuselobst*, poor, small fruit.—Deutsch. Mundart. vol. v. Bav. *fusel*, bad brandy, bad tobacco.

Fusil. Fr. *fusil*, It. *focile*, a fire steel for a tinder-box, then the hammer of a fire-lock, the fire-lock or gun itself. From M. Lat. *focus*, It. *fuoco*, Fr. *feu*, fire. ‘E fu de kay-loun fert *fusil* (a fire-hiren).’—Bibelsworth. The steel strikes fire from flint.

Fuss. Swiss *pfusen*, to make a fizzing noise like wind and water in violent motion; *aufpfusen*, of the working of fermented liquors, metaphorically of one breaking out in a passion. Sw. *fiås*, stir; *göra mycket fiås*, to make a great stir; *fiaska*, to fuss, to bustle, faire l'affairé, l'empresé, être inutilement actif. Prov. Dan. *fiæsseri*, occupation with trifles.

Fustian. It. *fustagno*, Fr. *fustaine*. Fusco-tincti, *fustanie*.—Neccham. According to Diez, from being brought from Fostat or Fossat (Cairo) in Egypt.

Fusty. Fr. *fusté*, fusty, tasting of the cask (*fuste*), smelling of the vessel wherein it has been kept.—Cot. Also *foisty*, ill smelling, and thence decaying, mouldy. “I mowlde or *fust* as corne or brede doth, je moisis.”—Palsgr. Wall. *s’éfister*, s’empuanter—see Fester, Foist.

Fuzz, Fuzzy. G. *pfuschen*, Swiss *pfusen*, *pfisen*, E. *fizz*, represent the sound of water flying off from a hot surface, of air and water in intimate mixture and commotion. Hence *fuzz*, having the nature of things which fizz, a frothy, spongy mass, a confused mixture of air and water, as champagne foaming out of a bottle. Prussian, *fossen*, *fossern*, to fuzz or break up into a fuzz or spongy mass of filaments. *Fuzzy* or *fozy* turnips (*voose* raepen—Kil.) are soft and spongy. A fuzzy outline is woolly and indistinct. Metaphorically to *fuzz* or *fuzzle* is to confuse the head with drink, to muddle with drink. “The University troop dined with the Earl of Abingdon, and came back well *fuzzed*.”—Wood in Todd. See Fuddle.

Note to Flatter. For the derivation of Fr. *flatter*, from the notion of licking, compare Prov. *lepar*, to lap, lick, cajole, flatter.—Rayn.

G.

Gab, Gabble. *Gabble* represents a loud importunate chattering, as the cry of geese, rapid inarticulate talking.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not understood, till hoarse, and all in rage,
As mocked they storm.—Milton..

In the same sense are used *gabber* (—Jam.), *jabber*, *gibber*. Then passing from the frequentative form (which in imitative words is often the original) we have *gab*, prating, fluent talking; the gift of the *gab*, the gift of talking. *Gab* is also in Sc. and Dan. the mouth, the organ of speech. Pol. *geba*, the mouth.

The quotation from Milton shows the natural transition from the notion of talking without meaning to that of mock-

ery, with which the idea of delusion and lying is closely connected. Du. *gabberen*, to joke, to trifle.—Kil. ON. *gabba*, It. *gabbare*, Fr. *gaber*, OE. *gab*, to mock, cheat, lie.

Gabel, Gavel, Gale. *Gabel*, a rent, custom, or duty.—B. It. *gabella*, a custom or imposition on goods; Fr. *gabelle*, any kind of impost, but especially applied to the duty on salt. AS. *gafol*, *gafel*, tax, tribute, rent. Mid. Lat. *gabulum*, *gabulum*, *gaulum*, rent, tax. “Wallingford continet 276 pagos reddentes 9 libras de *gablo*.” “Oxford. Hæc urbs reddebat pro theolonio et *gablo*, regi, &c.”—Doomsday in Duc. “Villam—et totum *gaulum*, ejusdem villæ.”—Charta Philippi Com. Flandr., A.D. 1176. The *gaveller* in the forest of Dean is the officer whose business is to collect the mining dues. The primary sense is doubtless rent paid for the tenure of land. Gael. *gabh*, take, receive, seize, hold, whence *gabhail*, seizing, taking, a lease, a tenure.—Armstrong. W. *gafael*, a hold, gripe, grasp. As the Gael. *bh* is often silent, *gabhail* becomes *gale*, still used for the taking of a mine in the West of England. To *gale* a mine, to acquire the right of working it—Hal.; and *gale* is the common word in Ireland for a payment of rent, or for the rent due at a certain term.

Gaberdine. A shepherd's coarse frock or coat.—B. Fr. *galvardine*, *galleverdine* (Pat. de Champ.), It. *gavardina*, Sp. *gabardina*.

Gabion. A large basket used in fortification. It. *gabbia*, a cage; *gabbione*, a great cage or gabion. See Gaol.

Gable. Goth. *gibla*, a pinnacle; OHG. *gibili*, *gipili*, front, head, top; G. *giebel*, the ridge or pointed end of a house; ON. *gafl*, the sharp end of a thing, as the prow and poop of a boat, gable of a house, peak of a chest.—Gudm.

The origin is probably preserved in Gael. *gob*, a beak, whence Manx *gibbagh*, sharp-pointed; Pol. *dziob*, a beak, *dziobać*, to peck.

Gaby. A simpleton, one who gapes and stares with wonder. Dan. *gabe*, to gape, *gabe paa*, to stare at. N. *gapa*, to gape, to stare, *gap*, a simpleton. So Fr. *badault*, a fool, dolt,

ass, from the old form *badare*, to gape, to stare. Bret. *genou*, the mouth; *genaoui*, to open the mouth like an idiot, to behave like a fool. Prov. E. *to gauve*, to stare; *gauvy*, a dunce; *gauvison*, a young simpleton; *gaup*, to gape or stare, *gaups*, a simpleton.—Hal.

Gad, Goad, Gadfly, to Gad. *Gad*, a rod for fishing or measuring, pole, tall slender person.—Hal. “A gadde or whip.”—Baret’s Alv. *Goad*, an ell English.—B. Goth. *gazd*, OHG. *gart*, stimulus; *gardea*, a rod, sceptre; *gertun*, virgis, flagellis.—Graff.

The loss of the *r* in *gad* and *goad* (which differ only in the more or less broad pronunciation of the vowel) conceals the fundamental identity of the word with G. *gerte* and E. *yard*. The primitive meaning is a rod or switch, probably from the sound of a blow with such an implement. See Gird. Then, as a cut with a flexible rod, or prick with a pointed one, are equally efficient in urging an animal forwards, the name is extended to the implement used for either purpose, and a *goad* is the pointed rod used in driving bullocks. A further step in abstraction gives N. *gadd*, a prick, or sharp point, Prov. Dan. *gadd*, a prickle, thorn of a tree, sting of an insect. Hence E. *gad-fly*, the fly that *goads* or stings the cattle, and thence again the verb *to gad*, to go restlessly about, as cattle flying from the attack of the gadfly.

A fierce loud buzzing breeze, their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.—Dryden.

Gaff, Gaffle. These terms and their equivalents in the related languages are applied to different kinds of hooked or forked instruments, which are classed under a common name from their aptitude in seizing or holding fast. The origin is preserved in Gael. *gabh*, take, seize, whence *gabhlach*, forked; *gobhar*, a fork, a prop; Ir. *gobhlog*, a hay fork, a forked support for a house. W. *gafael*, a hold, gripe, grasp; *gafl*, a fork; *gaflach*, a fork, a lance. Lang. *gafa*, to take, to seize; *gaf*, gain, profit, also a hook. Sp. *gafar*, to hook; *gafa*, the *gaffle* or hooked lever by which a crossbow was drawn up,

hooks for lowering casks. Dan. *gaffel*, a fork, and nautically the *gaff* or prop used in extending the upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail, originally doubtless provided with a fork at the lower end, with which it embraced and slid on the mast. *Gaffle*, a dung-fork.—Hal. G. *gabel*, a fork ; *fleisch-gabel*, a flesh-fork, flesh-hook ; *gabeln der weinreben*, the tendrils of vines by which they lay hold of the support ; *gabel-anker*, a cramp-iron in architecture. Lith. *kabe*, *kabele*, a hook ; *kablys*, a hook, snag, crooked fork.

Gaffer, Gammer. A designation of elderly people in humble life. From *good-father*, *good-mother*. The Fris. has *faer* for father.—Outzen. Fin. *fari* (from the Norse), father, grandfather, venerable old man. N. *moir*, *mor*, *moi*, mother ; *gummor*, *gummer*, *gumma*, grandmother.

A remnant of the same mode of address is seen in the designation *goody*, of an old woman.

Gag. The inarticulate noises made by one endeavouring to speak, while suffering impediments either from the imperfection of his own organs or from external violence, are represented by the syllables *gag*, *gag*. Swiss *gaggen*, *gagsen*, to stutter, speak in an incoherent manner ; Bret. *gagéi*, *gagoula*, to stutter, gabble ; Gael. *gagach*, stuttering. E. *gag* is to cause one to make inarticulate guttural noises, either by stopping the mouth or external pressure. *Gaggyn*, to streyne by the throte, suffoco.—Pr. Pm.

Gag-tooth. A projecting tooth.—Hal. ON. *gagr*, prominent. See Goggle.

Gage. Fr. *gage*, a pledge. See Wage.

Gail-clear, Gyle-tub. *Gail-clear*, *gail-fat*, a wort tub ; *guile* (of ale or beer), a brewing.—B. *Gail-dish*, a vessel used in brewing ; *gyle-tub*, the vessel in which the ale is worked. N. *gil*, ale in a state of fermentation ; *gil-kar*, *gil-saa*, the tub in which the wort ferments. Du. *ghijlen*, to boil, to effervesce ; *gyl*, *gyl-bier*, beer in which the fermentation is going on. *T' bier staat in't gijl* ; the beer ferments.—Halma.

Gain. 1. It. *guadagnare*, to gain ; Prov. *guazanh*, ga-

zanh, gaanh, gain, profit; OFr. gaagner, Fr. gagner, to gain.

The primary meaning of the word seems to be labour, from whence to the idea of gain the transition is obvious, in accordance with the primeval warning, In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt gain thy bread. OFr. *gaagner*, to till the ground, labour in one's calling.—Roquefort.

Se tu veus labourer en terre
Virgile dois lire et enquerre
Chil te saura bien ensignier
Ques terres tu dois *gaagnier*.

Gaigneur, a husbandman, labourer.—Cot.

In the same way N. *vinna*, to labour, and also to win or gain. Walach. *loucrare*, to work, do, complete; *loucrou*, labour, work, thing; Lat. *lucrum*, gain.

The ultimate origin of the word is to be found in the biblical metaphor by which children are compared to branches. Gael. *gas*, a bough, a young boy; *gasan*, a little branch, young man. Then, as in the case of Lat. *puer*, we pass from the sense of boy to that of servant. W. *gwas, gwasan*, a youth, a servant, *gwasanaeth*, service; Bret. *gwaz*, a man, vassal, servant; Prov. *guazan*, a vassal, *guasandor*, a cultivator.

A singular agreement is seen between the Prov. forms and Turk. *gazanj, kajanj*, gain, profit, earnings; *gazanmek, kajanmek*, to gain, to earn. The puzzle is augmented by the ON. *gagn*, gain, profit, victory; *at gagna, gagnaz*, to profit, to avail, which must be traced to a totally different origin from Fr. *gagner*, notwithstanding the striking identity both in form and meaning.

Gain. 2. *Gain* (in composition) is G. *gegen*, against, ON. *gegn, gagn*, against, through; in composition, thoroughly, as well as opposite, opposed to; Dan. *gien*, Sw. *gen*, gain, in return; Bret. *gin*, opposite; *ann tu gin*, the opposite side; *gin-ouch-gin*, directly opposite, explaining the reduplicate form of G. *gegen*, N. *gegn*, E. *gain*.

The sense of opposite readily melts into that of direct, immediate, as the object opposite is that with which we are in immediate contact. Hence Sw. *gen*, *gin*, direct, short; *genaste wägen*, the shortest way, Prov. E. *the gainest way*. Sw. *genast*, directly, immediately; *gent emot*, *gent öfwer*, over against, directly opposite; *genwäg*, Dan. *gienvei*, a short cut, way leading directly through any intervening obstacle, whence may be explained the sense of through, belonging to ON. *gagn*, *igegnom*, *gegnt*, Sw. *genom*, &c.

It is impossible to separate the foregoing from Du. *ghene*, *yon*; *ghender*, *ghinder*, yonder; *ginds*, out there, by which the attention of the hearer is directed to a certain object. The speaker pronounces a word signifying "opposite," "before your eyes," while he indicates the object intended by a bodily gesture. AS. *gean*, *geon*, gain (in composition), again; *geond*, through, over, as far as, beyond. *Geond to tham stane*, up to the stone. *Hider and geond*, hither and thither. *Geond feowertig daga*, after forty days. *Fram geondan sæ*, from beyond sea. The effect of the syllable *geon* is to indicate a position in time or space, separated from the speaker by an interval of forty days, an expanse of sea, &c.

Gain, 3, Gainly. Sc. to *gane*, or *gain*, to belong to, to last, to suffice; to be fit or suitable.

For I brought as much white monie'

As *gane* my men and me.—Border Minstrelsy.

The coat does na *gane* him, does not fit him. A *ganand* price, a fit or becoming price. *Gain*, *gane*, fit, useful, direct.—Jam. *Gain* applied to things, is convenient; to persons, active, expert; to a way, short.—Ray. *Gainly* in like senses is out of use, but we still have *ungainly*, awkward, unhandy.

The immediate origin is ON. *gegn*, convenient, suitable, *gegna*, properly to meet, then to answer, to fit, to suit. N. *gjegna*, to meet, to set oneself against, turn one back, also to be fitting or suitable. *Datta kann ikje gjegna*, that will not do, will not answer.—Aasen. The same relation of ideas is seen in E. *meet*, which is used in the senses both of coming face to

face with one, and of fit or suitable. A fit or meet arrangement is one which meets the needs of the occasion. On the same principle the meaning of *behove* has been traced from N. *hova*, to meet. Thus we are brought back to the N. *gagn*, *gegn*, G. *gegen*, against, treated under the second head, where *gain* in the sense of direct or short is also explained.

Gait. See Gate.

Gaiter. Fr. *questre*, *guêtre*; Bret. *gweltren*, *geltren*.

Gala, Regale. It. *far gala*, to be merry, to eat and drink well; *regalare*, to feast, or entertain; *vestirse di gala*, to dress fine and gay; *gala*, ornament, finery, dress. Sp. *dia di gala*, a court day, holiday. OFr. *gale*, good cheer, jollity; *galer*, to lead a joyous life.—Roquef.

The origin is the metaphor by which a person in a state of enjoyment is compared to one swimming in an abundance of good things, of which he can take at pleasure.

I bathed still in bliss, I led a lordly life.—Gascoigne.

Long thus he lived, slumbring in sweet delight,

Bathing in liquid joys his melted sprite.—Spenser, Britain's Ida.

———This soft fool

Must swim in 's father's wealth.—The Ordinary, I. 3.

By the same metaphor we speak of *buoyant spirits*, of *going on swimmingly*, and in Fr. one in high delight is said to “*nager dans la joie, dans les plaisirs.*”

Now It. *gala* signifies a bubble (see Gall); *andare a gala*, *galare*, *galleggiare*, to float; *galleggiare nel giubilo*, as Fr. *nager dans la joie*, to give oneself up to pleasure. So also dim. *galluzza*, *gallozzo*, a water bubble, *galluzzare*, to float as a bubble, to be in a high state of enjoyment. By this not very obvious train of thought, *gala*, a bubble, is taken as the type of festivity and enjoyment.

Gale. Sc. *gale-wind*, *gall-wind*, a gale, strong wind.—Jam. From N. *galen*, angry, mad, raging. *Ein galen storm*, *eit gale ver*, a furious storm; Prov. Dan. *galm*, a strong blast of wind. ON. *Gáli*, a fool; *at gálaz*, to be mad; Dan. *gal*, mad. See Gall, 3.

To Gale. To cry, make an outcry.

Now tellith forth and let the sompnour *gale*.—Chaucer.

ON. *gala*, to sing, to crow, exhibits the origin of Lat. *gallus*, a cock, as well as of *nightingale*, the bird that sings by night. Dan. *hanegal*, cock-crow.

Gall. 1. AS. *gealla*, from the yellow colour. G. *galle*, gall; *gelb*, yellow; Pol. *zółc'*, gall; *zółty*, yellow; *zółcić*, to make yellow; Bohem. *žluč*, gall; *žlutý*, yellow. Perhaps however the derivation may run in the opposite direction, as Lat. *fulvus*, yellow, seems derived from *fel*, gall.

Gall, 2, Wind-gall, Gall-nut. G. *gall-apfel*, an oak apple, the light, round, nut-like excrescence produced by insects on different kinds of oak, and used for ink, or in dyeing.

It. *gala*, *galla*, *gallozza*, *galluzza*, an oak-gall. The original meaning is a bubble, from the *guggling* sound of boiling or bubbling water. This sound is represented in Piedmontese by *gogala*, as in E. by *guggle*; *gogala*, the bubbling up of boiling water, or simply a water-bubble.—Zalli. Gael. *goil*, to boil; Sc. *guller*, or *buller*, for the gurgling sound of water rushing through a confined opening, belong to the same imitative class. The It. diminutives *galluzza*, *gallozza*, are commonly used in the sense of a water-bubble, but the simple form of the noun is used in the same sense in the expression *andare a gala*, *stare a gala*, to float on the water.

Then, as in other cases, where a bubble is taken as the type of globular form, the designation is transferred to a ball, round lump, and specially to an oak gall, from its singular lightness, floating on the water like a bubble. Pol. *gala*, *galeczka*, *galka*, a ball; *galka muszkatalowa*, a nutmeg; *galas*, a gall-nut; Bohem. *halka*, a knob, *dubowa halka*, an oak-gall (*dubowa*, oak); Lith. *galwa*, head, boll of flax, &c., the dim. of which, *galwuze*, is nearly identical with It. *galluzza*. Russ. *galushka*, a dumpling, lump of meal; Walach. *galka*, a gland, kernel in the throat. Sp. *galla*, *agalla*, oak-gall, gland in the throat, wind-gall, or elastic tumour in a horse's leg. Fr. *gal*, *galet*, a pebble, or small round stone.

Gall, 3. *To gall*, to make a sore place, to rub off the skin. Fr. *galler*, to gall, fret, itch, also to rub, scratch where it itcheth; *galle*, an itching of the skin, dry scab or scurf.—Cot. It. *galla*, mange, scab. In W. *gwall*, ON. *galli*, the word has the more general sense of a fault or imperfection; *gal-ladr*, having some fault; Sw. *galen*, faulty, bad, wrong. *Rätt eller galet*, right or wrong. Dan. *gal*, wrong, ill, and provincially sore. *Min fod er gal*, my foot is galled or sore. Prov. E. *gall*, a fault or imperfection, spring, or wet place in a field, bare place in a crop, a sore place.—Hal.

As under *Bale* we ventured the suggestion that a *boil* or *botch* (ON. *bola*, a bubble, blister, boil) was taken as the type of bodily illness, and thence of suffering and evil in general, so the possibility of a like origin for *gall* in the sense of evil may be supported by the Piedm. *gogala*, a bubble, *gogala*, *gola*, a bump raised by a blow, often confounded with a boil or blain.

Gallant. This word is used mainly in two senses, 1st, with the accent on the first syllable, showy in dress, spirited, brave in action, and 2nd, with the accent on the second syllable, attentive to women. They may perhaps have different origins.

The first of these senses is undoubtedly from It. *galano*, quaint and gay in clothes, brave and gallant in new fashions and bravery; *galante*, brave, handsome, quaint, comely, gallant to the sight.—Fl. *Gallaunt*, a man fresh in apparel.—Palsgr. in Way. The origin is *gala*, a state of festivity or enjoyment, of which the derivative *galano* would naturally be applied as well to the gayness of apparel as to the high spirits characteristic of festivity. It will be observed that *brave* was formerly used in the sense of handsomeness of dress, though now, like *gallant*, applied to spirited action.

As a person courting a woman is naturally attentive to dress, the second of the senses above mentioned may be an incidental application of the first. Sp. *galán*, gay, neat, well-dressed, lively, courtly, especially with respect to ladies, a

gentleman in full dress, courtier, lover, wooer. It is possible however that the double form of the It. *galáno* and *galante* may arise from confusion of a different word, the equivalent of Sc. *callan*, *callant*, a youth.

And eik ane hundreth followis redy boun
Of young *gallandis* with purpure crestis rede,
Thare giltin gere made glittering every stede.—D. V.

Gael. *gallan*, a branch, a youth, tall or handsome young man. Pol. *galaz*, Ptg. *galho*, Sp. *gajo*, a branch, shoot. The designation of a youth on the same principle from comparison to a branch is also seen in Gael. *ogan*, a branch or twig, a young man; *gas*, a stalk, bough, boy. See Gain.

Gallery. The ordinary E. sense of a balcony or upper stage within an apartment, a place where the occupier is defended by rails from falling, seems the original one. Lang. *galarié*, the rails of a staircase, balustrade or parapet, terrace before a house. As access to the different apartments of a house was commonly given by a passage thus constructed, the term was transferred to any passage or long apartment.

Sw. *galler*, lattice, balustrade; *galler-fönstr*, a lattice window, jalousie, blind. Probably from an equivalent of Gael. *gallan*, Ptg. *galho*, a branch, rod, shoot.

Galley. ON. *galleyda*, OSw. *galeida*, *galeja*, M. Lat. *galeida*, *galea*, It. *gallera*, a galley; *galleone*, a galleon or great galley; *galleotta*, a handsome big galley—Fl., a galliot.

Galleys are explained by William of Tyre, *naves rostratæ*, and Dan. *gallion*, is the beak of a ship. Lith. *gala*, end, point, tip.

Galliard, Goliard. Fr. *gaillard*, lusty, frolick, jocund, gamesome, also rash, or somewhat indiscreet by too much jollity.—Cot. OFr. *galler*, *galier*, to live jovially, to take one's pleasure. The primary type of jollity is eating and drinking, an idea expressed in caricature by a representation of the sound of liquor pouring down the throat. Swiss *gudeln*, *guddeln*, *godeln*, to shake liquids in a vessel; *gudeln*, *gudern*,

gutteln, gutzeln, to guggle or pour out of a narrow-necked vessel with a gurgling noise. Hence Fr. *godailler*, It. *gozzavigliare*, to guzzle, tipple, to make good cheer. In the same way from the same sound, as represented by Piedm. *gogala*, bubble, boiling of water, E. *guggle*, is produced Swiss *guggeln*, to tipple; *frölich und gögel*—Hans Sachs; Fr. *gogaille*, merrymaking, frolic; *faire gogaille*, to make merry, to drink merrily. From the former half of this word is formed *gogues*, jollity; *être en ses gogues*, to be frolick, lusty, in a merry mood; *goguer, gogayer*, to make good cheer, take his pleasure; while the latter half seems to give rise to the term *gaillard*, one making merry, enjoying himself, a good fellow.

The word is closely allied in form and meaning with the OE. *goliard*, a loose companion, from Fr. *goulard, goliard*, a gully-gut, greedy feeder—Cot.; *bouffon, glouton, mauvais sujet; goulardise, raillerie, plaisanterie*—Roquef.; *goulu*, gluttonous; *goulée*, a mouthful; Lat. *gula*, the throat, gluttony; *gulo*, a glutton; all originally from the sound of liquid pouring down the throat. See *Gala*, where the idea of merry-making is deduced from the same radical image by a different figure.

Galligaskins. Fr. *Greguesque*, Greek; *chausses à la Greguesque*, gregs or gallogaskins; *greguesques*, slops, gregs, gallogascoines, venitians; *gregues*, wide slops, gallogascoins, great Gascon or Spanish hose.—Cot. The reference to Gascon is a piece of mistaken etymology. The word is simply a corruption of *Greguesques*, Grecians. *Greguesques, gleguesques, galligaskes*, as *gallipot*, from Du. *gleypot*.

Gallimawfry. Fr. *gallimafrée*, a hodge-podge, dish made of remnants chopped up. Probably lengthened out from a form like *glamafrée*, or *glamfrée*, representing a confused sound, analogous to Sc. *clamjamfry*, nonsensical talk, trumpery, tag-rag-and-bobtail. Gael. *glam*, bawl, cry out; *glam-aireachd*, continued babbling, making a noise; *clamras, clamhras*, brawling.

Gallipot, Galley-tile. Du. *gley*, clay; *gley-pot*, earthen pot,

vessel of earthenware, *galli-pot*. So *galley-tile*, an earthenware tile. "About the year 1570, I. Andries and I. Janson, potters, came from Antwerp and settled in Norwich, where they followed their trade, making *galley-tiles* and apothecaries vessels" [*gallipots*].—Stow.

Gallon. Fr. *jalle, jaille, jale, jalée*, an earthen jar, bowl, tub. This must have been pronounced in some dialects *gale*, the hard and soft *g* frequently interchanging, as in *galet* and *jalet*, a pebble, *gambe* and *jambe*, a leg, E. *garden*, and Fr. *jardin*, &c. The evidence of such a change in the present instance is left in *galot*, a pitcher—Hécart; OFr. *galon*, a gallon; *galoie*, identical with *jalaie*, a measure of wine, a soe, a tub.—Cot.

Je vous donrai du meilleur vin,

Qui soit ceans une *galoie*.—Carp. v. *gale*.

Gallon is also written *jale* in Fleta, "Pondus octo librarum frumenti facit mensuram *jalonis*, et 8 *jalonatæ* frumenti faciunt bussellum."—Duc. The original sense of the simple word seems to have been a bowl; *jale de cerroise*, a bowl of ale; and we learn from Carpentier that it was also applied to a solid bowl or ball. "Le jeu de boules que l'on nomme (en Boulenois) le jeu de *jales*."—A.D. 1453. If then we were formerly right in tracing *bowl* or *boll* to *bullā*, a bubble, it is probable that *jale* or *gale*, a bowl, must be identified with Pol. *gala, galka*, a ball, It. *gala*, a bubble, an oak-gall. See Gall, Gala. The Fr. *gal, galet, or jalet*, a pebble, a little round stone, *galet*, a cake (a round lump of dough), are other applications of the same root.

Galloon. We have, under Gala, traced the process by which that word came to signify festivity. Hence it was in It. transferred to the ornaments of a festive occasion, such puffs, knots, or roses of lawn or tiffany, or ribbons, as women wear on their heads and breasts—Florio; "now-a-days used," he adds, "for all manner of gallantness or garishness in ornaments and apparel that is fair to look on and yet not costly." In French the derivatives *galon, galant* are used in the same

sense. *Galonner les cheveux*, to deck the hair, to ornament it with lace or ribbons; *galender*, orner, couronner.—Pat. de Champ. Ribbons used to ornament the hair or dress were called *galon*, or *galant*.—Trevoux. At a later period the term was appropriated to gold or silver lace, the most showy material of which such ornaments were made, and hence E. *galloon*.

Gallop. Fr. *gallopper*; Fland. *waloppe*, *vliegh-waloppe*, a gallop.—Kill. From the sound of the footfall of a horse galloping repeated at regular intervals like the *walloping* or boiling of a pot. So natural is the comparison that it is taken in the converse order to express a complete state of ebullition, when the bubbles are thrown up in rapid succession and the pot is said to *boil a gallop*.

Galosh, Galage. Originally a wooden sole fastened by a strap to the foot. Solea, a shoe called a *galage* or paten, which hath nothing on the fete but only lachettes.—Elyot in Way. *Galache*, *galegge*, *galoche*, undersolynges of mannys fote, crepita.—Pr. Pm. A corruption of E. *clog*, or the equivalent Fr. *claque*, a kind of clog or patten worn in wet and dirt.—Gattel, the pronunciation being softened by the insertion of an *a* between the *g* and *l*, as in *galley-pot*, from *gley-pot*, and in other cases (*gloc*, a log.—Pat. de Champ.). In the same way from G. *klots*, a log, "*cloczen*, *calotzchen*, vel fuss-solchen qui induuntur in hyeme (Mod. G. *klotz-schuh*), crepida."—Dief. Supp. The Mid. Lat. *calopodium* seems formed in the same way from Du. *klopper*, a clog, with a blundering introduction of the Gr. *pod*, foot. *Calopodium*, *holz-schuoeh*, *klompe*. *Calopifex*, *holz-schumacher*.—Dief. Supp.

Gallows. Goth. *galga*, G. *galgen*. According to Ihre, from ON. *gagl*, signifying the branch of a tree, the earliest substitute for a gallows, as in the Kentish proverb, The father to the bough, the son to the plow. So in the Salic law *ad ramum incrocare*, to hang; *ramatus*, hanged. OSw. *hængia a gren*, to hang. But the sense attributed by Ihre to *gagl* appears very doubtful, and Outzen with more probability con-

nects *gulig*, the N. Frisian term for gallows, with Lat. *gula*, E. *gullet*, the throat, the most natural expression for hanging being wringing the neck, *laqueo gulam frangere*.—Sallust. The *neck verse* was the verse of the Psalms which the criminal had to read in order to give him benefit of clergy, and save him from hanging. A similar connection is seen between Pl. D. *Nikker*, the hangman, and E. *neck*. In the ODanish law the term for gallows is *galig*.

Another origin of the word may be suggested in the Russ. *glagol*, the letter Г (so called from being the first letter of *glagol*, a word), and from the form of the letter, a gibbet or crane.

Braces are in some parts of England called *gallows*, as in G. (Fallersleben), *hängels*, as the implement by which the trowsers hang.

To Gallow, Gally. To terrify. AS. *agælwān*, *agællan*. Tha wearth ic *agehwed* and swithe afæred. Then was I terrified and sore afæred.—Boethius. Pol. *galuszyć*, to stun or astound.

Gamashes, Gambadoes. From W. *gar*, the shank, is Lang. *garamacho*, a legging, and thence (rather than from It. *gamba*, the leg), It. *gamascie* (for *gramascie*, as Sc. *gramashes*—Jam.), Fr. *gamaches*, E. *gamashes*, spatterdashes. The corruption to *gambages* probably took effect under the supposition of a derivation from Fr. *jambe*, It. *gambe*. A further corruption converted *gambages* into *gambadoes*.

“I know not whether he (James I.) or his son first brought up the use of *gambadoes*, much used in the West, whereby when one rides on horseback his legs are in a coach, clean and warm in those dirty countries.”—Fuller in R.

Gambison. OFr. *gamboison*, *gambeson*, *wambais*, a wadded coat or frock worn under a coat of mail or sometimes alone, as armour of defence. *Armati reputabantur qui galeas ferreas in capitibus habebant et qui wambasia, id est tunicam spissam ex lino et stuppâ et veteribus pannis consutam, &c.*—Chron. de Colmar in Dict. Etym. G. *wamms*, a doublet.

Commonly derived from OHG. *wamba*, the wame or belly, as signifying a defence for the belly; but this explanation is founded on too narrow a meaning of the word, which was applied to other wadded structures as well as a body-coat. Raymond des Agiles in his history of the siege of Jerusalem mentions that the walls were protected against the machines of the besiegers by mattresses, "*culcitra de gambasio*." In a bull of Innocent IV. the name is given to a wadded rug. "*Abbates quoque in dormitorio cum aliis super wambitios jaceant*."—"Tunicas gambesatas sive gambesones," "*Une selle—gamboisiée*."—Carp. "*Cotes, houppelandes gamboisiées*."—Duc.

The word is in fact a simple adoption of the Gr. *βαμβάκιον* or *βαμβάκιονον*, a fabric stuffed with cotton, the Gr. *β*, pronounced like a *v*, being rendered in the Western languages sometimes by *b* and sometimes by *w*, passing into *g*. The latter mode of writing gave rise to *wambasia*, *gambeso*, and similar forms, while the former produced It. *bambasina*, *bambacina*, any bumbaste in stuff or cloth (i. e. any stuff wadded with *bumbaste*, or cotton).—Fl. Now *bombicinium*, like *gamboison*, was specially applied to a wadded jacket. "*Bombicinium, pourpoin vel aqueton,—pourpoinz fait de coton*."—Gloss. in Carp. "*Ab hoc nomine quod est bumbace dicitur bumbacinum, quod est gallice pourpoinz*."—John de Garlandiâ. It should be observed that the synonymous *hacqueton*, Fr. *auqueton*, *hoqueton*, Prov. *alcoto*, is named in the same way from the cotton with which it is stuffed.

Even without reference to the ambiguous nature of the Gr. *β*, an initial *b* and *g* often interchange, as Fr. *busart*, Prov. *gusart*, a buzzard; G. *belfern*, and *gelfern*, to bellow; Sp. *bazofia*, and *gazofia*, offal; Sc. *buller* and *guller*, to make a bubbling sound.

Gamble, Gambol, Game. It is impossible to separate these words, although *gambol* has probably come through a French channel, and *gamble* from a Saxon ancestry.

The radical image is that of a sudden and rapid movement

to and fro, jumping, springing; then the state of excited spirits, which spends itself in muscular exertion, and is witnessed by such expressions as G. *vor freuden hüpfen*, E. to jump for joy. Thus the expression for jumping is applied to joy, sport, merry-making, amusement, and as the two main resources of amusement in an uncultivated state of society are the pursuit of wild animals, and the indulgence of the passion for gain, afforded by the staking of valuables on concerted issues of skill or hazard, the name of sport or game is emphatically given to these two kinds of pastime, the term *game*, in the case of the chase, being accidentally confined to the object of pursuit.

The root *kip*, *gip*, *gib*, in the sense of a sudden movement, is widely spread. W. *cip*, *ysgip*, a sudden snatch, pull, or effort; Gael. *sgiab*, a quick or sudden movement, snatch, or pull; E. *skip*, a sudden jump, a word intimately connected with the idea of sportfulness and play.

Then all their gladness doth begin,
And then their *skips* and then their play;
So falls their sadness all away.—Uncertain Authors in R.

Again we have E. *gib*, or *jib*, to start suddenly backwards; OFr. *regiber*, to wince or kick; *giber*, se débattre des pieds et des mains, s'agiter, lutter—Roquef., to play—Pat de Champ.; *degibier*, agitare se festive, oblectare se; *gibéer*, *giboyer*, to play or sport. “Et quant le enfès fu venuz de *gibeier* et de jouer.”—Duc. Then as hawking was formerly the sport par excellence of gentlemen, the term was chiefly applied to that exercise, and the modern *gibier*, while it has ceased to signify the actual pursuit, is used, as E. *game*, to designate the produce of the chase.

The nasalization of the vowel in the modern *regimber*, to kick, brings us nearer our principal mark. Lang. *ghimba*, to jump; *ghimbela*, to tumble; Prov. Dan. *gimpe*, to rock, to swing. Sw. *guppa*, to rock or pitch, to tilt or strike up, and with the nasal, Dan. *gumpa*, *skumpe*, to jog, to jolt. Swiss *gampen*, to rock, to see-saw; *gampiross*, a rocking-horse;

gamp-brunnen, a draw-well; *gämpfen*, to shake or joggle; *gumpen*, to jump. Bav. *gampen*, *gumpen*, to jump, hop, sport. "Mit e' lar'n wampm is net gued *gampen*." It is hard to be merry with an empty belly. *Gämel*, mirth, sport, enjoyment; *gämliche leute*, *gumpelüte*, persons diverting themselves or others, gamblers, players. "Die *gumpelüte*, gyger und tamburer." Players, fiddlers, and tabourers. "Loter und *gumpellüte*." Idle packs and merry-makers.—Schm. Swiss *gammel*, merry-making, noisy enjoyment; *gammeln*, to make merry, sport, romp; *gammeler*, merry-makers. The Swiss and Bav. forms are obviously identical with E. *gamblers*, properly merry-makers, but used in a bad sense.

The simple form *game* is found in OFris. in the sense of joy. "Alsa dede God use hera ena grata *gama*." Thus God our Lord did us a great joy.—Richthofen. AS. *gaman*, merry-making, sport. Sw. *gamman*, joy.

The Fr. *gambiller*, to leap, dance, limp—Roquef., is essentially the same word with E. *gamble*, but used in the original instead of the figurative sense. It is always supposed, very naturally, to be derived from It. *gamba*, Fr. *jambe*, the leg, and there can be no doubt of the direct relation between the two, but the connection through the Lang. *jhimbela*, to tumble, *ghimba*, to jump, with Fr. *regimber*, *regiber*, to kick, and E. *gib*, shows that the derivation must lie in the opposite direction. In the same way from Fr. *giguer*, to run, jump, skip, E. *jig* (a closely-allied root with the foregoing *jib*), is formed *gigue*, *gige*, the thigh; from *gigoter*, to shake one's legs, jump about—Boyer, *gigot*, a leg of mutton.

Even It. *gambata* (Fr. *gambade*, OE. *gambaud*, *gambauld*, *gambold*, *gambol*) is probably direct from an equivalent of the Bav. *gampen*, to jump, and not from *gamba*. *Gambade*, a gambol, yew-game, tumbling trick.—Cot.

Gammon. 1. A vulgar exclamation signifying nonsense! you are joking! Obviously identical with Dan. *gammen*, sport; and singularly enough the word is used interjection-

ally in Fris. precisely as in E., although not preserved in the former language in the sense of sport. *Gammen!* interjection of contempt.—Epkema. See Gamble. It. *gamba!* is also used for tush! pish! in mockery, to signify that one is very far from the mark in what he is saying.—Fl.

2. It. *gamba*, a leg; *gambone*, any great leg, thigh, giget, gammon or pestle, viz. of a beast.—Fl. Fr. *jambon*, a gammon—Cot.; a ham or thigh of cured pork.

The It. *gamba* is commonly derived from W., Gael. *cam*, It. *ghembo*, crooked, Fr. *gambir*, to crook; but crookedness does not seem a likely characteristic from whence to take the designation of a limb like the leg. It would rather be named from its most energetic action, jumping or springing; Bav. *gampen*, *gumpen*, to jump or spring.—Schm. See Gambol.

Gamut, Gamma. Fr. *gamme*, the musical scale. Said to be derived from *gamma*, the Greek name of the letter G, used in denoting the notes of the scale, but the accounts of the reason why this letter was adopted for the purpose are confused and contradictory, and why the Greek name should have been used at all is not explained.

The real origin is in all probability the Fr. *game* or *gamme*, a chime of bells, which would supply the most familiar example of the musical scale. The addition of the final *ut* in *gamut* arose from the use of that syllable to mark the first note of the scale.

The ultimate origin is the representation of a clanging sound by the syllable *glam*, *gam*, or the like. N. *glam*, clang; *glamhul*, window in a belfry to allow the sound to spread; It. *gáume*, the shrill-sounding note of a huntsman—Fl.; Esthon. *kummama*, Fin. *kommata*, Gr. *κομπειν*, to clang; It. *campana*, a bell.

Gang. See Go.

To Ganch. A way of executing malefactors by throwing them from a height on a sharp stake or hook. Turk. *kanja*, It. *gancio*, a hook; *inganzare*, to torture in the Turkish fashion.—Fl.

Gander, Goose. G. *gans*, *ganserich*; Pl. D. *goos*, *gante*; Du. *ganse*, *ganser*, or *ganserick*; Pol. *ges*, *gesior*, goose and gander respectively. Lat. *anser*, Gr. $\chi\eta\nu$, goose. Lith. *guz*! *guz*! cry to call geese.

Gannet. The Solan goose. AS. *ganota*, the wild-goose; *ganotes bæth*, the sea. The application to a particular species, as the Solan goose, is a modern refinement. “Habuit etiam beatus Leudomirus culturam sæpe ab avibus, qui *Ganita* vocantur, depastam.”—Carp. It is certain that no damage was ever done to corn by Solan geese.

Gantlet, Gauntlet. Fr. *gantélet*, an iron glove; *gant*, It. *quanto*, ON. *vöttr*, a glove.

In the phrase *to run the gauntlet* the word is a corruption of *gantelope*, arising from the possibility of thus giving meaning to the term in E. ears, under the supposition that the punishment consisted in a blow from the gauntleted hand of each of a lane of soldiers through which the criminal was made to pass. But the blow was always given with a rod, as appears in the G. *durch die spiess-ruthen laufen* (*spitz-* or *spiess-ruthe*, a switch); Fr. *passer par les verges*. To run the *gantlet* or *gantelope*, to run through a company of soldiers standing on each side, *making a lane*, with each a switch in his hand to scourge the criminal.—B.

The punishment was probably made known to us from the wars of Gustavus Adolphus, as the expression is pure Swedish; *löpa gatlopp*, from *gata*, a street, or, in military language, a line of soldiers, and *lopp*, course.

Gaol. It. *gabbia*, *gaiola* (for *gabbiola*), a cage; Sp. *gavia*, a cell for mad persons; *gayola*, *jaula*, a cage, a cell for mad persons; Fr. *géole*, a cage for birds, a gaol or prison. Lat. *cavea*, a cage. The origin seems Gael. *gabh*, to take, seize, make prisoner, hold or contain; *gabhar*, a gaol.—Armstrong. Ir. *gabha'il*, to take, make prisoner, bind in fetters; *gabhann*, a gaol, a pound for cattle.

To Gape, Gap. It may be doubtful whether the more complete form of the word be not *glape*, in accordance with G.

glaffen, compared with *gaffen*, to gape, to stare; ON. *glapa*, to stare; *gapa*, to gape; N. *glap*, *gap*, a gap or passage. Prov. E. *glop*, to stare.—Hal. Evidence of the fuller form remains in Chaucer's *galp*, corresponding to *glap*, as E. *yelp* to Fr. *glapir*, or as N. *pilka* to the synonymous *plikka*, to pluck. See Gare.

Pol. *gapić się*, to gape.

To Gar. To make one do a thing. ON. *gera*, *gōra*, to make or do. Bret. *gra*, do, affair, business.

Garb. Formerly applied to the mode of doing anything, but latterly confined to the fashion of dress.

And with a lisping *garb* this most rare man

Speaks French, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian.—Drayton in R.

“The *garb* and fashion of his conversation.”—Scott in R. Sp., Cat. *garbo*, grace, air with which a thing is done; It. *garbo*, comeliness, behaviour, carriage—Altieri; Fr. *garbe*, gracefulness, good fashion.—Cot. The primary meaning is simply fashion, the make or shape of a thing, then the right shape, agreeable fashion. The primary sense is preserved in It. *garbo*, *garbatura*, the curvature or make of a thing; *garbato di nave*, the model of a ship; OHG. *garawi*, ornament, preparation, dress, habitus, cultus; *wib-garawi*, mundus muliebris, feminine habiliments; *wig-garawi*, habiliments of war; *garawjan*, to prepare; AS. *gearwa*, preparation, clothing, gear.

Garbage. Refuse, waste. “Tara, the tare, waste, or *garbish* of any ware or merchandise.”—Fl. The guts of an animal killed for food.

To Garble. To cleanse from dross and dust. Sp. *garbillo*, a coarse sieve; *garbillare*, to garble, to sift, to separate the bad from the good.—Neum. Garbled evidence is when we select what suits our purpose and suppress the rest. Venet. *garbelo*, It. *crivello*, *crivo*, Lat. *cribrum*, a sieve.

There is so much analogy between the processes of sifting and combing that we may confidently connect the foregoing forms with W. *crib*, a comb, a wool-card; *cribin*, a hay-rake;

Bret. *cribin*, a heckle or toothed instrument for dressing flax; *cribel*, a cock's-comb; *scrivel*, a curry-comb; Bohem. *hřeb*, a nail; *hřeben*, Pol. *grzebien*, a comb. The radical image is shown in Pol. *grzebac'*, to scratch; Gael. *sgriob*, to scrape, scratch, curry, agreeing with the foregoing forms with a thin vowel; while W. *crafu*, to scrape or scratch (giving rise to *crafell*, *ysgrafell*, a curry-comb), more exactly accounts for those with a broad vowel, like It. *garbellare*, to sift, or Lat. *carminare*, to card wool.

Garboil. It. *garbuglio*, embroilment, confusion; Fr. *garbouil*, hurliburly, great stir, horrible rumbling.—Cot. The word is originally framed to represent the dashing of water, lying midway between Fr. *gargouille*, a water-bubble, and *barbouiller*, to blot, bedash all over, to jumble, confound, mingle ill-favouredly; It. *barboglio*, a tumultuous hurly-burly, any confused or clattering noise. In imitative words of this nature an initial *b* and *g* interchange with great facility. Lang. *gargata* as well as *barbata*, to boil. Grisons, *garbugliar*, *inbarbügliar*, to confuse, entangle; *garbuigl*, *barbügl*, confusion.

Garden. It. *giardino*, Fr. *jardin*, G. *garten*, Du. *gaerde*, a garden. See Yard.

Gargle, Gargoil. To gargle is to make liquor bubble in the throat without swallowing it, from a direct imitation of the sound produced. Lat. *gargarizare*, Turk. *ghargharaet*, gargle. Fr. *gargouillir*, a gargling or gurgling noise; *gargouiller*, to gargle, to rattle in the throat. Hence *gargouille*, the throat, also a spout or gutter voiding the rain-water of a house; and E. *gargoil*, the name given to the antic figures into which the spouts were worked in Gothic architecture.

To Gare, Gaure, Garish, Gaze. OE. *gare* or *gaure*, to stare; whence *garish*, staring, glaring, showy.

With fifty *garing* heads a monstrous dragon stands upright.

Phaer in R.

Doun fro the castel cometh ther many a wight

To *gaurin* on this ship, and on Custance.—Chaucer.

Fr. *garer*, to ware, beware, take heed of; *Gare!* Look out! Out of the way!

To *gaze* and *gare* are modified forms, differing only as Du. *vriesen* and *vrieren*, to freeze, *verliesen* and *verlieren*, to lose, *kiesen* and *kieren*, to choose—Kil.; or as Dan. *glas* and *glar*, glass. And here indeed we have a clue to the relations of the E. terms. The characteristic feature of *glass* is its transparency, and the radical meaning of the word is doubtless to shine, of which we have evidence in the provincial *glaze-worm*, synonymous with *glare-worm*, glow-worm—Hal.; *glasyn*, or make a thing to shine, polio.—Pr. Pm. Thus *glass* would originally be that which allows the light to shine through, a sense actually preserved in N. *glas*, a window; *glisa*, *glira*, to shine through, to be open so as to let one see through. The point of view is then changed from the object which emits the light to the organ which receives it, and the expression for shining is transferred to the act of gazing or staring. Thus we have N. *glosa*, to gaze, or stare; *glora* (as E. *glare*), to glitter (explaining Lat. *gloria*), and also to stare; Russ. *glaz'*, eye; *glazyat'*, to stare. Swiss *gläs-auge*, a staring eye. Prov. E. *glowre*, *glore*, to stare. Swiss *glare*, to stare; *glarig*, conspicuous, garish, glaring.—Idioticon Bernense in Deutsch. Mundart.

Now the instances are very numerous where words beginning with *gl* or *cl* are accompanied by parallel forms without the liquid, whether we suppose the *l* to be lost in the one case, or to be inserted in the other, or whether they have arisen independently from direct imitation. Thus we have *clatter* and *chatter*; *clack* and *chack*; *clink* and *chink*; Sc. *clatch* and *catch*; Sc. *glaum*, NE. *goam*, to snatch at a thing; Dan. *glamse*, as well as *gamse*, to snap at—Haldorsen in v. glepsa; N. *glana*, to stare, E. *gane*, to gape or yawn; N. *glam*, clang (*glam-hul*, the window in a belfry to let the sound out), and Fr. *gamme*, a chime of bells; N. *glingra* and E. *gingle*; N. *glapa* and *gapa*, to gape or stare, and in immediate connection with the very root we are now treating, N. *glisen* and

gisen, what allows the light to shine through.—Aasen. In the same way we find *glaze* and *glare*, or *glowre*, parallel with *gaze* and *gare*, or *gaure*. For the ultimate origin see Glass.

Garland. Cat. *garlanda*, Sp. *guirnalda*, Fr. *guirlande*. From It. *gala*, festivity, festive apparel, were formed Fr. *galon*, *galant*, *galland*, ornament of the head or dress. *Galonner ses cheveux*, to deck the hair with lace or ribbons.—Roquef. *Galender*, orner, couronner.—Pat. de Champ. *Galande*, *guirlande*, couronne.—Roquef. Hence by the conversion of the first *l* into an *r*, *garlande*. Sometimes the two modes of spelling are found in the same document. “Le suppliant trouva un petit coffre ouvert ouquel il trouva deux *garlandes*, l’une boutonnée et l’autre plaine.—Dans l’un des petits coffres avoit trois *gallendes* ou chapeaux d’argent.”—Chart. A. D. 1409 in Carp. A silver wreath due by custom to the wife on the death of her husband was in some provinces of France called *chapel*, and in others *garlande d’argent*.—Duc.

An intrusive *r* of similar nature may be observed in It. *gazza*, *garza*, a pie, and in Fr. *guementer*, *guermenter*, to lament.

Garlick. *Lick* or *lock* is a frequent termination in the name of herbs, as *hemlock*, *charlock*, *garlick*, Swiss *kornlüge*, *galeopsis ladanum*, *weglüge*, *cichorium intybus*, from ON. *laukr*, E. *leek*, a pot-herb, Gael. *luibh*, formerly *luigh*, a plant. The W. *llys*, a plant, was no doubt also *llych*, the correspondence between *ch* guttural and *z* in two of the Breton dialects being of frequent occurrence. *Garlick* then, in Gael. *gairgean*, from *garg*, pungent, acrid, would be *garg-luigh*, the pungent plant.—Rev. I. Davis.

Garment. See Garnish.

Garner. Fr. *grenier*, a garner or corn-loft; *grene*, grain.—Cot.

Garnet. The Gr. *kokkos*, a grain or kernel, was applied to the *kermes*, or insect used in dyeing a red colour, thence call-

ed *kokkivos*, Lat. *coccineus*. In the same way from Lat. *granum* is Sp. *grana*, the insect used in dyeing, and thence scarlet cloth, the crimson of the cheeks and lips. It. *granato fino*, fine scarlet; *granata*, a garnet or precious stone of a fine crimson, formerly called *granate stone*.

It is extremely probable that the Sp. name of the insect descends from Latin times, and that even then *granatus* was used in the sense of crimson, whence *malum granatum*, It. *granata*, Sp. *granada*, the pomegranate, although, as that fruit is equally distinguished by the number of grains with which it is filled and the fine crimson of the juice, it must remain uncertain which of these features is the one intended.

Garnish, Garment, Garrison. It. *guarnire*, Fr. *garnir*, to provide, supply, deck, adorn, set forth with.—Cot. Hence It. *guarnimento*, *guarnigione*, Fr. *garnement*, *garrison*, any garnishing, decking, or trimming, any habiliment, munition, or provision of war.—Fl. The *n* is lost in the corresponding E. terms *garment*, *garrison*, the meaning of which is restricted by custom in the former case to the sense of clothes or bodily habiliments, in the latter to a provision of soldiers for guarding a fortress. *Garstone*, strong place.—Pr. Pm.

The root of *garnir* is seen in a simpler form in Fr. *garer*, to ware, beware, look out—Cot., whence *garnir* (as the E. equivalent *warn*) would properly signify to make another *ware* or *aware* of something, to make him look out, and so provide against danger. The original sense is preserved in the legal *garnishee*, a name given in the Lord Mayor's court to a party, who having money in his hand belonging to some one else, receives notice, or *is warned*, not to part with it until the claims of a third party are satisfied. See *Gare*.

Garret. Fr. *garite*, a place of refuge, and of safe retreat in a house; hence the dungeon of a fortress whither the beleaguered soldiers make their last retire; also a sentry or little lodge for a sentinel built on high.—Cot. In E. *garret*, transferred to an apartment in the roof of a house. *Garytte*, high sollar: specula.—Pr. Pm.

The origin is Fr. *garir*, to take refuge, to put oneself in safety, from the connection between looking out and defence, safety. See Gare. And compare Lat. *tueri*, to look, to defend; *tutus*, safe.

Mais ne saveit queu part aller;
N'osout des grantz foresz eissir,
Kar il ne saveit ou *garir*.

Benoit. Chron. Norm. v. 2. 399.

He dared not leave the forests, for he did not know where to take refuge.

Se garer dessous, to take shelter under.—Cot.

Garrison. See Garnish.

Garter. Fr. *jarretière*, *jartier*, or in the dialects of the North of France, *gartier*—Hécart, from *jarret*, *garet*, the ham, or back of the leg. W, Bret. *gar*, ham, shank, leg.

Gas. A word coined by Van Helmont to signify a spirit not capable of being coagulated, or the most subtle and volatile parts of anything.—B. “This I will call *gas*,” he says, as he gives the name of *blas* to body of another kind. “Cum chymici prorsus ad libitum sine ullo significatûs aut proprietatum rerum respectu nomina imponant; ut in Euestrum, Cagastrium, Gas, Blas, Duelech et sexcentis aliis portentosis vocabulis apparet.”—Skinner in Kelp.

Gash. 1. Pl. D. *gatsken*, to cut a large hole, to cut deep into the flesh, from *gat*, a hole. Said of a bold decisive incision, as one made by a surgeon, or a tailor.—Brem. Wört. See Gate.

2. Prattle, pert language.—Jam. This is another instance, in addition to those mentioned under Barbarous, of the tendency to designate by the same word the splashing of water, and the confused sound of idle talk. Fr. *gascher*, to dash, splash, flash, as water in rowing; *gascheux*, plashy, washy, bespatling.—Cot.

To Gasp. ON. *geispa*, to yawn; Dan. *gispe*, to gasp. Probably not from a modification of *gape*, but a direct representation of the sound made in snapping for breath. Compare

Flanders *gaspe*, Du. *ghespe*, a snap, or clasp. Parallel forms with an *l* inserted after the initial *g* are ON. *glepsa*, N. *glefsa*, to gape, to snap at with the mouth. See Gare.

Gate, Gait. Goth. *gatvo*, G. *gasse*, Dan. *gade*, a street; ON. *gata*, street, path; Sw. *gata*, a street, way. *Han gick sin egen gata*; Sc. he went his ain gate. Hence metaphorically the way, means, or manner of doing a thing. OE. *algates*, always, by all means; Sc. *swagates*, in such wise; *mony-gates*, in many ways.—Jam. Applied to the carriage, procedure, or *gait* of a man, it has acquired a distinctive spelling.

Peter the Apostel parceyvede hus *gate*,

And as he wente upon the water well hym knewe.—P. P. in R.

The original meaning seems a narrow opening. ON. *gat*, a hole, *gata*, to perforate; Du. *gat*, a hole; *int gat zijn*, in arcto versari, to be in a pinch, in difficulties; Pl. D. *gat*, a hole, the mouth of a river. From a narrow hole the sense is transferred to a narrow passage or way. In ODu. *gat*, E. *gate*, an opening in an enclosure, or the door which commands it, the word approaches nearer the original meaning. Compare Lat. *foris*, a gate, with *forare*, to pierce.

For the derivation of *gat* see next article.

Gat-toothed.

Gat-toothed I was, and that became me well.—Wife of Bath.

This word has given much trouble to commentators. I believe it to be the equivalent of Sw. *gles-tånd*, N. *glestent*, *gistent*, having teeth separated from one another, from Sw. *gles*, N. *glisen*, *gisen*, open in texture, thinly scattered so as to allow the light to shine through. A similar loss of an *l* is seen in Cat. *glassa*, Fr. *gaze*, gauze, a texture with open interstices, from the same original root with the Scandinavian forms above mentioned, viz. *glas*, or *glis*, in the sense of shine, as shown under Gare. N. *glisa*, to shine through. The change of the final *s* or *z* into a *t* is found in many ramifications of the root, as ON. *glita*, to shine; N. *glett*, an opening among clouds; *gletta*, *glytta*, to peep, to make an opening; *glytt*, *glott*, an opening, hole, clear place among clouds; G.

glatt, shining, polished, smoothed. The loss of the *l* as in the foregoing examples would give a root *gat*, *git*, signifying what admits the light to shine through, open, separated, exemplified in E. *gat-toothed*, in G. *gatter*, *gitter*, a lattice, partition with open interstices, and in ON., Pl. D., and Du. *gat*, a hole. See Glade.

Gather, Gadroon. G. *gattern*, Du. *gaderen*, *gaeren*, to draw to a heap, to gather.

An article of dress is said to be *gathered* when it is drawn up in pleats, whence must be explained Fr. *gauderon*, *goderon*, the set or pleating of a ruff, also a fashion of imbossement used by goldsmiths, and termed knurling.—Cot. A *gad-rooned* edge is one worked with imbossments like the pleats of a ruff.

A calf's *gather* is the chitterlings or intestines of a calf, named in many languages from their pleated structure. *Gaddre*, as a calf's *gadre* or a shepes; *froissure*.—Palsgr. in Hal. See Chitterling.

Gaud, Gaudy. From Lat. *gaudium*, joy, OFr. *gaudir*, to be frolick, jolly, merry, to play the good fellow, make good cheer, to jibe, jest. *Se gaudir de*, to flout, scoff, be pleasant with.—Cot. Hence E. *gaudy*, showy, bright-coloured, like clothes worn on festive occasions; *gaudy-day*, a festival; and from the latter applications, *to gaud*, to sport, to jest—Hal., and *gaud*, a toy or trifle, a scoff.—B.

In the same way Prov. *joias d'enfanz*, playthings.

Gavel. 1. Anything paid or done by way of rent. See Gabel.

2. Fr. *javelle*, a gavel or sheaf of corn, also a bavin or bundle of dry sticks.—Cot. Sp. *gavilla*, sheaf of corn, bundle of vineshoots, gang of suspicious persons.

Probably a diminutive of *gob* or *job*, a lump or portion, as *bavin* of *bob*, Gael. *bab*, a lump; Prov. E. *jobbel*, a small load.—Hal.

To Gauge. To measure the liquid contents of a cask, subsequently applied to the measurement of other kinds of

quantity. From Fr. *jale*, a bowl, *jauger*, *gaulger*, to estimate the number of bowls in a vessel. *Jalagium*, the right of selling wine by retail or the duty paid on that account. See Gallon.

Gaunt. *Gawnt* or *lene*: macer; — or slender: *gracilis*.—Pr. Pm. *Gant*, scanty.—Moor.

Gauntree. A frame to set casks on in a cellar. Fr. *chantier*, a support for vines, *gauntry* or stilling for hogsheads, trestle to saw timber on—Cot.; also the stocks on which a ship is built. From Lat. *cantherius*, a horse of burden, then applied (as in modern languages a horse, ass, or goat) to a wooden support for various purposes. *Cantherius*, a prop for a vine, rafter of a roof, trestle or *horse* to saw timber on.—Littleton. The Germans use *bock*, a goat, in the last of these senses. In like manner we speak of a *clothes-horse*, and Fr. *chevalet*, a little horse, is a painter's easel (G. *esel*, an ass), the frame which supports his work.

Gauze. A name given to a woven fabric of transparent texture. Fr. *gaze*, cushion canvas, the thin canvas that serves women for a ground for their cushions or purse work.—Cot.

Among the numerous examples given under *Gare* of parallel forms beginning with *gl* and *g* respectively, are included *glaze* and *gaze*, with the sense originally of shining. To the first of these classes belong N. *glisa*, to shine through; *glisen*, *glesen*, Sw. *gles*, what admits of the light shining through, open in texture, thinly scattered (*et glest säll*, an open or coarse sieve), explaining the Cat. *glassa*, gauze; and to the second, E. *gaze*, to look, N. *gisen*, open in texture, leaky, standing in the same relation to Fr. *gaze* and E. *gauze*, as N. *glesen* to Cat. *glassa*.

Gavel-kind. The custom of Kent by which all the sons of a family divided the inheritance equally. Doubtless from a British source, although the word is of Gaelic rather than W. form. Gael. *gabh*, take; *gabhail*, taking, tenure; *cine*, kin, family, clan. Thus *gavel-kind* would mean family-tenure, in

accordance with the nature of the custom. W. *gafael*, tenure; *cenedl*, kindred, family.

Gay. It. *gajo*, Fr. *gai*, merry, jolly, quick, ready, prompt in action, light or bright of colour.—Cot. It is not easy to speak decisively of the radical signification. There is certainly much resemblance in form, and to a certain extent in meaning, with Bav. *gah*, *gach*, G. *gáhe*, *jáhe*, Pl. D. *gai*, *gaje*, *goie*, quick, hasty, sudden; Du. *gay*, *gaych*, alacer, alacris, celer, subitus, præceps.—Kil. But it is not easy from this source to explain the notion of brightness or diversity of colour which the word expresses in the Romance languages. Sp. *gayar*, to freak, variegate, chequer; *gaya*, stripe of different colour on silks, ribbons, &c.; Ptg. *verde-gaio*, bright green; Rouchi *gayolé*, variegated.

Perhaps the true origin may be found in the analogy by which the expressions of conceptions dependant on the faculty of hearing are extended to those of similar character dependant on sight. Thus the designation of broken conspicuous colour would naturally be taken from a broken chattering sound. So from Pl. D. *kikel-kakel*, idle chatter, we have *kakel-bunt*, or *kikel-kakel-bunt*, many coloured, disagreeably chequered; Bav. *gikkel-vech*, *gegkericht*, particoloured; Swab. *gakken*, to cackle; *gakkelig*, particoloured. In the same way Fr. *cageoler*, to chatter, explains Wal. *cajolé*, variegated, *cajoler*, enjoliver, to embellish (with bright colours?). The It. *gracchiare*, to chatter as a daw, stands in the same relation to Wal. *cragolé* (Remacle), *crajolé* (Grandg.), mottled, speckled; and on the same principle may be compared Fr. *garioler*, to warble as birds, Sp. *garlar*, to chatter, with Prov. E. *garled*, variegated, streaked, spotted, and (with the change of *b* and *g*, so common in imitative forms, G. *belfern*, Pl. D. *gelfern*, to yelp; Lang. *brezilia*, to warble, Fr. *greziller*, to crackle; Lang. *gargata* and *barbata*, to boil) with Fr. *bariolé*, variegated, speckled. So also Fr. *pioler*, to pule, cheep or chirp like a sparrow or young bird, *piolé*, speckled, *piolé-riolé*, gaudy or pied, diversified with sundry colours.—Cot. And again Dan.

spragle, Sw. *sprackla*, to crackle, Dan. *spraglet*, Sw. *spracklig*, particoloured, speckled.

Now Sp. *gayo* or *grayo*, a jay, *gaya* or *graya*, a magpie, Fr. *gai*, *geai*, Wal. *caike*, a jay, Bav. *gagker*, *gückler*, a finch, are all from their chattering or twittering voice. Serv. *gakati*, to caw as rooks; Russ. *gai*, croaking. The sense then of variegation, liveliness of colour, may either come from the figure of a broken importunate sound, or the Sp. *gayar*, to variegate, may be from *gaya*, a magpie, just as in E. we have *pied*, chequered with white and black, from the same bird. The idea of liveliness may either be from the liveliness of chattering birds, as jay and magpie, or it may be transferred from the ground of colour to that of action.

Gazette. Commonly derived from *gazetta*, a small Venetian coin supposed to have been the price of the original newspaper. But the value of the gazetta was so small ("not worth a farthing of ours"—Fl.) that it never could have been the price either of a written or printed sheet. The radical meaning of the word is shown in It. *gazetta*, *gazette*, all manner of idle chattings or vain prattlings, but now generally used for running reports, daily news, intelligences, and advertisements as are daily invented and written unto foreign nations, viz. from Venice, Rome, and Amsterdam.—Fl. The object of the gazette was to communicate the political chit-chat of the day. The origin of the word is a representation of the chattering sound of birds or voice, constituting a widespread root in very different classes of language. Prov. *gasar*, *gazalhar*, Fr. *jaser*, to tattle, It. *gazza*, a magpie or chatter-pie (as it is provincially called from its chattering voice); *gazzereare*, *gazzolare*, *gazzettare*, to chatter as a pie or a jay, to prate—Fl.; Fr. *gazouiller*, to twitter, to murmur; Pol. *gadać*, to talk, *gadu-gadu*, chit-chat; Malay *kata-kata*, discourse; Hung. *csatora*, noise, racket; *csacsogni*, to chatter or prattle, *csacsogány*, a chatter-box, magpie, jack-daw.

Gear. ON. *gerfi*, AS. *gearwa*, habiliments, whatever is required to set a thing in action. See Garb.

Geason, Gizen. *Geason*, rare, scarce. *Gizen*, to open like the seams of a cask, to stare intently.—Hal. *Gizzen*, to sneer, laugh, or smile in a contemptuous manner.—Craven Gloss. The connection between the meanings is furnished by N. *glisa*, to shine through, to show interstices, as between boards that do not meet close; *glisen* and (with loss of the *l*) *gisen*, opening, leaky.

Then since the individuals of a collection become rare as the interstices increase, the word implying interstices comes to signify rare. Sw. *gles*, open in texture, thinly scattered; ON. *gisinn*, hiulus, rarus (gaping, rare, *geason*).—Haldorsen.

The sense of sneering or contemptuous laughter is from the parting of the lips and letting the teeth be seen through. N. *glisa*, to sneer, laugh at, show the teeth. Compare N. *glan*, a bright opening between clouds; *glana*, to open so as to let one see through, also to stare; *glanen*, open, separated. In the same way from ON. *glima*, to shine, shine through, *gima*, a crack, transmitting light; *gima*, to gape, or open.

To Geck. To toss the head with disdain, to sport, deride, mock. *Geck*, a taunt, a gibe.—Jam. Gael. *goic*, tossing up the head in disdain, a scoff, taunt.

To Geck. To sport, deride, mock. Du. *gheck*, foolish, vain, mad; *gheck-hayr*, Fr. *poil folet*, down; *ghecken*, to sport; Sw. *gäck*, fool, buffoon, laughing-stock. G. *geck*, a fool; *gauch*, a simpleton; *gauch-haar*, down hair; *gauch-hafer*, wild oats, folle avoine; *gauch*, a ghost, phantom, vision. Apparently identical with Gael. *caoch*, empty, W. *coeg*, empty, vain, good for nothing, insipid, foolish; *coegio*, to make void, to trick.

Gee. To agree, to fit, to suit with.—Hal. From *gee*! the exclamation to make a horse go on. In G. *hott*! is the word to make a horse go on, and *hotte-pård*, in children's language, a horse, as *gee-gee* with us.—Danneil. Hence *hot-ten*, to make to go, to get on, to go—Stalder, to go forward, to succeed, to gee. *Es will nicht recht hotten*, it will not go, or advance rightly, it won't do, won't *gee*.—Küttner.

To Geld. OSw. *gáll*, Gael., W. *caill*, G. *geile*, the parts on which the capacity of offspring depends, the testes, ovaries. OSw. *gáll*a, ON. *gelda*, G. *geilen*, to remove the parts in question, to castrate. Gael. *cailleadh*, castration; *caillteanach*, a eunuch.

Gem. This seems one of the words whose derivation is obscured by the loss of an *l*. See Gare. ON. *gimlir*, splendour; *gim-steinn*, a shining stone, from *gima*, for *glima*, to shine. It would seem that Lat. *gemma*, a gem, was a borrowed word, only accidentally agreeing with *gemma*, a bud.

Gemini! By Gis. The wish to avoid the sin of profane swearing without giving up the gratification of the practice has led to the mangling of the terms used in exclamation, so as to deprive them of all apparent reference to sacred things. Hence Fr. *mort bleu*, *corbleu*, for *mort*, *corps de Dieu*; *sap-perment* for *sacrament*; Swab. *mein echel*, for *mein eid*; Alsace *bi Gobb!* *bi Golle!* *bi Gosch!* *Gotz!* *Botz!* *Potz!* *O Jeses!* *O Je!* *Jerum*, *Jere*, *Jemer*, *Jeigger*, *Jegesle*, *Jemine*.—Deutsch. Mundart. iii. 503. Pl. D. *Je!* *Jes!* *Herr Jes!* *Jemine!*—Danneil.

Genteel, Gentle. Fr. *gentil*, gentle, tractable, courteous, comely, pretty.—Cot. Lat. *gentilis*, of a nation or family, and *κατ' ἐξοχην*, of good family, as we say a person of family for a well-bred person.

Gesses. The short straps with a ring attached round the feet of a hawk, which were cast loose when he was let fly, were called *gesses*. It. *getti*, Fr. *gects*; from *gect*, a cast or throw, Lat. *jacere*, to cast.

Gest. 1. From Fr. *giste*, a lying or lodging, the appointed rest for the court on a royal progress; thence used in “Winter’s Tale” for the appointed time of departure. Strype says that Cranmer entreated Cecil “to let him have the new-resolved-upon *gests*, that he might from time to time know where the king was.”

Gest, 2, Jest. From Lat. *gerere*, *gestum*, to do, a feat or deed done, and thence a relation, story. The *Gesta Roman-*

orum was a celebrated collection of stories in vogue in the middle ages.

The Romain *gestes* makin remembrance
Of many a veray trewe wif also.—Merchant's Tale.

A *gestour* was a person whose profession was to entertain a company with the narration of stories.

Do come, he saied, my ministralis
And *jestors* to tell us tales
Anon in mine arming,
Of Romancis that ben roials
Of Popis and of Cardinals,
And eke of love longing.—Sir Thopas.

Geeste, or romaunce: *gestio*, *gestus*.—Pr. Pm. When the telling of stories became a professional occupation the subject of the *gestor* would embrace everything adapted to excite interest or to raise a laugh, and as the latter in those coarse times was the easier and more popular line of endeavour, it seems gradually to have narrowed the meaning of *jest* to a subject of laughter. “*Gest*, a tale; *gestyng*, bourde.”—Palsgr. in Way.

At the same time it is very possible that *gest* in the sense of joke had an independent footing in the language. Sp. *chistar*, to mutter, to utter a slight sound; *ni chistar ni mistar*, to be perfectly silent; *chiste*, a jest, on the same principle probably that we have Ptg. *zumbir*, to hum, *zombar*, to jeer or jest. ON. *gis*, jeering, bantering, teasing.

To Get. The fundamental sense seems to be to seize, to become possessed of, to acquire offspring. To *forget*, to away-get, to lose one's mental acquisitions. Goth. *bigitan*, to find. AS. *andgitan*, to understand; *bigitan*, to get, acquire, obtain. ON. *geta*, to conceive, beget, acquire, to be able, also to make mention of a thing.

Get, Jet. *Get*, or manner, or custome, *modus*, *consuetudo*.—Pr. Pm. *Gette*, a custom; *neue iette*, guise nouvelle.—Palsgr. in Way. Perhaps from *gait* or *gate*, a way. *Ill-gaited*, having bad habits, perverse, froward.—Jam. But it

is more probably an application of the verb *get* in the sense of devise, contrive. So it is used by Chaucer with respect to the contrivance of the alchemist who, having filled a hollow stick with silver filings,

With his stikke above the crosselet
That was ordained with that false get,
He stirreth the coles.

Gewgaw. A plaything, trifle. Fr. *babiole*, a trifle, whim-wham, *guigaw*, or small toy for a child to play withal.—Cot. The sense of a toy or trifle is constantly connected with that of chatter, jesting, idle talk, as Fr. *babiole* with *babiller*, to babble; *trifle* with Fr. *truffer*, to jest; Fr. *fariboles*, fond tattling, idle discourses, trifles, flimflams, whywhaws.—Cot. Now *gewgaw* seems a word of this latter class, like *flimflam*, *whimwham*, *whywhaw*, representing sound without meaning. Swiss *gugāge!* like G. *larifari!* or E. *tillyfally!* exclamation of contempt at senseless chatter.

Gherkin. G. *gurke*, Pol. *ogorek*, pl. *ogorki*, Boh. *okurka*, a cucumber.

Ghost. AS. *gast*, G. *geist*, a spirit.

Giant. Fr. *géant*, Lat. *gigas*, *gigantis*.

To Gibber, Gibberish. *Gibber*, like *gabber*, *jabber*, and *gabble*, represents the sound of rapid talking without reference to meaning, whence *gibberish*, gibbering, an utterance of articulate sounds without sense. ON. *gifra*, to jabber.

Gibbet. The gibbet seems originally to have been not a mere projecting arm of gallows to which a man must be raised in order to hang him, but a contrivance like the wipe of a well, by which the sufferer could at once be swung up into the air. We find it spoken of as actually raising the sufferer from the ground.

Vultibus erectis sursum tollente gibeto
Digna Jovi fiunt oblatio, jure levati
A tellure procul.—Willelm. Brito in Duc.

And Matthew Paris designates it as “*machinam illam pœnalem quæ gibet appellatur*,” language implying some mechan-

ical contrivance beyond what would be applicable to a simple support. The root (somewhat disguised by an initial *w*, which is so commonly found interchanging with a *g*) is seen in Du. *wip*, indicating any sudden reciprocating movement, as a wink of the eye; *wippen*, to toss, jerk up into the air—P. Marin; *wippe*, tolleno, a *wipe*, or lever for lifting water out of a well, patibulum tollenonis instar constructum, a gallows made like a wipe, i. e. a gibbet.—Kil. Sw. *wippa*, to whip or trice up; *wippkärra*, a tumbril; *wipp-galge*, a gibbet. The exact root is preserved in E. *gib*, to start suddenly back, or from side to side; Du. *gijpen* (des voiles), se tourner subitement—P. Marin; Sw. *gippa*, to whip up into the air—Serenius; *guppa upp*, to strike up, tilt up; *guppa*, to move up and down, to rock as a boat; Prov. Dan. *gimpe*, to rock, to swing; Fr. *regimber*, OFr. *regiber*, to wince.

Gib-cat. A male cat, as we now say Tom-cat. “Thibert le cas” in R. R. is translated by Chaucer, “Gibbe our cat,” Gib being short for Gilbert, the equivalent of Fr. Thibert.

Gibe, Gib. As *gabble*, *gabber*, vary with *gibber* in representing the sound made by rapid, senseless talking; so we had formerly *gib* as well as *gab* in the sense of the mouth or muzzle. “We’ll call him Cacodæmon with his black *gib* there.”—B. and F. in R.

Hence to *gibe*, properly to wry the mouth, to make faces, as from the equivalent W. *gwep*, beak, face, *gwepio*, to make a wry face, grin, mock. N. *gjeipa*, *gleipa*, Sw. *gipa*, to wry the mouth, make faces.—Aasen. As the N. *gj* is pronounced nearly as E. *j*, the foregoing *gjeipa* is probably the immediate origin of OE. *jape*, mockery, joke.

Giblets. The odds and ends cut off in trimming a goose for roasting. Probably this meaning is simply bits, scraps, a further dim. of Fr. *gobeau*, a bit, gobbet, morsel.—Cot. It. *gobbo*, *gibbo*, a hump. In the same way Prov. E. *gubbins* (gubbings), fragments, parings of codfish, &c.—B., in It. *minuzzi di pesce*, scraps of fish. Fr. *menu*, the head, feet, and paunch of a sheep. Prov. E. *gub*, *gump*, a lump.

Giddy. Unsteady, on the verge of falling. Gael. *godach*, giddy, coquettish. N. *gidda*, to shake, to tremble. From the notion of rapid reciprocating action represented by the parallel forms *gib*, *gid*, *gig*. See Gibbet, and next article.

Gig, Jig, Giglet. The fundamental idea is rapid reciprocating or whirling action, whence the OE. *gig*, a top.

To see great Hercules whipping a *gig*.—L. Labour Lost.

A whirligig, a top or plaything. The It. *ghiga*, *giga*, G. *geige*, a fiddle, is from the reciprocating action with which it is played. To *jig* is to move rapidly to and fro. Fr. *gigue*, *gige*, a jig, or rapid dance; *giguer*, to run, leap, jump; *gigues*, a light, versatile girl, a *giglot* or *giglet*. *Giglet Fortune*, inconstant Fortune.—Cymbeline. Swiss *gageln*, to joggle; *gagli*, a girl that cannot sit still. See Jag.

Giggle. From direct imitation. Du. *gicken*, *gickelen*, *cachinnari*. Kil. Swiss *gigelen*, *gigeren*.

Gill. 1. A small measure of liquids. *Gylle*, lytylle pot, *gilla* vel *gellus* vel *gillungulus*. Hæc habentur in vitis patrum. Pr. Pm. *Gillo*, vas fictile.—Gloss. in Duc. *Vascula vinaria quæ mutato nomine guillones aut flascones appellant.*—Paulus Diaconus in Duc.

2. Sw. *fisk-gel*, the gills of a fish. AS. *geaflas*, *geaglas*, *geahlas*, Fr. *gifle*, the chaps, jaws, jowl. Gael. *gial*, jaw; cheek, gill of a fish. OHG. *chela*, guttur, brancia—Gl. in Graff; G. *kehle*, Lat. *gula*, throat; AS. *ceole*, faucis.

Gimcrack. See Gimmel.

Gimlet. Langued. *jhimbelet* (*jh* pronounced as E. soft *g*); Fr. *gimbelet*, *gibelet*, a gimlet, from Langued. *jhimbla*, to twist, E. *gib*, to turn suddenly, as *wimble*, an auger, from Du. *wemelen*, Sc. *wammle*, to turn round.

Gilly-flower. Formerly written *gilofer*, *gillover*, *gillow-flower*, immediately from Fr. *giroflée*, and that from It. *garofalo*, Lat. *caryophyllus*, a clove, from the clove-like smell of the flower.

Gimmals, Gimmers. *Gimmel*, annulus gemellus—Coles, a twin or double ring. The term was generally applied to

rings, or corresponding members of a joint working into each other, as the rings of a hawberk or coat of mail, the arms of a tongs, two portions of a hinge, and thence the hinge itself. *Gimewes* (or joints) of a spur, *membres* or *membrets d'éperon*.—Sherwood. *Gimmow* of a door, *cardo*.—Huloet in Way. Trevisa speaks of an iron “made as it were a peire tonges *i-iemewde* (ygemewed) as tonges in the myddes.” *Jimmers*, jointed hinges.—Ray.

From Lat. *gemelli*, Fr. *jumeaux*, *jumelles*, twins. In the same way the Bret. *gevel*, a twin, is applied to each of the parts in a double instrument, as a pair of tongs. The term was then applied to the separate members of the works in a complicated piece of machinery, or to any mechanical device for producing motion.

My acts are like the motional *gimbals*

Fixed in a watch.—Vow-breaker in Nares.

“The famous Kentish idol moved her hands and eyes by those secret *gimmers* which now every puppet play can imitate.”—Hall in Todd. “But whether it were that the rebel his powder failed him, or some *gimbol* or other were out of frame.”—Hollinshead in N. Hence *gimcrack*.

Gimp. A kind of lace made of threads whipped or twisted round with silk. The corresponding Fr. is *guipure*, from *guiper*, to whip.—Boyer. The same correspondence between a nasalized form and one without the nasal is seen in Fr. *gibelet*, E. *gimblet*, from a different application of the same root with the fundamental meaning of turning or twisting. G. *gimf*, a loop, lace, or edging of silk, gold, or silver.

Gin. A mechanical contrivance, a trap, or snare.

And whan ye come ther as ye list abide,

Bid him descend, and trill another pin

(For therein lieth the effect of all the *gin*),

And he wol down descend and don your will.

Squier's Tale in R.

Typhæus' joints were stretched upon a *gin*.

F. Q. in R.

So, so, the woodcock's *ginn'd*.—B. & F. in R.

From Lat. *ingenium*, natural disposition, talents, invention, Fr. *engin*, an engine, instrument, also understanding, policy, reach of wit, also [when the contrivance is applied to a bad purpose] fraud, craft, deceit.—Cot. Prov. *genh*, *geinh*, *ginh*, Cat. *enginy*, *giny*, skill, machine.

In the sense of a trap or snare we might be tempted to look to the ON. *ginna*, to allure, deceive, the agreement with which is probably accidental.

To Gingle. See Jingle.

Gipsire. A purse, from Fr. *gibbecière*, a pouch, and that from *gibbe*, a bunch, anything that stands poking out; *gibbasse*, a great bunch, or hulch-like swelling, a pouch, or budget.—Cot.

To Gird, 1, Girth, Girdle. ON. *giörd*, a belt, girth, band; *tunna-giörd*, the hoop of a cask; *girda*, to gird. Goth. *gairda*, G. *gurt*, *gürtel*, a girdle. Perhaps from the notion of going round; Mod. Gr. *γυρος*, a bend, a turn; *γυρω*, round about. Lat. *gyrare*, to turn.

To Gird, 2, Gride. To *gird* or *gride* was formerly used in the sense of striking, piercing, cutting; and thence, metaphorically, *gird*, a sharp retort, a sarcasm.

And *girdeth* of Gyle's heed.—P. P.

As one *through-gyrt* with many a wound.

Surry in Nares.

Last with his goad amongst them he doth go,

And some of them he *grideth* in the haunches,

Some in the flanks, that pricked their very paunches.—Drayton.

The primary image is the sound of a smart blow with a rod, or the like, giving rise to a root which under numerous modifications is applied to the act of striking or cutting, or any sharp sudden action, as kicking, starting forwards.

Gamelyn—

—*gert* him full upon the nek

That he the bone to brak.—Gamelyn. 598.

OHG. *gartotun*, *perfodiebant* [ilia].—Graff. G. *gerte*, Du. *gard*, *gaerde*, E. *yard*, a rod. Bav. *gärt*, *gärten*, switches;

birkené gartn, a birch rod. E. *jert*, synonymous with *gird*, a sharp touch by word of mouth. “*Attainte*, a reach, hit, homestroke, also a gentle nip, quip, or *jert*, a slight *gird*.”—Cot. Then, with a change of the final *t* into *k*, *jirk*, *yirk*, *yark*, to strike, kick, fling. To *jerke*, fouetter avec des verges.—Sherwood. *Girk*, a rod, to chastise, or beat.

You must be *jerking* at the times forsooth.

The Ordinary, iv. 4.

To *yerk*, to kick like a horse; *yark*, to strike, to beat, a stroke, jerk, snatch, pull.—Hal. Comp. Fr. *ruer*, to hurl; *ruer coups sur*, to pour blows on; *ruer des pieds*, to kick, wince, jerk, fling.—Cot. A *yark* with a whip.—Fl.

Girl. Formerly applied to children of both sexes.

Grammar for *girles* I garte firste to write

And bette them with a balys but if they wolde lerne.—P. P.

In milke and in mele

To maken with papelottes (pap, gruel) to aglotye with her *gurles* (to satisfy their children).—P. P.

Pl. D. *gör*, *göre*, a child; *gören-kraam* (kinderey), childish tricks; *gören-snak*, childish talk.—Brem. Wtb. In Ham-
burgh *görr* is now used for a girl. Swiss *gurre*, *gurrli*, a depreciatory term for a girl.

To Give. Goth. *giban*, to give; Gael. *gabh*, take, lay hold of, seize. Of this perhaps *give* is the causative, to cause another to take. In the same way to take was formerly used in the sense of deliver up to, or give.

—to Progne he goth

And prively *taketh* her the cloth.—Gower.

Gizzard. Fr. *gesier*, Lang. *grezié*, from Lang. *gres*, Fr. *gresil*, gravel, the gizzard being filled with little stones. For the same reason it is also called *perié*, or *peirié*, in Lang., from *peiro*, stone.

To Glabber. To speak indistinctly as children that have not learned to articulate properly.—Jam. Cat. *parlar a glops*, to gabble, præpropere festinanterque loqui; from *glop*, the sound of a gulp of liquid.

Glacis. The slope outside a fortification, from the parapet of the covered way to the general level of the field. Fr. *glacis*, a gentle sloping downwards. From OFr. *glacer*, *glacier*, to slide, in which is apparently preserved the root of Lat. *glacies*, ice. *Glacier*, to slip, slide.—Pat. de Champagne. *Glacynge*, or wrong glydyng of boltys or arrowis.—Pr. Pm.

Glad. Du. *glad*, *glat*, smooth, polished, slippery, formerly burning, bright (gloedende).—Kil. Then metaphorically applied to a bright and cheerful countenance. Sw. *glad*, joyful, cheerful. *Glada rume i et hus*, lightsome rooms in a house; *glättig*, cheerful. Dan. *glat*, smooth, slippery; *glad*, joyous. ON. *gladr*, bright, shining, cheerful, glad. In the same way Gr. *φαιδρος*, brilliant, shining, cheerful, joyful. *Oculi hilaritate nitescent et tristitiâ quoddam nubilum ducunt.*—Quint. Connected with a numerous class of words founded on the notion of shining. ON. *glita*, to shine, E. *glisten*, *glitter*, &c. See Glass.

Glade. A light passage made through a wood, also a beam or breaking in of the light.—B. *Glauds*, hot gleams between showers.—Baker. The fundamental meaning is a passage for the light, either through trees or through clouds. N. *glette*, a clear spot among clouds, a little taking up in the weather; *gletta*, to peep; *glott*, an opening, a clear spot among clouds. ON. *glita*, Sc. *gleit*, to shine.

In the same way E. *lawn*, synonymous with *glade*, may be compared with N. *glenna*, a clear space in a wood, *glan*, an opening among clouds; *glanen* (of clouds or trees in a wood), open, allowing one to look through; *glana*, to separate as clouds, to clear up, to look, to peep.

The loss of the *l* obscures the fundamental identity of *glade* with Dan. *gade*, a street, ON. *gata*, a street, a footpath. A similar equivalence of forms with an initial *gl* and *g* respectively is seen in Sc. *glabber* and *gabber*, to gabble, G. *glaffen* and *gaffen*, N. *glapa* and *gapa*, to gape or stare, ON. *glingra*, E. *gingle*, Dan. *glam*, clangour of bells, Fr. *gamme*, peal of bells; N. *glantri*, Dan. *ganteri*, foolery, and in nu-

merous other cases mentioned under Gaze, Geason, Gat-toothed.

Glaive. A long sword or bill.—B. A halbert-like weapon, consisting of a blade mounted on a long handle. W. *cleddyf*, Gael. *claidheamh*, a sword; *claidheamh-mor* (claymore), a broadsword. W. *glaiif*, a bill-hook. Sw. *glafven*, Du. *glavie*, a lance, spear. Prov. E. *gleeve*, en eel-spear.—Baker.

Probably direct from the Celtic, although Diez supposes Fr. *glaive* to be formed through the medium of Lat. *gladius*, whence Prov. *gladi*, *glazi*, *glavi*, as from *adulterum*, *azulteri*, *avulteri*.

Glair. The white of an egg. Sc. *glair*, *glar*, *glaur*, mud, slime, saliva.

Sliddry *glar* so from the wallis went,
That of thair fete were smytin up on loft.—D. V.

Glorg, a nasty mess, *glorgie*, bedawbed.—Jam. *Glorgyn*, or wyth onclene thyng defoylyn, maculo, deturpo.—Pr. Pm. Bret. *glaouren*, slaver, *glaouri*, to slobber; W. *glafoerion*, slaver; Fr. *glaire*, white of egg, slimy soil.—Cot.

From the idea of slipperiness, always closely connected with that of shining. Swiss *glaren*, *gloren*, to shine, *glarig*, *glorig*, shining, smooth; Fris. *glar*, slippery. “E iis er *glâr*,” the ice is slippery.—Outzen. Prov. E. *glire*, *gleer*, to slide; Pl. D. *glirrig*, slippery.—Schütze. Fr. *Terre glase*, fat earth; *glazeux*, clammy, fat, clayish.

Glamour. Properly false shine, deception of sight. To cast *glamour* o’er one, to cause magical deception.

It had much of *glamour* might,
Could make a lady seem a knight.
Lay of Last Minstrel.

Dan. *glimmer*, glitter, false lustre. In like manner G. *gleisen*, to cast a faint lustre, to play the hypocrite, to make a false show.

Originally, like all words expressing visual ideas, as explained under Bright, derived from the faculty of hearing. Gael. *glam*, outcry, ON. *glam*, clash, clangour; *glamra*, to

rattle; Sc. *glamer*, noise, clatter. For the passage to the idea of glitter, compare ON. *glingra*, to rattle, gingle, also to glitter, give a false shine.

Glance. The fundamental idea is the shining of a polished surface, then the slipping aside, as of an arrow striking against a polished surface, or of a ray of light reflected from it, then a sidelong or momentary look.

Du. *glants*, G. *glanz*, lustre, splendour; ON. *glis*, glitter; Sc. *gleis*, splendour; G. Du. *gleissen*, to shine; *glissen*, *glisten*, G. *glitschen*, Fr. *glisser*, *glinser*, *esclincer*, *glasser*, *glacer*, *glacier*, to slip, slide; OE. *glace*, to polish, to glance as an arrow turned aside.—Pr. Pm. Lat. *glacies*, ice, from its slipperiness, and E. *glass*, from its transparency, belong to the same root. Du. *glisteren*, *glinsteren*, to glisten, glister. Other forms are Du. *glad*, G. *glatt*, shining, polished, smooth; N. *glita*, Sc. *gleit*, to shine; to *glent* or *glint*, to glance or gleam, to pass suddenly as a gleam of light, to glide, to peep, to squint.—Jam. “The stroke *glented* down to his belly.”—Berners’ Froissart. W. *ysglentio*, to slide.

Dan. *glindse*, to glisten, gives an intermediate form between *glint* and *glance*, while Dan. *glimt*, a gleam, glimpse, flash, would unite *glint* with *gleam* instead of *glitter*. The truth seems to be that the words signifying shining are derived from a number of representations of the same kind of sound, having commonly more or less resemblance to each other, and this general resemblance in the roots causes a network of relationship in the words derived from them.

Glanders. OFr. *glandre*, a swelling of the *glands*, a sore.

En col nues *glandres* out,
K'em escrovele numer seout.

In her neck she had naked sores, which men are used to call scrofula.—Life K. Edward in Benoit. 2612.

Glare. A dazzling light; to *glare*, to shine with excess of brightness, to stare intently upon. *Glare*, to glaze earthenware.—Hal. N. *glora*, to shine, to stare; Swiss *glare*, to stare. Applied in the first instance to phenomena of hear-

ing. Gael. *glòr*, noise, speech, *glòrach*, noisy, clamorous; Lat. *gloria*, renown, claritas nominis, splendor, amplitudo.—Facciolati. Compare Bohem. *hlas*, the voice, fame; Pol. *glos*, the voice; *glosny*, loud, famous, notorious. Lat. *clarus*, which is applied as well to visual as to audible phenomena, is another modification of the same root. See next article.

Glass, Glaze. ON. *gler*, Dan. *glar*, *glas*, glass. From the notion of transparency; what allows the light to shine through. N. *Glas*, a window; *glisa*, to shine through; *glira*, to be open so that one can see through; *glosa*, *glora*, to gaze, to shine; Sc. *glose*, *gloze*, to blaze, Du. *gleysen*, G. *gleyssen*, to shine. To *glaze*, in the sense of making a thing to shine, is now confined to the surface of earthenware, but was formerly used in a much more general application. *Glacyn* or make a thyng to shine, pernitido, polio; *glacynge* or scowrynge of harneys, pernitidacio.—Pr. Pm. Fr. *glacé*, polished, shining, is familiar in the expression *glacé silks*. *Glaze-worm*, *glass-worm*, a glow-worm.—Hal. Looking here to like origin with that of the twin form *glare*, we find Fr. *glas*, noise, crying, bawling; Russ. *glas'*, the voice, Serv. *glas*, voice, news, fame; Bohem. *hlas*, voice, fame, *hlasyty*, sonorous, clear; Pol. *glos*, sound, voice, speech; *glosny*, loud, famous, notorious; Russ. *glaz'*, the eye, *gledanie*, sight, seeing; Serv. *glati*, *gledati*, to see, to seek. Swab. *glascht*, the voice, *glast*, brilliancy, splendour, *glasten*, to shine, to glance.—Schmid.

To Glaver. To soothe or flatter.—B. To *glaffer*, to flatter.—Hal.~ To *glaver*, to slaver—Hal.; to talk foolishly.—Brochet. The sense of flattering is commonly expressed by the figure of stroking an animal. Sp. *flotar*, to stroke; Fr. *flatter*, to stroke, to flatter. Bohem. *hladiti*, Russ. *gladit'*, *glajivat'* (Fr. *j*), to smooth, stroke, flatter; Pol. *glaskac'*, to stroke, to fondle; *gladki*, Bohem. *hladky*, Du. *glad*, G. *glatt*, smooth, polished. Then with a change of *d* for *v* (as in It. *biada*, *biava*, corn), W. *glaf*, that is smooth, or glistening—Jones; Prov. E. *glafe*, smooth, polite—Hal.; Lat. *glaber*,

smooth; E. *glib*, smooth, voluble of tongue; Du. *glibberen*, to slide; and from forms like these, *to glaver*, to make smooth, to soothe, flatter. Lith. *glebti*, to be slippery, *paglebti*, to coax, flatter. The sense of slaver and thence of childish talk is from the smooth and slimy nature of saliva. W. *glafœrion*, slaver; Bret. *glaouren*, *glaour*, slaver, *glaourek*, slaving, talkative. See Glair.

We are however puzzled by the resemblance of Sc. *glabber*, to speak indistinctly, as children; Ir. *glafaire*, *glagaire*, a babler; *glifrim*, to prate.

To Glee, Gley, Gly. To squint. *Glyare*, *gloyere* or *gogyl* eye, limus, strabo.—Pr. Pm.

The elder sister [Leah] he forsoke,
For she *gliyed* seith the boke.

Cursor Mundi in Hal.

She had sore eyes. "Such speech becomes a king no more than *glide* eyes doth his face."—Princes Cabala in Nares. Sc. to *gley*, *gly*, to look obliquely, squint. "There's a time to *glye* and a time to look even." "That was *gleyd*," it stands obliquely. NE. *Glea aglea*, crooked; *to gledge*, to look asquint.—Jam. Gr. *γλοιος*, slippery; *γλοιαζω*, to cast a side glance. Pl. D. *gliden*, *glien*, to slip or slide.

Glead. A kite. The names of hawks are often from their gliding or hovering motion. So W. *cúd*, a kite, from *cudio*, to hover; *cudyll y gwynt*, the kestrel or wind-hover. Lith. *linge*, the kite, from *lingoti*, to hover. Dan. *glente*, kite; OE. *glent*, W. *ysglentio*, to slide, and in like manner E. *glead* from *glide*.

Gleam, Glimmer. Pl. D. *glimmen*, *glimmern*, to shine; Sw. *glimma*, to glitter; N. *glima*, to shine bright, dazzle; *glima*, a beam of light; ON. *liomi*, splendour, AS. *leoman*, to shine, OE. *leem*, *liom*, a gleam.

This light and this *leem* shall Lucifer ablend.—P. P. Du. *glimmen*, *glimpen*, ignescere, candere—Kil.; ON. *glampa*, to glitter, shine. The original image, as in all these expressions for the action of light, is a loud sound. ON. *Glaamm*, a

ringing, rattle; *glymia*, to resound; *glymr*, *glumr*, resonance; *hljomr*, sonus, clamor; *hlioma*, to resound; N. *glym*, *ljom*, resonance, echo. Gr. λαμπω, to ring loud and clear, as well as to shine; λαμπρος, brilliant, sonorous, clear. See Glamour.

To Glean. Fr. *glaner*, from *glane*, *galeyne*, a handful; *glenon*, a bunch of hay, straw, vegetables.—Roquef.

Deus meyns ensemble, vodes ou pleyns,
Sount apelés les *galeyns*.—Bibelsworth.

Ainsi que le suppliant batoit un pou de *glaines*, ou gerbes de bled.—Carp. *Glean* (in Kent), a handful of corn tied together by a gleaner.—Hal. *Glane d'oignons*, a bunch of onions.—Diez. *Glana*, gleba alliorum; *gelina*, *gelima*, *gelida*, *geliba*, eyn schouff off garve (a sheaf or bundle), eyn kleyn garbe.—Dief. Sup. Du. *gluye*, a bunch of straw or sedge, vulgo *glema*, *gelima*.—Kil. The form *gelima* leads to AS. *gelm*, *gilm*, Prov. E. *yelm*, a sheaf, handful of corn or straw. To *yelm* straw, to lay it in order for a thatcher (i. e. in handfuls).—Hal. For the change of the *m* to *n* compare *gerner* for *germer*, to bud.—Hécart.

Glede. A hot ember, live coal.—B. ON. *glóa*, to glow, burn, shine; *glod*, live coal. G. *glühen*, to glow, be red-hot; *gluth*, the glowing of fire, hot coals, great heat. Du. *gloed*, hot coals, *gloeden*, *gloeyen*, to glow. See Glow.

Glee. AS. *Glig*, *gliw*, music, sport, joke; *gligman*, a minstrel, buffoon; *gliowian*, *gliwian*, to sing, jest, play. It is difficult to speak with confidence of the origin. On the one hand we might find a plausible explanation in ON. *glyr*, laughter; *glyare*, scurra, ludio, a buffoon; *at hlæa*, *hefi hlegid*, to laugh, to rejoice; *hlæi*, laughter, sport, probably connected with *leika*, Dan. *lege*, to play; ON. *leikari*, a musician, juggler; Prov. Dan. *leeg*, a musical instrument, music. On the other hand Fr. *glas*, noise, crying; *glay*, a cry, song, chirping of birds, noise, joy, instrument of music.

Mais d'oysel n'oy chanson ne *glay*.—Roquef.

And see next article.

To Gleeek. To jeer, joke, jibe, or banter.—B. Du. *glicken* (parallel with *blicken*), to shine; Sc. *glaiks*, reflection of the rays of light from a lucid body in motion; to cast the *glaiks* on one, to dazzle, confound; *glaiik*, a deception, trick; to *play the glaiks*, *get the glaiks*, to cheat, be cheated. To *glaiik*, to trifle, *glaiiking*, folly, wantonness. ON. *leika*, to play; OE. *to lake*, to play; *lakin*, plaything.

Gleyme. Slime, glue. *Gleyme* or *rewme*, reuma; *gleyme* of knyttynge or byndynge togedders, limus, gluten; *gleymyn* or *yngleymyn*, visco, invisco.—Pr. Pm. Viscus, *gleme* or *lyme*.—Ortus in Way. NE. *glime*, the mucus from the nostrils of cattle.—Hal. Related to *slime*, as Du. *glibberig* to *slibberig*, slippery; *glippen*, to escape, to E. *slip*; *glide*, to slide; Sc. *glent* to Sw. *slinta*, to slide. Probably the radical image is the slipperiness of a viscous liquid.

Glib. Slippery, smooth.—B. Pl. D. *glippen*, N. *gleppa*, to slip; Du. *glibberig*, Prov. E. *glaber*, *glibbery*, slippery; *glafe*, smooth, polite.—Hal. Dan. *glippe*, to slip, to miss, to wink; Sc. *gliff*, a glimpse, a glance. Lat. *glaber*, smooth, without hair, seems from the same source; and without the initial *g*, *labi*, to slide, *lubricus*, slippery. Lith. *glebti*, to be slippery.

Glidder. Slippery.—Hal. B. Jonson speaks of a galley-pot being well *gliddered*, i. e. glazed. Prov. Dan. *glidder*, slippery; *gluddre*, to smooth a wall plastered with clay. Sc. *gluddry*, *gloittry*, unctuous, slippery; to *gloit*, to work with the hands in something liquid, miry, and viscous. Prov. E. *glut*, the slimy substance in a hawk's pannel; Fr. *glette*, the froth of an egg, phlegm or filth which a hawk throws out at her beak after her casting; *gletteux*, slimy, flegmy, filthy.—Cot. Pl. D. *glett*, slippery, E. *gleet*, a slimy discharge.

Glimmer. See Gleam.

Glimpse. A flash of light, transient glance. Swiss *glumsen*, a spark, *glimmen*, *glumsen*, to glow under the ashes; Du. *glimpen*, *glinsen*, to glow, to sparkle.

And little glowworms *glimpsing* in the dark.—Nares.

Dan. *glimte*, to gleam, flash. Det beginder at *glimte* af dagen; the day begins to dawn. Pl. D. *gliemken*, to wink, to peer. De dag *gliemket* all; the day begins to peep.

To Glisten, Glisten, Glitter. Du. *glisteren*, *glinsteren*, to sparkle, AS. *glisian*, *glisnian*, *glistenan*, to glisten, ON. *glyssa*, *glytta*, *glitra*, to sparkle, glitter. A number of related forms are seen under Glass.

It would doubtless be an error to suppose all these forms to be successively developed from any one root such as *glas* or *glat*. We should rather suppose that the noises, which constitute the original image in the expression of visual conceptions, were represented independently by forms bearing a certain resemblance to each other, which was preserved through subsequent modifications when the terms were applied to visual phenomena, giving them the false appearance of descent from a common root. Thus we have Fr. *glas*, noise, bawling; Prov. *glat*, yelp, cry, chatter of birds, E. *clash*, *clatter*, which when appropriated by the faculty of sight produce forms like *glass*, *gloss*, *glat* (polished), *glitter*, *glister*. A form closely allied with *glisten* and *glister* is applied to phenomena of hearing or the sense which apprehends them in Du. *luysteren*, to whisper, or to listen, Pl. D. *lustern*, *glustern*, AS. *hlystan*, to listen, i. e. to attend to low whispering or rustling sounds. In the same way Dan. *knittre*, to rattle, crackle, *knistre*, to crackle, titter, may be compared with *gnistre*, ON. *gneista*, to sparkle. The Fr. *éclater* is used with reference to both senses. *Esclat*, a clap, crack; *esclat de lumière*, a glimpse or flash of light; *esclatant*, crashing, cracking, ringing, glittering, flashing.—Cot.

To Gloat, Glout. Both words are explained by Hal., to look sulky, to stare.

He gan to moorne and held him styлле,

He *glowtyd* and gan to syke.

Rich. Cœur de L. 4771.

She lurks in midst of all her denne, and streakes

From out a ghastly whirlepoole all her necks,

Where (*gloting* round her rock) to fish she falls.

Chapman in R.

The word, like Du. *glupen*, *gluipen*, signifies in the first instance to look covertly from beneath the brows, then, like E. *glop*, to stare, extended to other cases of regarding fixedly, whether from desire or absorption in thought. Sw. *glutta*, N. *glytta*, *gletta*, to look out of the corner of the eye, to peep; *glott*, a bitter smile; G. *glotzen*, to regard with fixed staring eyes. See to Lout.

Gloom, Glumpy, Gloaming. To *glombe*, to look gloomy, to frown.—B.

It is of love as of fortune,
That chaungeth oft and nill contune,
Which whilome woll of folke smile,
And *glombe* on hem another while.

Chaucer. R. R. in R.

Now smiling smoothly like to summer's day,
Now *gloming* sadly so to cloke her matter.—F. Q.

A darke and a *glominge* day.—Bible. 1551.

Whereas before ye sat all heavy and *glommyng*.—Chaloner.

To *glump* is still used in familiar language for sitting sullen and out of humour. The origin is seen in Pl. D. *glupen*, to look covertly from underneath the brows, not to look one full in the face, as if with evil thought against him; *gluup-oge*, one who looks covertly; ON. *gliupr*, tristis vel vultu nubilo; *glupna*, to be downcast, animum demittere. The insertion of the nasal produces E. *glump*, *glumbe*, *glumpse*, to frown or look surly. Again the sound of the final consonant is absorbed and the final *p* of the original root seems converted into an *m*. Thus we obtain Prov. Dan. *glummende*, insidious, scowling; E. *glomming*, downcast; *glum*, scowling, and in Pl. D. with a figurative application, thick, turbid; G. *glumm*, gloomy; Prov. Dan. *glomme*, Swiss *glumsen*, to glow in a covert way, as coals beneath the ashes; E. *gloom*, a condition of covered light; *gloming* or *gloaming*, the time of day when the light shines obscurely from below the horizon, like a person looking up from beneath his brows. It is a

repetition of precisely the same metaphor when we speak of a *louring* sky, the meaning of *louring* (Pl. D. *luren*, *gluuren*) being precisely the same as Du. *luipen*, *gluipen*, to look covertly, as if threatening mischief. It will doubtless be a shock to the preconceptions of most persons to find expressions taken from the affections of the mind and their bodily manifestations applied figuratively to the condition of external things, but I believe that the types used in the designation of the objects of inanimate nature are much oftener found in the moral world than is commonly supposed, a striking example of which is pointed out under Heat.

The radical image is probably shown in Dan. *glippe*, to wink; Lat. *lippus*, blear-eyed, properly winking. The initial *g* is lost in the same way in Du. *luipen*, *luimen*, to peep, look covertly.

To Glop, Gloppen. To *glop*, to stare; to *gloppen*, to frighten, to feel astonished.

Thou wenys to *glopyne* me with thy grete worde.

Morte Arture in Hal.

ON. *glápa*, N. *glaapa*, to stare, gaze, gape. Hence ON. *glópr*, *glappi*, fatuus, E. *glouping*, silent or stupid, to be compared with *glout*, to stare at, to pout, look sulky, as *gloppen* with *glotten*, startled, surprised.—B. See Gloat, Glout.

Glory. Lat. *gloria* signifies fame, but the E. *glory* has quite as much reference to visible splendour as to spoken renown. ON. *glora*, to glitter. See Glare.

Gloss. Lustre. ON. *glossi*, *blossi*, flame, brightness; *glossa*, *blossa*, to blaze, sparkle, glow. Sc. to *gliss*, to cast a glance with the eyes. See Glass.

Glove. ON. *glofi*. Probably identical with Prov. E. *glave*, a slipper, from the same root with *glib*, *glaber*; slippery; *glafe*, smooth.—Hal.

To Glow. See Glede.

Glue. Fr. *glu*, birdlime; W. *glud*, tenacious paste, glue, Lat. *gluten*, glue. The fundamental idea is shining, then slippery, slimy, tenacious, gluey. Sc. *gleit*, *glett*, to shine,

glid, glad, glaid, Pl. D. *glett*, slippery. ON. *glæta*, wet. Fr. *glette*, Prov. E. *glut*, phlegm, slime; Sc. *glidder*, slippery, *gludder*, to do dirty work; to *gloit*, to work in something liquid, miry, or viscous. Lith. *glittus*, smooth, slippery, slimy, sticky. Compare also Gr. *γλισχρος*, slippery, tough, glutinous; *γλοιος*, slippery, nasty, clammy.

Glum. See Gloom.

To Glut, Glutton. The sound of swallowing is represented by the syllables *glut, glop, glup, gluk, gulp, gulk*, giving Lat. *glut-glut*, for the noise of liquid escaping from a narrow-necked opening; *glutire*, to swallow; Fr. *glout*, ravenous, greedy; W. *gloth, glwth*, gluttonous; Cat. *glop*, a mouthful; N. *glupa, glōypa*, to swallow, eat greedily; Sw. *glupsk*, ravenous; E. *glubbe*, to swallow up, *glubber*, a glutton; *gulp, gulk, gulch, glutch*, to swallow.—Hal. Fr. *glouglouter*, to guggle, sound like a narrow-mouthed pot when it is emptied.

To Gnarr, Gnarled. To *gnarr* or *gnerr*, to growl, snarl, grumble. “Better is a morsel of bread with joy than a house full of delices with chiding and *gnerring*.”—Chaucer. Du. *gnorren, knarren, knorren*, grunnire, fremere, frendere, to growl, snarl; Sw. *knarra*, to creak; *knorra*, to murmur, growl, Dan. *knurre*, to growl, to purr as a cat. Then, because a body spinning rapidly round makes a whirring sound while the string to which it is suspended knots and twists, Sw. *knorla*, to twist, to curl; E. *gnarr*, a hard knot in a tree—B.; *gnarled*, knotted. In the same way Pl. D. *snarren, snirren, snurren*, to whirr; *snarre*, a spinning-wheel; Sw. *snorra*, to hum like a top, purr, sound the *r* strongly, also to whirl, to turn; E. *snarl*, to make a grumbling sound, to make knots like an overtwisted cord.

To Gnash, Gnast. From a representation of the sound made by the clapping of the teeth. Fin. *naskata*, to clap or knap the teeth; *naskia*, to smack the jaws, as a pig in eating; Dan. *gnaske, knaske, gnidske*, Sw. *gnissla*, to crunch, gnash, grind the teeth; Du. *knasschen, knaspen, knarsen, knarren*, to gnash; G. *knastern, knattern*, to crackle, rattle. OE. *gnaste*;

to *gnaste*, or *gnasshe* with the teeth, grincer.—Palsgr. in Way. ON. *gnista tönnum*, to gnash the teeth.

Gnast or Knast. The wick or snuff of a candle. Lichinus, *gnast* of the candell—Med.,—candell weyke—Ortus in Way. *Gnast*, *knast*, emunctura.—Pr. Pm. Your strengthe shall ben as a *gnast* of a flax top (*favilla stupæ*—Vulg.)—Wicliff. In the later versions *gnast* is replaced by *deed sparke*, or *deed sparcle*.—Way. I should without doubt refer it, with Way, to ON. *gneisti*, a spark, were it not for the Pol. *knota*, the wick or snuff of a candle, Lith. *knatas*, wick. Thus the OE. *gnast*, or *knast*, may probably be identified with Dan. *knast*, a knot, knag, gnarl in wood, originally signifying (like *wick*) a knot, or tuft of fibrous materials dipped in grease. See Knot.

Gnat. From the humming sound with which it signals its attack. N. *gnette*, *knetta*, to crackle, rustle, give a faint sound. Dæ *gnatt* ikje 'ti'naa, there was not the least sound from him. G. *mücke*, a midge, stands in the same relation to *mucken*, synonymous with N. *gnette*. Nicht einen *muck* von sich geben, not to give the least sound.

To Gnaw. ON. *gnaga*, Dan. *gnave*, G. *nagen*, Du. *knagen*, *knauwen*, to gnaw. To *naggle*, to gnaw.—Hal. From the sound of the teeth against a hard substance. Fin. *nakkia*, G. *knacken*, to rap.

The same sound is also represented with a final *p* or *b*, *t* or *d*. G. *knappen*, to crackle, gnaw, eat; *knaupeln*, to gnaw a bone, Du. *knabbelen*, to gnaw, gnash, E. *nibble*; Fin. *napista* leviter crepo, inde murmuro (*knarren*, *murren*); *natista*, to sound like gnawing mice, *natustaa*, to gnaw, G. *knattern*, to crackle; Dan. *gnaddre*, to grumble.

To Go, Gang. ON. *ganga*, perf. *geck*, *hefi gengid*; N. *ganga*, *gaa*, to go on foot, walk. G. *gehen*, *gegangen*, Du. *gaen*, to go.

Goad. Properly a rod. Goad, an ell English.—B. See Gad.

Goal. Gael. *geal*, white, anything white, a mark to shoot

at. The Gael. however seems an unlikely source for a word of this nature, nor does it appear that the mark in shooting was ever known by the name of *goal* in E. The true origin is to be found in the figure of a bubble rising to the surface and overtopping the water, by which its progress upwards seems to be resisted. It. *galla* or *gala*, a bubble; *stare a galla*, to float, and metaphorically, to prevail, to get the upper hand, to carry the day. The Fr. *avoir le gal* is used in precisely the same meaning, and the expression was introduced into E. as *to get the goal*. "There was no person that could have won the ring or *got the gole* before me."—Hall. Rich. III.

Canara birds come in to bear the bell,

And goldfinches do hope *to get the goal*.—Gascoigne in R.

It is obvious from the form of the expression that neither in E. nor in Fr. was retained any consciousness of the original image, but the expression being specially applied to success in an athletic contest, such as racing or football, the term *gal* or *goal* was affixed by a literal interpretation to the boundary or standard the attainment of which was the test of victory. Fr. *gal*, the goal at football.—Trevoux.

Goat. ON. *geit*, a female goat; *geit-hafr*, a male goat.

To Gobble, Gob, Gobbet. To *gobble* is to eat voraciously, from the noise of liquids pouring down the throat, as E. *guttle*, *guzzle*, Fr. *godailleur*, *gogaille*, from other representations of the same sound. In Du. *gobelen*, Fr. *degobiller*, ON. *gubba*, to vomit, the term is applied to the gush of liquid upwards instead of downwards.

The force of the representative sound is here as in most other cases clearest appreciated in the frequentative form, from whence the simple *gober*, to gulp down, swallow, eat greedily, is a subsequent abstraction; and *gob*, a gulp; *avalier tout de gob*, to swallow at one gulp; *gobet*, a morsel swallowed greedily, a *gobbet* or mouthful. From the same verb E. *gob* (properly the swallow, then as Fr. *gueule*, of the same original meaning), an open or wide mouth.—B. It. *gobbio*,

a goitre, or swelled throat. Gael. *gob*, as in E., is ludicrously applied to the mouth of a man. Pol. *geba*, the mouth; Bohem. *huba*, the mouth, chops; Russ. *guba*, the lips; Serv. *gubitza*, the snout of an animal.

Another application of E. *gob*, as of the dim. *gobbet*, is to a bit, a lump. To work by the *gob*, to work by the piece.

Goblet, Gotch. Fr. *gobeau*, a vial, or strait-mouthed vessel of glass, a great goblet; *gobelet*, a goblet, or wide-mouthed bowl to drink in.—Cot.

The names of vessels for containing liquids are often taken from the image of pouring out water, expressed by forms representing the sound of water guggling out of the mouth of a narrow-necked vessel. Thus It. *gozzare*, to revel, properly to guzzle, Swiss *götscheln*, to splash, sound as water shaking in a vessel, are connected with It. *gozzo*, a cruse, any glass with a round body and long narrow neck,—Fl., and E. *gotch*, a large pitcher,—Hal.; Fr. *godailleur*, to guzzle, or make good cheer, Swiss *gudeln*, *gutteln*, to guggle, sound as water in a vessel, with Fr. *godet*, a jug, It. *gotto*, a pot, or drinking-glass; and Swiss *guggeln*, to guzzle, E. *guggle*, with E. *jug*. In the same way from *gobble*, representing the sound of liquids in the throat, Fr. *gobeloter*, to guzzle or tipple, are *gobelet*, *gobeau*, a drinking glass, Bret. *gôb*, *côp*, a cup. The OE. *jub*, a jug, shows the change of the initial *g* to *j*, as in *jug*, compared with *guggle*.

Goblin. Fr. *gobelin*, a Hobgoblin, Robin good-fellow, Bug.—Cot. The Goblin was generally conceived as a supernatural being of small size but of great strength, dwelling underground in mounds or desert places, not generally ill-disposed towards man, and in some cases domesticated with him and rendering him service. Hence the frequent addition of a familiar appellation, as in Hob-goblin, Hob-thrush.—Cot. in v. Lutin. It was known in Germany by the name of Kobold, and was supposed particularly to frequent mines, being thence called Berg-geist, Berg-männchen, or Mine-spirit, Mine-dwarf. Another German name is Matthew Kobalein,

equivalent to E. Hob-goblin. The Goblin is mentioned by Ordericus Vitalis, "Dæmon enim quem de Dianæ fano expulit adhuc in eâdem urbe degit, et in variis frequenter formis apparens neminem lædit. Hunc vulgus *gobelinum* appellat." He is known in Brittany by the name of *gobelin*, and is there also supposed to engage in household drudgery like Milton's Lubber-fiend, to curry the horses of a night, for instance. It is among the Celts probably that the origin of the name is to be looked for. The Welsh appellation is *coblyn*, properly a knocker, from *cobio*, to knock, to peck; *coblyn y coed*, a wood-pecker.

An explanation of the name is given in a passage which is the more satisfactory from the fact that the writer seems to have no idea of any connection between the word *goblin* and the superstition he is describing. "People will laugh at us Cardiganshire miners," says a correspondent quoted in 'Bridges' Guide to Llandudno,' "who maintain the existence of *knockers* in mines, a kind of good-natured impalpable people, not to be seen, but heard, and who seem to us to work in the mines. The miners have a notion that these knockers or little people, as we call them" (compare G. *bergmännchen*—Adelung), "are of their own tribe and profession, and are a harmless people, who mean well." It will be observed that the Kobold in Germany is peculiarly a miner's superstition, while Cardiganshire has been a mining district from the times of the Romans. From his knocking propensity the Kobold is sometimes called Meister Hämmerling.

God. G. *gott*; Pers. *khoda*.

Gog, Goggle. To *gog*, *cog*, *jock*, *jog*, *shag*, *shog*, are parallel forms expressing motion brought to a sudden stop. See Cog. *Gog-mire*, a quagmire, or shaking bog. Gael. *gog*, nod; *gogach*, nodding, wavering; *gog-cheannach*, nodding, tossing the head in walking; *gog-shuil*, a goggle-eye, a full rolling eye.—B. To *goggle* is thus like *coggle* or *joggle*, to be unsteady, to roll to and fro. "Then passid they forth boystly *goglyng* with their hedis."—Chaucer, Prol. Merch. 2nd Tale.

Swiss *gagen*, to rock, *gageln*, to joggle. As such expressions as *twitter*, *chitter*, signifying a broken, tremulous sound, are applied to a tremulous motion, so it seems the representation of a broken sound, the separate elements of which are of a jarring nature, are applied to a rougher and more disjointed movement. Bav. *gagkern*, to cluck like a hen, to stutter, stammer; Swiss *gaggi*, the clucking of a hen, *gigagen*, to hihaw, bray like an ass. In the same way are related Bav. *gigken*, to make inarticulate noises, giggle, stutter, and *gigkeln*, to palpitate, shiver, tremble.

Gold. ON. *gull*, gold, *gulr*, yellow.

Goit, Gote, Gowl. A ditch or sluice.—Hal. A mill-stream or drain. Du. *gote*, G. *gosse*, a kennel, conduit, spout, sink. One of the numerous cases in which there has been an interchange of an initial *d* and *g*. Prov. *dotz*, Fr. *doit*, *doiz*, M. Lat. *doitus*. “Concessi dictis fratribus stagnum de Placeio et nemus, cum terra quæ est per duos *doitos* usque ad molen-dinum de Placeio, sicut *doitus* exit de valle de Tesneres.”—Carp. See Dosil.

Lang. *goussa* and *doussa*, to give a douche.

Good. G. *gut*. Gr. *ayaθos*.

Gool, Gully. A ditch, trench, puddle.—B. *Gully-hole*, a sink. Swiss *gülle*, *mist-gülle*, a puddle, the drainings of a dung-heap. Du. *Gulle*, palus, vorago, gorges.—Kil. Limousin *gooullia*, *gaoullio*, a puddle. From the sound of water guggling or splashing. Prov. Fr. *gouiller*, to splash, dirty; *gouillat*, a puddle; *goule*, a throat.—Jaubert. Gloss. du Centre de la Fr. *goulot*, the pipe of a sink or gutter. See Gullet.

Goose. See Gander.

Gooseberry. Corrupted from G. *kraus-beere*, *kräuselbeere*, otherwise *stachel-beere*, Du. *kroes-*, *kruys-*, *kroesel-besie*, Lat. *uva crispa*, from the upright hairs with which the fruit is covered. G. *kraus*, crisp, Du. *kroesen*, *kruysen*, to curl, the notion of curly and of bristly hair being commonly expressed by the same term. Compare It. *riccio*, a curl, also the bristly husk of a chesnut; *arricciarsi*, to stand on end. The form

kroesel-besie gives rise to Mid. Lat. *grossula*, *crocella*, Fr. *groiselle*, *groselle*.

The idea of an undulating, curly surface is commonly expressed by the figure of a broken, quivering sound. Fr. *greziller*, to crackle, shrivel; Prov. *grazillar*, to twitter; G. *kräuseln*, to trill, quaver, warble, also to curl. See Curl; Frizzle.

Gorbelly. A glutton, or greedy fellow.—B. AS. and N. *gor*, filth; in N. also applied to the half-digested food in the stomach of a ruminating animal, or generally the contents of the intestines; *gorvaamb*, the first stomach of a ruminating animal; *gorkaggje*, *gorpose* (a gore-tub, or gore-sack), a gluttonous, lazy fellow; *gora*, to stuff oneself. E. *Gorcrow* (a consumer of *gore*, or filth), ON. *gorbor*, a raven.

Gore. 1. Clotted blood.—B. AS. *gor*, wet filth, mud, dung, blood; N. *gorblaut*, *gorraa*, thoroughly wet and raw. N. *gor*, wet mud; *gorbotn*, a muddy bottom, *gormyr*, a soft swamp of mere mud. OHG. *horo*, mud, ooze; *horawig*, muddy, dirty.

2. To Gore. The lap or skirt of a garment; a pointed piece let in to a garment to widen it.

Me dremed all this night parde

The elf quene shall my lemman be,

And slepe under my *gore*.—Chaucer. Sir Thopas.

—sleep in my bosom, under the lap of my garment. The Du. *gheere* was used in both these senses; *gheere*, *gheerene*, lacinia, sinus vestis, limbus, et pars qua largior fit vestis.—Kil. It. *gherone*, the gusset, gores of a shirt or smock, side-pieces of a cloak; also the skirts of a coat.—Fl. Fr. *giron*, the lap or bosom.

The original meaning seems to be a point or corner, then the corner of a garment, lap, corner-shaped piece let in to a garment. Compare Lap. *skaut*, a point; *aksjo-skaut*, the point of an axe; *skautek*, pointed, angular; ON. *skaut*, lap, lappet, skirt, identical with G. *schoos*, bosom. The sense of point is preserved in AS. *gar*, ON. *geir*, a spear, or javelin;

N. *gare, garre*, a point, peak, sharp stalk of grass or heath. Hence E. *gore*, to pierce, transfix with a pointed instrument as a spear or the horn of an animal, now almost confined to the latter application. Fin. *kairi*, a borer, also a gore or angular piece in a garment. AS. *navegar*, an instrument for boring, where the sense of piercing is expressed by the syllable *gar*, the former part of the word being explained under Auger.

Gorge. Fr. *gorge*, a throat; It. *gorgo*, a gurgle, a bubbling or swallow of waters, a gulph, whirlpool, a roaring noise, or vehement boiling of waters, a spout or gutter—Fl.; *gorgoglio*, a gargling or rattling in the throat; *gorgare, gorgheggiare*, to gurgle with violent boiling, to purl and bubble. Obviously from a representation of the gurgling or guggling sound made by the motion of air and water intermixed. Lat. *gurgēs*, a whirlpool. Arab. *gharghara*, a gargle, rattle in the throat. Esthon. *kurk*, G. *gurgel*, the gullet, throat.

Closely allied to a series of forms in which the *r* is replaced by an *l*, gulch, gulp, gulf, gully, &c.

Gorgeous. Fr. *gorgias, gourgias*, gawdy, flaunting, sumptuously clothed; glorying or delighting in bravery, also proud, lofty, stately, standing on his pantofles.—Cot. *Se gorgiaser*, to flaunt, to be proud of the bravery of his apparel. Probably a metaphor from the strutting self-importance of a peacock or turkey-cock. So from *jabot*, the craw, *faire jabot*, se glorifier, faire l'orgueilleux.—Dict. du bas Langage. In the same way *se rengorger*, to bridle, to hold back the head and thrust forwards the throat and chest (gorge); to play the important, affect an air of pride. So G. *brüsten*, properly to hold up one's breast, figuratively to be proud, to be pompous, to bridle up oneself. *Sich auf etwas brüsten*, to be proud of a thing. Bohem. *hrdlo*, the neck, throat, *hrditi se, hrdnauti*, to be proud, to be puffed up, to strut.

Gormandize. Fr. *gourmand*, a glutton. The verb must have signified to eat greedily, though only preserved in Rouchi *gourmer*, to taste wine, Sp. *gormar*, to vomit. Com-

pare Du. *gobelen*, Fr. *degobiller*, to vomit, with E. *gobble*, to eat voraciously. *Gourmouylha*, *gourmoura*, to make a noise with water in rinsing the mouth.—Dict. Castrais.

Gorse, Gorst. A prickly shrub, the growth of waste places. From W. *gores*, *gorest*, waste, open. A *gorsty* bit, in the Midland counties, is a piece of ground overgrown with furze. Limousin *gorssso*, place covered with stones and brambles; *degourssa*, to clear land for cultivation. Bret. *lann*, gorse; *lannou* (in the pl.), waste places. In the Fr. parts of Brittany the plant gorse is called *lande*, the name given to the barren, shrubby plains about Bordeaux.

Goshawk. A hawk used in the chase of geese. G. *ganse-adler*, goose-eagle. “Auca, *gos*; aucarius, *gos-hafuc*.”—Gl. Ælfr.

Gossip. Godfather or godmother, related in the service of God. AS. *sib*, peace, alliance, relationship; *sibscipe*, Du. *sibbe*, *gesibbe*, G. *sippschaft*, relationship; ON. *gudsifjar*, spiritual relationship.

Gossomer. Properly God-summer. G. *der sommer*, *fliegende sommer*, *sommer-fäden* (summer-threads), *Marien fäden*, *Unsrer lieben frauen fäden*, from the legend that the gossomer is the remnant of our Lady's winding-sheet, which fell away in fragments when she was taken up to Heaven. It is this divine origin which is indicated by the first syllable of the E. term. In like manner the Lady-cow is in Brittany *la petite vache du bon Dieu*, in G. *Marien-käfer*, or *Gottes kühle*.

Gospel. AS. *Godspell*, ON. *guds-spjall*, the word of God. Goth. *spillon*, to tell; AS. *spell*, ON. *spjall*, discourse, tidings.

Gotch. An earthenware drinking vessel with a belly like a jug. It. *gozzo*, a glass with round body and narrow neck; *gotto*, a drinking-glass. See Goblet.

Gouge. Sp. *gubia*, Fr. *gouge*, a hollow chisel. Pol. *kopać*, to dig, hollow, scoop out.

Gourd. Lat. *cucurbita*, Fr. *cougourde*, *gourde*.

Gout. From *gutta*, a drop. A remnant of the medical

theory which attributed all kinds of disorders to the settling of a drop of morbid humour upon the part affected; of which we preserve another instance in the *gutta serena*, or loss of sight without visible affection of the eye. The Sp. has *gota arterica*, or gout, disease of the joints; *gota caduca*, the falling sickness, or epilepsy; Du. *goete*, the palsy.

Gown. It. *gonna*, W. *gwn*, a gown; *gwnio*, to sew, to stitch.

To Grab, Grabble. A large number of words are found in English and the related languages, apparently springing from the root *grab*, *grap*, *graf*, with senses having reference to the act of seizing or clutching. To *grab*, to seize; to *grabble*, to handle untowardly, to feel in muddy places—B.; “*Grabbling in the dark without moonlight through wild olive-trees and rocks.*”—North’s Plutarch in R. To *grapple*, *gripe*, *grasp*, *grope*, to *grovel*, to go clutching the ground.

Sw. *grabba*, to grasp, Du. *grabbelen*, to seize greedily, to scramble for; Lith. *grebti*, to seize or grasp at anything; *graibyti*, to feel, handle, feel for; *greblys*, a rake; Pol. *grabić*, to seize, to rake, *grabki*, a rake, or fork; Bohem. *hrabati*, to rake or scrape; Russ. *grablit’*, to pillage, steal; G. *grappeln*, *grapsen*, to grope; It. *grappare*, to seize greedily upon, grapple, or catch with a hook; Goth. *greipan*, ON. *greipa*, Dan. *gribe*, G. *greifen*, to seize; Dan. *greb*, a dung-fork; Fr. *griffe*, claw; It. *graffiare*, to hook, scratch, scrape, gripe.

The radical image seems the sound of scraping or scratching, suggesting the idea of scraping together, obtaining possession by violent means, seizing. Hence a designation is found for the instruments of scratching or clutching, claws, hooks, forks, rakes, and thence again are formed verbs expressing the actions of such implements. Lat. *crepare*, to creak; Ptg. *carpir*, to cry, to scrape; ON. *skrapa*, to creak, grate, jar, *skrafa*, to sound as dry things rubbed together; N. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe*, to creak, make a harsh grating noise; Pol. *skrobac’*, to scrape, to scrub. Bret. *skraba*, to steal;

skrapa, to clutch, to seize, to rob; *krafa*, *krava*, to scratch, to seize; *krapa*, to hook, to seize by violence; W. *krafu*, to scrape; Lang. *grapa*, lightly to scratch the earth; Gr. *γραφεῖν*, to write (properly to scratch); Gael. *gràbh*, *sgriobh*, write; *sgriob*, scrape, scratch, comb; N. *grava*, to scrape, to rake together; G. *graben*, to grave (i. e. to scratch) in stone or metal, to dig.

Grace. Lat. *gratia*, from *gratus*, pleasing; It. *aggradire*, to please. Lith. *graz'us*, fair, agreeable; *graz'ilas*, ornament. Gael. *gradh*, love, fondness; *gradhach*, lovely, dear; *A graidh*, my dear.

Graff, Graft. Fr. *greffe*, a slip or shoot of a tree for grafting; Du. *greffie*, a cutting either for grafting or setting in the ground, also a style for writing. From Lat. *graphium*, a style, or pointed instrument for writing on waxen tablets. "Graphium vel scriptorium, *græf*."—Gl. Ælfr. In like manner Sp. *mugron*, a sprig or shoot of a vine, from Lat. *mucro*; Mod. Gr. *κεντρίσμα*, a graft, *κεντρούω*, to graft, from *κεντρον*, anything pointed. Grafting was often called the *penning* of trees.

Grail, Greal. The San-greal (*saint-greal*, the holy dish), was the dish out of which our Lord ate at the Last Supper, and in which Joseph of Arimathea caught his blood at the crucifixion.

Yet true it is that long before that day
Hither came Joseph of Arimathey,
Who brought with him the holy *grayle* they say,
And preacht the truth.—F. Q. in R.

Lang. *grazal*, *grezal*, a large earthen dish or bowl, *bassin de terre de grès*. *Grais*, *grez*, potter's earth, freestone. Prov. *grasal*, *grazal*, "un *grasal* ou jatte pleine de prunes."—Raynouard. *Grais* or *grès* seems the Latinized form of the Breton *krâg*, hard stone; *eur pôd krâg*, un pot de grès. So N. *gryta*, a pot, from *griot*, stone.

Grain. Scarlet grain or kermes is an insect found on certain kinds of oak, from which the finest reds were formerly

dyed. The term *grain* is a translation of Gr. *κοκκος*, given to the insect from its resemblance to a seed or kernel, whence the colour dyed with it was called *κοκκινος*, or in Lat. *coccineus*, as from *kermes*, the oriental name of the insect, It. *carmesino*, crimson.

The term *grana* is applied in Sp. as well to the dye itself as to the cloth dyed with it, and also metaphorically to the fresh red colour of the lips and cheeks. Hence probably the *grain* of wood or of leather, the ornamental appearance of the surface dependent on the course of the fibres. The grain of leather is the shining side, in Fr. *grain*, or *fleur de cuir*; *fleur* in the sense of brilliancy, lustre. The Sp. *tez* is explained by Neumann grain, shining surface, bloom of the human face. No doubt the term may have its origin in the finer or coarser grains of which stone is composed, and the expression may have been transferred from stone to wood and leather, but the former explanation appears to me most probable.

Grains. *Brewers' Grains.* See Drain.

The Grains. A harpoon, fork for striking fish. Dan. *green*, branch, bough, prong of a fork. Sc. *grain*, *grane*, branch of a tree, or of a river, prong of a fork. See Groin.

Gramary. Magic.—Jam. Fr. *grimoire*; *mots de la grimoire*, conjuration, exorcisms.—Cot. Prov. E. *grimgribber*, the technical jargon used by a lawyer.—Hal. The radical meaning is muttering, a repetition of words not understood. Fr. *gribouillis*, the rumbling or croaking of the bowels, *gribouri* (G. *poltergeist*), a rumbling goblin. AS. *grimetan*, to murmur, grumble; G. *griesgramen*, to grind or chatter with the teeth. Du. *grommen*, Fr. *grommeler*, to mutter.

Grange. A barn, receptacle for grain or corn, then the entire farm. Mid. Lat. *granea*, *granica*, a barn, from *granum*, corn. “Si enim domum infra curtem incenderit, aut scuriam (écurie) aut *graneam* vel cellaria.”—Leg. Alam. in Diez. “Ad casas dominicas stabulare, fenile, *granicam*.”—Leg. Baiuw. *ibid.* From the first of these forms It. *grangia* (a

barn for corn, a country farm—Fl.), Fr. *grange*; from the second the OFr. *granche*, in the same sense. Fr. *granger*, *grangier*, a farmer. Dan. *lade*, a barn, is applied, as E. *grange*, to the farm belonging to a monastery.

To Grange. To truck or deal for profit. “The ruffianry (brokerage) of causes I am daily more and more acquainted with, and see the manner of dealing which cometh of the Queen’s straitness to give these women, whereby they presume thus to *grange* and truck causes.”—Birch. Mem. of Q. Eliz. in R.

From *grange*, a farm, Sp. *grangear*, to farm, till, and thence to gain or acquire; *grangeo*, gain, profit.

Granite. A kind of stone formed of grains of different minerals compacted together. It. *granito*, kernelly or corny, as honey, figs, soap, or oil in winter; also a kind of speckled stone.—Fl.

Grant. Much difficulty is thrown on the etymology of this word by the concurrence of forms which can hardly be traced to a common origin.

From Lat. *gratus* is formed It. *grado*, Prov. *grat*, Fr. *gré*, will, liking, consent, and thence It. *gradire*, *aggradare*, *aggradire*; Fr. *gréer*, *agréer*, E. *agree*, to approve, allow, give consent to. In Mid. Lat. *gratus*, or *gratum*, was used as a substantive; “*sine gratu meo*,” without my consent. “*Idem feodum a manu monachorum alienare non possumus nisi grato et voluntate Ducis Burgundiæ.*” “*Nos dedimus in alio loco prædicto Balduino excambium illius terræ ad gratum suum*,” to his satisfaction. The insertion of the nasal converted *gratum* into *grantum*, in the same sense. “*Et si non possim warrantizare dabo ei escambium alibi ad suum grantum et validitatem illius terræ*,” to his satisfaction according to the value of the land. “*Ad grantum et voluntatem Archiepiscopi Remensis.*” *Facere gratum* and *facere grantum*, or *gratificare*, are found indifferently in the sense of making satisfaction. “*Et si debitor inventus fuerit in civitate antequam gratum suum fecerit, tamdiu tenebitur in carcere donec redimatur de*

centum solidis—tum jurabit se non reversurum in dictam civitatem donec *fecerit gratum* majoris et creditoris,” until he shall have made satisfaction to the mayor of the town and the creditor. “Solvat dominis decem libras vel alias *gratificet* cum eis,” or otherwise come to agreement with them, make satisfaction to them. “Icellui Guillame compta et *fit gré* à l’oste de l’écot de lui et ses compagnons,” satisfied the host for the scot of him and his companions.

“Faciemus vobis *grantum* nostrum de dictis mille et quingentis marchis et tenebimus ostagia apud Leydunum donec integre de dictis 1500 marchis fuerit satisfactum:” where *facere grantum* is obviously to make satisfaction by actual payment of the money.

We have next the verbs *gratare*, *grantare*, *gratificare*, Fr. *gréer*, in the sense of doing an agreeable thing, bestowing a gift, making over an interest, assenting to an arrangement. “Quia illud dictis abbati et conventui *gratavi* et in verbo veritatis concessi.” “Ego in bono proposito et sano concessi et *gratatus sum* præceptori et fratribus militiæ Templi unum sestarium mestillii.” “Item nos episcopus supradictus *grantamus*, laudamus, committimus et concedimus domino comiti in feudum.” The corresponding terms in French are “loons, *gréons*, approuvons.”

If the foregoing forms had stood by themselves, the derivation from *gratus* would not have been doubtful, but parallel with these are found *graantum* (*ad suum graantum*, to his satisfaction—Carp.), *graantagium* (Fr. *granteis*, payment, satisfaction—Ibid.), Fr. *craanter*, *creanter*, *creancer*, to promise, engage for, to bind oneself, *créancie*, *créanche*, *creant*, *crant*, assurance, contract, engagement, obligation. Now it is hardly possible that *grant* could be converted by mere corruption into *graant*, *creant*, the double *a* in the OFr. being an almost certain sign of the loss of a *d*, as in *aage* from *edage*, *caable* from *cadable*, *baer*, *béer*, from *badare*. On this principle Fr. *créance* would be the equivalent of a Lat. *credentia*, trust, confidence, assurance. “Ego B. archiepiscopus accipio

te Raymundum in fide et *credentia* mea loco sacramenti.”—Chart. A. D. 1157, in Carp. OFr. *craant*, believing. “Sire si com c’est voirs et s’en somes *craant*.”—Roquef. The Bret. *cred*, the root of *credi*, Lat. *credere*, to believe, is used in the sense of assurance, obligation, security, *créance*, caution, garant.—Legonidec. The pronunciation of the N. of France, which regularly changes an initial *gr* into *cr* (converting gras, grappe, grand-dieu, into cras, crappe, crand-dieu—Hécart) would leave so little difference between *cranter*, to confer an advantage, from *gratus*, and *craanter*, to assure, from *credere* (both used with equal frequency in legal instruments in the act of transferring a right), that it is not surprising if the two were confounded. We find accordingly the *g* of *gratus* united with the *aa* of *craanter*, and *gratare*, *grantare*, used in the sense of *creantare*. “Super istas pactiones omnes sæpe nominati Domino de Legniaso *graantaverant* (engage, pledge themselves) quod tenebunt, &c.” “Præmissa omnia et singula immobilia tenere et fideliter adimplere promiserunt et *grataverunt*.”

Grape. Fr. *grappe de raisins*, a bunch of grapes; It. *grappo*, a seizing; *dar di grappo*, to seize; *grappa*, the stalk of fruit, the part by which it is held; *grappare*, *grasp*, to seize, *grappola*, a handful, as much as one’s hand can grasp at once, *grappo*, *graspo*, *grappolo*, *graspolo*, a bunch of grapes. See Grab.

Grapnel. A small anchor composed of hooks turned in opposite directions. Fr. *grappil*, *grappin*, the *grapple* of a ship.—Cot. See Grab.

To Grapple. It. *grappare*, *aggrappare*, to clutch, to grapple; *dar di grappo*, to seize. See Grab.

To Grasp. Another form of the frequentative from Grab. Gr. *grappeln*, *grappsen*, to grope, feel about for. It. *grasp*, to grasp, to grapple.

Grass. AS. *gærs*, *græs*, Du. *gars*, *gras*, grass; *grase*, *groense*, *groese*, the green sod, *cespes gramineus*.—Kil. The N. *gras* applies to every green herb; *gras-bruni*, a nettle;

gras-gardr, a kitchen-garden. There can be little doubt that the word is from the same root with *grow*, of which also Lat. *gramen* is a participial form. Du. *groese*, vigour, growth, increase; Dan. *grøde*, vegetation, growth.

To Grate. To make a shrill, harsh noise, as the creaking of a wheel, and thence to rub harshly, to scrape, on the same principle that, as shown under *Grab*, the radical meaning of *scrape* is to creak or jar. Fr. *gratter*, to scratch, scrape, rub; G. *kratzen*, to scratch; ON. *krassa*, to scratch, tear. ON. *gráta*, Sc. *greet*, to cry or lament, from the high pitch of a crying voice. With inversion of the vowel, Walach. *cártire*, to creak as an unoiled wheel.

Grate. A frame composed of bars with interstices. Lat. *crates*, It. *grato*, *grate*, a grate, hurdle, lattice. Lith. *kratas*, *krotas*, a grate, grated window; Pol. *krata*, grate, lattice. See *Crate*.

Grave. A burying-place. G. *grab*, Du. *graf*, *grave*, Pol. *grób*, grave, tomb. Lith. *grabas*, a coffin, *grabe*, *growa*, a ditch. Du. *grave*, a ditch, furrow, anything dug, a spade; *graven*, to dig. See *Grab*.

To Grave. Fr. *graver*, to carve; G. *graben*, Du. *graven*, to carve, to dig. Compare Bret. *krof*, *krav*, scratch, and (with inversion of the vowel) AS. *ceorfan*, to carve.

Graves, Graving-dock. *Graves*, the dregs at the bottom of the pot in melting tallow. To *grave* a ship is to smear the hull with *graves* (for which pitch is now substituted), and a *graving-dock* is a dock from which the water can be let off in order to perform that operation. Sw. *Ljus-grefwar*, tallow graves; Pl. D. *grebe*, *greve*, G. *gruben*, *griegen*, *griefen*, (in Westphalia) *sgreven*, *schreven*, *schroven*, graves. *Smalz-grib*, *smelcz-griffe*, cadula (dripping); *criebo*, *griebo*, *griegen*, *griemen*, *kromel*, Lat. *cremium*, *gremium* (quod remanet in patella de carnibus frixis).—Dief. Sup. Bav. *gramel*, fett-graupe.—Schm.

It is not easy to separate the above from It. *gruma*, *groma*, *gromma*, the scurf or dirt that sticks to anything, tartar, argal,

dregs, or matter that remains at the bottom of liquid, slime of fish; Sc. *grummel*, Sw. *grums*, *grummel*, dregs, grounds, mud; ON. *grubb*, *grugg*, dregs, sediment; It. *greppola*, *grip-pola*, tartar, dregs, lees, dross; Fr. *gravelée*, tartar, old lees of wine.

On the comparison of these with Champ. *grave*, stone, Fr. *grave*, *gravelle*, sand, gravel, It. *greppo*, a rugged stone, or clod of earth, *grebani*, lumps of stone, rubble, G. *graupen* (Holstein *gruben*, *gruven*, pearl-barley), small broken bits, groats (*fett-graupen*, graves), It. *grumo*, a cob or lump of anything, we are led to believe that the fundamental meaning of the word is simply lumps, the lumpy matter remaining when the liquid grease is poured off or sinking to the bottom, then somewhat violently transferred to muddy sediment, slime, and even foam or scum. Lang. *grumo*, foam of beer, *groumel*, mucus; Du. *broem*, foam, *sordes seu strigmata rerum decoc-tarum*.—Kil.

Grisons *gromma*, *gramma*, cream; *grommèr*, *sgramèr*, a scummer; *sgarmar*, *sgrommar*, *sgramer*, to skim the cream.

Gravel. It. *gravella*, gravel, sand, grittiness, also the gravel in a man's bladder or kidneys.—Fl. Fr. *grave*, *greve*, sand or gravel, a sandy shore; *gravelle*, *gravier*, small gravel, sand; *gravelée*, tartar, the stony sediment that forms in wine. Venet. *grava*, bed of a torrent; Champ. *grave*, stone. See last Article.

Gray. ON. *grár*, AS. *græg*, Pl. D. *graag*, *grau*, Du. *grauw*, *grouw*, gray. Gr. *γραις*, *γραις*, *γραια*, an old woman. The *Graiai*, according to Hesiod, were so called from being born with gray hair.

Fris. *gråveling*, twilight, the gray of the evening; Dan. *grævling*, Du. *grevel*, *grevinck*, Sw. *gråfsvin*, a gray or badger, as Fr. *grisard*, from *gris*, gray. Fris. *gravel-graa*, gray.—Outzen.

The original meaning is probably particoloured, as seen in Fr. *grivelé*, speckled, black and white, or dun and white,—Cot., whence *grive*, Prov. E. *gray-bird*, a thrush, from its

speckled breast. So also, in the same way that we speak of taking something down in black and white for committing it to writing, Fr. *grivelée*, a scroll or schedule.—Cot. Probably also it is from its particoloured face that the badger is called *gray*, as the general colour of the fur is not more gray than that of the rabbit or hare.

The question arises whether G. *grau*, E. *gray*, can be fundamentally distinct from It. *griso*, *grigio*, Fr. *gris*, Du. *grijs*, and it is to be remarked that there is the same equivalence of analogous forms in Du. *grouwen*, G. *grauen*, *grausen*, *grieseln*, to shudder at, to feel horror; Prov. E. *grow*, *growze*, *grudge*, to be chill before an ague fit.—Hal. See Grisly.

To Graze. To scratch, to rub, to pass along the surface; Lang. *grata* la tere, to scratch the ground, to skim over the surface (*effleurer*). Sc. *grose*, to rub off the edge of a tool, to rub one's skin, "I have grosed the skin aff my thumb."—Jam. See Grate.

Grease. It. *grascia*, *grassa*, grease; Fr. *gras*, fat; *graisse*, grease; Gael. *creis*, grease, tallow. Lat. *crassus*, thick, fleshy, fat.

Great. G. *gross*, Du. *groot*.

Greaves. Armour for the leg. Fr. *greve*, the shin, shin-bone; *grevière*, wound on the leg.—Pat. de Champ. Sp. *grevas*, greaves.

Greedy. Goth. *gredags*, hungry; properly crying for food.

Papelotes [pap, gruel],

—to aglotye with here gurlles,

That *greden* after fode.—P. P.

—to satisfy their children that cry after food.

In like manner *gieren* (G. *begierig*, desirous), according to Japix is used in Friesland in the sense of crying.

Green. The colour of growing herbs. ON. *græ*, *at groa*, to grow, to flourish; *grænn*, green. Du. *groeyen*, to grow; *groen*, green. In like manner Lat. *virere*, to flourish, *viridis*, green. Lith. *z'álas*, green, *z'elti*, to become green, to sprout, grow.

To Greet. Du. *groeten, grueten*, to salute, also to irritate or provoke, to accuse.—Kil. OHG. *grozjan, gruożjan*, irritare, provocare, salutare. W. *gresaw*, welcome.

Grenade, Grenadier. Fr. *grenade*, a pomegranate, also a ball of wild-fire made like a pomegranate.—Cot. An iron case filled with powder and bits of iron, like the seeds in a pomegranate.

Greyhound. ON. *grey, grey-hundr*, a bitch.

Grid-iron, Griddle. W. *greidio*, to scorch or singe; *greidyll*, a *griddle*, an iron plate to bake cakes on, gridiron, bakestone; Gael. *gread*, burn, scorch; Sw. *grådda*, to roast, bake; *grådd-panna*, a frying-pan.

The terms for roasting, broiling, frying are commonly taken from the crackling sound of the grease dropping in the fire. Fr. *greziller*, to crackle as flesh on coals, to frizzle, *grediller*, to frizzle, crumple, or pucker with heat.—Cot.

Grief. Fr. *grief*, aggrievance, oppression, trouble; *grever*, to oppress, overcharge, disquiet.—Cot. It. *gravare*, to aggrrieve, oppress. From Lat. *gravis*, heavy. We speak of heavy-hearted, heavy in spirit. “And he took with him Peter and the two sons of Zebedee, and began to be sorrowful and very heavy.”

Grig. A small eel, taken as the type of merriness from the perpetual *wriggling* motion, from which also the name is taken. An initial *fr, wr, and gr* are constantly interchanged. The line of thought may be traced in Fr. *fringoter*, to quaver, *fringoterie*s, wriggled flourishings, *gringoter*, to quaver or warble, *gringalet*, a merry grig; Pl. D. *wrikken, wrikkeln*, and with the nasal, *wringen*, to wriggle. *Sik wringen as ein wurm*.

The same initial change is seen in Du. *wremelen*, Dan. *vrímle*, to twist about, to scrall, and Du. *grimmelen*, Pl. D. *kremelen, krimmeln*, to swarm.

Grill. Cold, shivery.

While they han suffred cold full strong,
In wethers *grille* and derke to sight.—R. R.

In the original, *par le froid et divers temps*.

Du. *grillen*, to shiver; *grillig*, frilleux, shivery, *grillig weer*, cold, raw weather.

The origin is the representation of a crackling or chirping sound, by Fr. *gresiller*, *grisler*, *griller*, to make a noise like broiling meat, or the note of a cricket; *gresillon*, *grillon*, a cricket. From the notion of a broken or quavering sound we pass to that of a quivering movement, in Fr. *griller*, Du. *grillen*, to shiver, or tremble; *griller d'impatience*, to tremble with eagerness.

To Grill. Fr. *griller*, to broil. From the noise of frying or broiling. See last Article and Brilliant.

Grim. G. *grimm*, fury, wrath; Du. *grim*, G. *grimmig*, crabbed, grim, enraged, cruel; Du. *grimmen*, to snarl, growl, rage, grin, cry, grind the teeth; Bav. *gramen*, to grind the teeth, *griesgramen*, to murmur; W. *grem*, murmuring, grinding or gnashing of the teeth; Prov. *grim*, sad, morose; *grimar*, to groan, sigh.

Grimace. Fr. *grimace*, a crabbed look, wry mouth. The noises made by an angry animal are represented by the syllables *gram*, *grim*, *grom*, which are thence applied to the various expressions of anger, vexation, ill-temper; Du. *grimmen*, to snarl, grin, cry, make faces, pucker up the face, wrinkle.—Kil. It. *grima*, wrinkled.

Grime, Begrime. It. *groma*, *gromma*, the scurf or dirt that sticks to anything, slime of fish, dregs, or mother, roughcast of a wall, crust that forms in wine vessels; Sc. *grummel*, Sw. *grum*, *grummel*, dregs, grounds, mud; Prov. E. *grom*, dirty. The spent grains in brewing were formerly called *brewers' grames*. ON. *grom*, inveterate dirt; *gromtekinn*, crusted with dirt, *fixis sordibus inquinatus*; N. *grima*, a spot or stripe, halter, patch on a shoe; *grimut*, spotted or striped, especially with dirt on the face; Dan. *grimet*, striped, streaked (of cattle), begrimed. Du. *grimsel*, soot; *gremel*, spotted, variegated.

Observe the analogous relation between Fr. *grivelé*, speck-

led, and E. *graves*, the dregs or grounds of tallow. See Graves.

To Grin. The representation of the sounds expressive of ill-temper gives rise to a series of forms of much general resemblance. Du. *grimmen*, *grüsen*, *grünsen*, to grin, snarl, grind the teeth, wry the mouth, cry, *grinnen*, *grinden*, to grin, or snarl, *grijnen*, to grumble, *grijnig*, ill-humoured; N. *grina*, to wry the mouth, curl the nose, *grinall*, sour-looking, harsh, raw (of the weather). Fr. *gronder*, *grogner*, to snarl, scold, grumble, *groncer*, to roar as the sea, *grincer*, to grind the teeth; It. *grignare*, to snarl as a dog, to grin. Lat. *ringi*, to snarl, to be angry, to grin, or open the lips, whence *rictus*, the open mouth, gaping jaws.

To Grind. The same term is commonly applied to the different expressions of ill-humour, snarling, grumbling, grinding the teeth, as shown in the last article with respect to Du. *grimmen*, *grinnen*, *grinden*. From grinding the teeth the term is transferred to the breaking small by a mill. In these imitative words the interchange of an initial *fr* and *gr* is very common. So Lat. *fremere*, to murmur, grumble, rage at, corresponds to Du. *grimmen*, as Lat. *frendere*, to gnash the teeth, also to grind or break small, to E. *grind*.

Grip, Groove. Du. *gruope*, *grippe*, *groeve*, a furrow; ditch, groove, *gruppel*, *greppel*, a little ditch, kennel. G. *grube*, a pit, ditch, hollow dug in the ground, from *graben*, to dig. See Grab, Grub.

Gripe. Du. *grijpen*, G. *greiffen*, to seize; Fr. *griffe*, claw, talon, *griffer*, *gripper*, to clutch or seize; It. *graffiare*, to scratch, scrape, hook, gripe; *grifo*, a gripe, claw, or talon, *grifare*, to clutch. See Grab.

Grisly, 1, Agrise. *Grisly*, frightful, ugly; to *agrise*, to shudder at; *grouze*, to be chill before the ague-fit.—Hal. G. *grausen*, to shudder at, to dread; *graus*, horror, shuddering; Bav. *gruseln*, G. *grieseln*, to shudder.

The radical image, as in most of the expressions for the idea of shivering, seems a rustling or twittering noise. Prov.

grazil, the twittering of birds; *grazillar*, Fr. *gresiller*, to crackle, twitter; Du. *grijzen*, *grijnsen*, to snarl, grin.—Kil. E. *gryze*, to grind between the teeth.—Hal. See Fright.

Grisly, 2, Grizzled. *Grisly*, speckled, of mixed colour; *grizzled*, of mingled white and black, gray. It. *griso*, *grigio*, Fr. *gris*, Du. *grijs*, gray. G. *greis*, an old man, gray.

The original meaning is probably powdered, sprinkled, speckled. From the rustling sound of things falling in small particles we have G. *grieseln*, *grüseln*, to fall in morsels, and thence *graus*, *gries*, Pl. D. *gruus*, Du. *gruis*, dust, rubbish, morsels; Fr. *gresiller*, to drizzle, sleet, reem to fall; *gresillé*, drizzled on, covered or hoar with reem—Cot., with which may be compared Pol. *mroźny*, frosty, *mroźowaty*, a gray horse; Swiss *grieselet*, *griesselig*, *gritzelig*, grainy, lumpy; *grieselet*, *grisselet*, *griset*, speckled. See Gray.

Grist. Grain brought to a mill to be ground. Fr. *gru*, *grus*, *grut*, *grust*, grain either for grinding or for making beer. Le suppliant conduisit une charretée de grain ou gru pour mouldre au moulin.—MS., A. D. 1477, in Duc. Hensch. In the same sense *grust*, A. D. 1383. Sometimes the word has the sense of bran. The *grinding* of corn is taken from the *grinding* or gnashing of the teeth, and in the same way *grist*, corn to be ground, seems properly to signify *grinding*. *Grist*, to gnash the teeth—Hal.; *grist-bat*, gnashing of the teeth.—Layamon. Pol. *grysc'*, to gnaw, nibble; Du. *krijsselen*, *krijssel-tanden*, to grind the teeth.

Gristle. Soft bone that makes a peculiar crunching sound when bitten. Swiss *kröspelen*, to crunch, *kröspele*, gristle; Du. *knospen* and *knospel-been*, *gnarssen* and *gnarsbeen*; Bohem. *chraustati* and *chrustačka*, respectively. Alban. *kertselig*, I crunch, *kertse*, gristle; Bret. *grigons*, gristle, *grigonsa*, to grind the teeth. In the same way we pass from Pol. *grysc'*, to gnaw, Du. *krijsselen*, Prov. E. *grist*, to grind the teeth, to E. *gristle*.

Grit. The dust of stones.—B. Sand, or gravel, rough hard particles.—Webster. AS. *greot*, sand, dust, earth.

Thu scealt gæot etan, thou shalt eat dust. ON. *griot*, stones. G. *graus*, rubbish, fragments, ruins, *gries*, chips of stone, gravel, grits, or groats; Du. *gries*, *gruys*, gravel, chips, sand, bran; Pl. D. *Grut*, *gruus*, grit, gravel, sand, fragments; Sw. *grus*, gravel, rubbish; Pol. *gruz*, rubbish, shards; Lang. *gres*, gravel; Fr. *grès*, gritty stone, *gresil*, gravel; Swiss *grusel*, coarse sand and gravel. Prov. Dan. *grutte*, *grotte*, Pl. D. *grüsen*, G. *griesen*, Du. *gruysen*, to crumble, to reduce to fragments, must probably be regarded as derived from the corresponding noun, and not vice versâ. In like manner Fr. *gruger*, *esgruger*, to grate small, crumble, would be from Lang. *grut*, a grain. On the other hand the act of *biting* affords the most obvious figure for the notion of a *bit* or morsel, leading us to the Pol. *grysc* or *gryz'c*, to gnaw, bite, fret, Russ. *gruizt*, to gnaw, bite, break with the teeth, crush small, words of like origin with Swiss *gritzen*, to crunch, Fr. *grisser*, *grincer*, to grind the teeth.

It must be admitted that forms like G. *griesen*, *grieseln*, to break, or fall into small pieces, Fr. *gresiller*, to hail or drizzle, Swiss *kriesen*, to drizzle, would lead us to an origin like that explained under Dredge, from the pattering sound of things falling in small particles.

Grits, Grots or Groats, Grout. Du. *grut*, *gort*, G. *grütze*, Pol. *gruca*, Lith. *grucze*, Lang. *gruda*, grain husked and more or less broken, or sometimes the food prepared from it. N. *graut*, Dan. *grød*, porridge. Prov. E. *grout*, ground malt, also the incomplete infusion of which ale is made.—Hal. Du. *gruytgeld*, dues paid by brewers for the water used in brewing.—Kil. AS. *grut*, meal, wort, or new ale. Lith. *grudas*, a grain of corn, seed of fruit, drop of dew. Langued. *gruda*, to separate the grain, to husk or pill corn, to skin beans, pick grapes, from *gru*, *grut*, a single berry, a grain. *N'a un grut*, he has a grain of it (of folly).—Dict. Castr. AS. *Nan grot andgites*; nihil prorsus intelligentiæ.—Boeth. The same fundamental sense of grains is seen in Du. *gruete*,

gruyte, dregs—Kil., the grainy or lumpy matter left in decoctions or infusions, as the grains in beer, or the *grouts* (corruptly *grounds*) in tea and coffee; *grout-ale*, poor ale, run from the *grouts* or *grains* of the first brewing; *grouty*, dreggy, thick, muddy. Du. *gruyten*, to mud, or clean out canals.—Kil. Swiss *grieselet*, *gritzelig*, *grusen*, grainy, lumpy, as curdled milk.

The same connection between the designation of a grain and those of grits or ground corn, and of gravel or small stones, is seen in N. *grjon*, food prepared of corn or meal, gruel; Sw. *gryn*, grits, groats; Swiss *grien*, pebbles, gravel.

Groan. Directly imitative. Du. *groonen*, gemere. W. *grwn*, a broken or trembling noise, a groan, the cooing of doves; *grwnan*, to make a droning noise, to hum, murmur. Fr. *gronder*, to snarl, grunt, groan, grumble. Prov. *gronhir*, *gronir*, Fr. *grogner*, to mutter, murmur.

Groat. Pl. D. *grote*, originally *grote-schware*, the great schware, in contradistinction to the common or little schware of which there were five in the *grote*.—Brem. Wtb.

Grocer. Fr. *grosserie*, wares uttered, or the uttering of wares, by wholesale; *marchant grossier*, one that sells only by the great, or utters his commodities by wholesale.—Cot.

Grogram. Fr. *grosgrain* (coarse-grain), a kind of stuff.

Groin. 1. The snout of a swine. From the grunting of the animal. It. *grugnire*, *grugnare*, to grunt; *grugno*, *grugnolo*, snout of a pig; Prov. *gronhir*, Fr. *grogner*, *grongner*, OE. to *groin*, to grunt; Fr. *groing*, *groin*, snout; Prov. E. *grunny*, snout of a hog; *gruntle*, muzzle.

The gallows gapes after thy graceless *gruntle*.—Dunbar.

Metaphorically OFr. *groing*, cape, promontory, tongue of land jutting into the sea.—Roquef. Hence E. *groin*, a wooden jetty built into the sea for the purpose of letting the gravel accumulate against it for the defence of the coast.

From the same source is the old name of "The Groin," erroneously supposed to be a corruption of Corunna.

Portum Verrinum sic intravere marinum.

[Vocatur le Groyne, et est in mare ut rostrum porci ubi intraverunt terram.]—Polit. Poems, Cam. Soc. 112.

Betwix Cornwall and Bretayne

He sayllyt ; and left the *grunyie of Spainye* [Corunna]

On northalff him ; and held thair way

Quhill to Savill the Graunt cum thai.—Barbour.

2. *Groin*, formerly more correctly *grine*, the fork of the body, as Fr. *fourchure*, a fork-like division, the part of his body whence his thighs part.—Cot. Dan. *green*, branch of a tree, prong of a fork ; Sw. *gren*, branch, arm of a stream, the fork of a pair of trowsers ; *grena sig*, to fork, or separate in branches ; *rida grensle*, enfourcher un cheval, to ride astride. Sc. *grain*, *grane*, branch of a tree or a river.

Groom. Du. *grom*, a youth.—Kil. *Grome*, *grume*, a lover, a warrior, and like *puer* in Lat. and *garçon* in Fr. it is also used for servant.—Jam.

Every man shall take his dome

As well the mayster as the *grome*.—Gower.

Fr. *gromme*, serviteur, voiturier ; *gromet*, *grometel*, serviteur, garçon de marchand ou d'artisan.—Roquef. In modern E. it is appropriated to a servant attending on horses. In our old Parish Registers it is sometimes used for bachelor, or unmarried man. A parallel form with Goth. *guma*, OHG. *gomo*, OE. *gome*, man. OSax. *brudigumo*, E. *bridegroom*. But whether the *r* is inserted in one case or lost in the other we cannot say.

Groove. Du. *groeve*, a furrow, ditch, pit ; G. *grube*, a pit, hole, grave, from *graben*, pret. *grub*, to dig. See Grab. Du. *groeven*, to engrave, hollow out.

Grope. To feel with the hands. Lith. *grėbti*, to grab (*greifen nach etwas*), to seize, *graibyti*, to grab, handle, grope. Cat. *grapas*, claws, hands, *a quatre gras*, on all fours. See Grab.

Gross. Thick, coarse. Lat. *crassus*, Fr. *gros*.

A Gross. The great hundred of twelve dozen.

Grotto, Grotesque. It. *grotta*, a cave, den, cellar.—Fl. Prov. Fr. *crotter*, to dig, *encrotter*, to bury—Vocab. de Berri; *crottot*, pit, little hole—Pat. de Champ.; *crotton*, a dungeon.—Roquef. From the sense of scratching, expressed by *grat* (Fr. *gratter*, to scratch), as G. *grab*, *grube*, E. *grave*, from the same sense expressed by *grab*.

Grotesque is the style in which grottoes were ornamented.

Ground. Goth. *grundus* (*grundu-vaddjus*, ground-wall, foundations); ON. *grunnr*; Lith. *gruntas*; Pol. *grunt*; Gael. *grunnd*.

Group. It. *gruppo*, a knot or lump of anything. W. *crwb*, *crob*, a hunch.

Grout. To fill with rubbish in building. Du. *gruete*, chips and fragments of stones. Pol. *gruz*, rubbish, rubble, shards; Gael. *gruid*, lees, dregs, grounds; Du. *gruys*, dregs, fragments of stone; Pl. D. *gruus*, broken stone, grouts, or corruptly grounds of tea, coffee, &c. *Tee-gruus*, dregs of tea. N. *grut*, dregs; *gruten*, thick, muddy. See Grit.

Grove, Greve. *Greaves*, trees, boughs, groves.—Hal.

So gladly they gon in *greves* so green.

Sir Gawaine and Sir Gal. in Jam.

AS. *graef*, a grove.

To Grovel, Groof. ON. *grufa*, *grufa nidr*, to stoop down; *Liggia á grufu*, to lie face downwards.

Sterte in thy bed about full wide,

And turn ful ofte on every side,

Now downward *groufe* and now upright [i. e. face upwards].—R. R.

He thus lay in lamentacyon,

Grouffe on the ground.—Black Knight.

Properly the position of one *groping* about on the ground with his hands. ON. *grufla*, to feel with the hands, to grovel on the ground. Cat. *a quatre grapas*, on all fours. Bret. *mond war hé grabanou*, to go on all fours. See Grab.

To Grow. 1. ON. *groa*, Du. *groeyen*, to grow, flourish, heal.

2. To *grow*, to be troubled.—B. To *grow* or *gry*, to be

aguish ; *grousome*, fearful, loathsome.—Hal. Dan. *gru*, horror, terror, *grue*, to shudder at ; G. *grauen*, to have a fear united with shivering or shuddering ; Du. *grouwen*, *grouwelen*, horrere. The idea of shuddering or shivering is taken from a quivering or muttering sound represented by the syllable *gru* ; Gr. *γρυ*, a grunt, mutter. The addition of an *l* to express action (as in Fr. *miauler*, from *miau*, the cry of a cat) forms Rouchi *grouler*, to growl, mutter ; Fr. *croslar*, *crouler*, *grosler*, to tremble, shake, totter ; N. *gryla*, to growl ; Gr. *γρυλος*, a pig. The *grouling* of an ague is the shivering which marks the first approach of the fit. So from *grudge*, mutter, the *grudging* of an ague, the premonitory shiver. In the Jura *grouler*, to shiver.—Hécart.

Growl. A muttering, snarling sound. Rouchi *grouler*, to grumble, mutter, rumble ; N. *gryla*, to grunt, growl, bellow ; Gr. *γρυλλιζω*, to grunt ; Fr. *grouller*, *grouiller*, to rumble.

The growling of an ague is the shivering or creeping feel which marks the approach of the fit. Fr. *grouller*, *grouiller*, signifies not only to rumble, but to move, stir, scrawl ; *grouillis*, a stirring heap of worms. See last and ensuing Articles and Crawl, 2.

Grub. The origin of this word may perhaps be illustrated by It. *gorgogliare*, to rumble or growl in the bowels, to bubble, boil, purl, or spring up as water, also to breed vermin or wormlets ; whence *gorgoglio*, *gorgoglione* (Lat. *curculio*), a weevil breeding in corn. The root, representing a broken confused sound, is applied to an object in multifarious movement, as boiling water, then to the general movement of swarming insects and to an individual insect itself. Lang. *gourgoulia*, Fr. *grougouler*, *grouiller*, *grouller*, to rumble or croak as the bowels, the two latter also to move, stir, swarm, abound, break out in great numbers ; *grouillis*, a stirring heap of worms ; It. *garbuglio*, Fr. *grabuge*, a great stir, coil, garboil, hurly-burly, *gribouiller*, to rumble ; Pl. D. *kriibeln*, to simmer, to bubble up, to stir, crawl, be in general motion ; G. *kriebeln*, to swarm, crawl ; *grübeln und grabbeln*, to be

stirring and swarming in great multitudes, as maggots or ants.—Kütt. Hence E. *grub*, a maggot, as It. *gorgoglio*, from *gorgogliare*. In like manner *grig* may be compared with Fr. *grougouler*.

To Grub. To muddle in the dirt, to dig. Du. *grubbe*, *grube*, a pit, ditch.—Kil. Pl. D. *grubbeln*, to root about with the hand, *grubbel* or *grubbel-greps*, a scramble, *begrubbeln*, to fumble; G. *grübeln*, to pick; It. *grofolare*, *grufolare*, to snatch one's meat greedily, to shift for by hook or by crook, to grub or root, as hogs do. See *Grab*.

Grudge. *Grutchyn*, *gruchyn*, murmuro.—Pr. Pm. Fr. *gruger*, *gruser*, to grieve, repine, mutter—Cot.; *groucer*, *grouchier*, *groucher*, to murmur, reproach, complain. “No man was hardi to *grucche* (either to make pryvy noise, mutire—Vulg.) agenus the sones of Israel.”—Wicliff in Way. Gr. *γρυζειν*, to say *γρυ*, grumble, mutter; *μυζειν* μητε *γρυζειν*, not to let a syllable be heard. Then, as grumbling is the sign of ill-temper, to *grudge*, to feel discontent; *grudge*, ill-will. The It. *cruccio*, *coruccio*, Fr. *courroux*, wrath, has the same origin, although much obscured by the insertion of the vowel between the *c* and *r*. Fr. *courechier* is found exactly in the sense of E. *grudge*.

That never with his mowthe he seide amys

Ne *groched* agens his Creatour iwis,

[sa bouche n'en parla un seul vilain mot encuntre son Creatour,]

And like in the same manere tho

Suffrede Nasciens bothe angwische and wo—

And nevere to his God made he *grochchenge*,

Nethir for tormentis ne none other thinge.

[tout autresi souffri Nasciens ses grans peines—assez en boin gre sans *courechier* ne à Dieu ne a autre.]—St. Greal, c. 27. 63.

On the same principle, G. *groll*, ill-will, spite, may be compared with E. *growl*.

In the *grudging* of an ague, the premonitory shiver, or the equivalent *grouse*, to be chill before the beginning of a fit—Hal., the sense of shivering is developed from the figure of a murmuring sound, as shown above under *Growl*. “I

groudge as one dothe that hath a groudging of the axes, *je frilonne* and *je fremis*."—Palsgr in Way. *Grudge*, *grouse*, Fr. *gruger*, *gruser*, Gr. *γρυζειν*, are formed from *γρυ* with a verbal *z*, as *growl* and *γρυλειν* with a verbal *l*. *Grouling*, the first approach of an ague-fit.—Hal.

Gruel. Fr. *gruau*, *gruant*, oatmeal, groats—Cot.; *gruel*, *gruez*, meal.—Roquef. Bret. *groel*, *gourel*, groats; W. *grual*, *gruel*. N. *graut*, Dan. *grod*, porridge; Lang. *gruda*, husked oats or grain, more or less broken in husking; *gruda*, to husk or pill grain, to pick grapes, skin beans, from *gru*, *grut*, a single berry, a grain.—Dict. Castr. Lith. *grudas*, a grain of corn, pip of a fruit, drop of dew.

The derivation of *grut*, a grain, has been discussed under Grit, but the form *gru* agrees in a singular manner with Gr. *γρυ*, a muttered sound, the least sound, a particle or bit. Ουδε *γρυ*, not a syllable, not a bit. Sc. No a *gru* of meal, not a particle. He has na a *gru* of sense, not a grain of sense.—Jam.

Gruff. Churlish, dogged.—B. Properly hoarse in tone. To *gruffle*, to growl.—Hal. Grisons *grufflar*, to snore.

Grum, Grumble, Grumpy. *Grum*, sour-looking.—B. Dan. *grum*, atrocious, fell; AS. *grom*, *grum*, fierce; Gael. *gruaim*, gloom, a surly look, *gruama*, sullen, gloomy, morose; Manx *groam*, a sad or sullen look, *groamagh*, sorrowful, sullen. From the grumbling tone of a person out of temper, as G. *brumm-bär*, a surly, ill-tempered man, from *brummen*, to growl or mutter. W. *grwm*, a murmur, a growl.—Spurrel. Du. *grommen*, *grommelen*, Fr. *grommeler*, to murmur, mutter; W. *grymial*, to grumble, to scold; AS. *grimman*, *grimetan*, to rage or murmur; Sc. *grumph*, to growl or grumble; E. *grumpy*, out of temper; G. *gram*, anger, displeasure; Swab. *grāmbig*, out of temper, grumpy.

It is remarkable that we have the same confusion here as in the case of *glum* with the idea of thick, troubled. Swed. *grum*, *grums*, dregs, sediment; *grumsig*, *grumlig*, muddy,

troubled ; Swiss *grumsig*, out of temper ; Bav. *sich grumen*, to trouble oneself.

To Grunt. Lat. *grunnire*, Fr. *grogner*, *grongner*, G. *grunzen*, to grunt, growl, mutter ; Fr. *groncer*, to roar as the sea in a storm, *gronder*, to snarl, grunt, grumble.

Guard. Defence, protection. It. *guardare*, to look, guard, ward, keep, save, to beware ; Fr. *garder*, to keep, guard, watch, heed, or look unto ; *garer*, to ware, beware, take heed of.—Cot. The senses of looking after and taking care of or guarding against are closely united. “Now *look* thee Our Lord.”—P. P. To look seems to have been the original sense of Lat. *servare*. “Tuus servus *servet* Venerine faciat an Cupidini,” let your slave look.—Plautus. *Serva!* as Fr. *gare!* look out ! take care !

For the origin of the word see Gaure.

Gudgeon. Lat. *gobio*, Fr. *gouvion*, *goujon*, a small slimy fish. Rouchi *Cha passe come un gouvion*, that is easily swallowed. *Faire avaler des gouvions*, to make one believe a lie.—Hécart. Hence to *gudgeon*, to deceive, befool.

Guerdon. Fr. *guerredon*, *guerdon*, It. *guiderdone*, recompense, reward. From OHG. *widarlôn*, AS. *witherlean*, with a change from *l* to *d*, perhaps through the influence of Lat. *donum*. AS. *wither*, against, in return for, and *lean*, reward.—Diez.

Guess. Du. *ghissen*, to estimate, reckon, guess ; ON. *giska* (for *gitska*), N. *gissa*, Dan. *gisse*, *gjette*, Walach. *gicire* (Ital. *c*), to guess, *gicitoriu*, a diviner, guesser.

A frequentative from ON. *geta*, to get, conceive, think, make mention of (i. e. to pronounce one's opinion). *At geta minni*, in my opinion. *Geta gods til*, to augur well of.

Guest. Goth. *gasts*, stranger ; *gastigods*, Gr. *φιλοξενος*, hospitable ; G. *gast*, ON. *gêstr*, Russ. *gosty*, Bohem. *host*, Pol. *goś'c'*, guest. Lap. *quosse*, guest, *quossotet*, to entertain, *quossot*, to act as guest ; W. *gwest*, visit, entertainment, inn, lodging, *gwestai*, a visitor, guest ; Bret. *hostiz*, guest, host. The Lat.

hostis, enemy, supposed to be connected through the sense of stranger, is probably from a wholly different source.

To Guggle. Fr. *glouglou*, Mod. Gr. γλεκλε, guggling, the sound of water mixed with air issuing from the mouth of a vessel; κεκλεκιζω, Swiss *gungeln*, *gunscheln*, to guggle, *güggeln*, to tipple; Pol. *glukać*, to rumble in the belly.

Guide, Guy. It. *guidare*, Fr. *guider*, *guier*, exhibit the Romance form corresponding to G. *weisen*, Du. *wijzen*, Sw. *visa*, to show, direct, guide. G. *Jemanden zurecht weisen*, to show one the right way. Sw. *Visa honom in*, show him in. From G. *weise*, Du. *wijse*, *ghijse*, Bret. *giz*, *kiz*, W. *gwis*, Fr. *guise*, the wise, mode, way of a thing. See Guise.

Guild. Dan. *gilde*, feast, banquet, guild, or corporation; Pl. D. *gilde*, a company, corporation, society of burghers meeting on stated occasions for the purpose of feasting and merrymaking. The primary meaning is a feast, then the company assembled, and the same transference of signification will be observed in the word *company* itself, which signifying in the first instance a number of persons eating together has come to be applied to an association for any purpose, and in the case of the City Companies to the very associations which were formerly denominated Guilds.

It is a mistake to connect the word with the G. *geld*, payment. The real derivation is to be found in W. *gwyl*, Bret. *goel*, *gouil*, a feast, or holiday, *gouélia*, to keep holiday; Gael. (with the usual change from the W. *gw* to *f* initial), *feill*, a feast, holiday, fair, or market; Manx *fealley*, festival, sacred, hallowed. The Irish *feil*, or *feighil*, is explained the vigil of a feast, sometimes the feast itself, leading to the supposition that the word is a mere corruption of Lat. *vigiliæ*. But the W. and Bret. forms could hardly have been derived from that origin, and we find a satisfactory explanation in a native root, W. *gwyllo*, to watch, be vigilant, to look for; *gwyled*, to behold, to see, *gwylad*, keeping a festival, the notion of keeping or observing being commonly expressed by the figure of looking. Bret. *gwel*, look, sight, action of seeing. In a

similar manner from *wake*, to be vigilant, to watch, we have the *wakes*, the festival of the patron saint, W. *gwyl-mabsant*, G. *kirchweihe* (*weihen*, to consecrate), where the ideas of waking or keeping and consecration or holiness are connected together in the same way as in Manx *fealley*.

The Du. form *gulde*, a feast (populare convivium), also a guild or corporation, closely resembles Goth. *dulths*, Bav. *duld*, a feast. *Osterduld*, Easter. In modern times *duld* is applied to a fair or market, commonly kept on the saint's day of the place. *Dulden*, like Bret. *goelia*, to solemnize. *Tuldan*, celebrare; *tultlih*, solennis.—Kero in Schmeller.

Guile. OFr. *guille*, deceit, fraud; Du. *ghijlen*, ludificare, fallere.—Kil. Pl. D. *gigeln*, *begigeln*, to beguile, properly to deceive by juggling tricks, from *gig*, expressing rapid movement to and fro. See *Gig*, Dodge, Juggle. The same contraction is seen in the parallel form *wile*, AS. *wigele*, from the notion of *wiggling* or vacillating. “And *wigeleth* as for-druncen mon that haveth imunt to vallen.”—Ancren Riwe. AS. *gewiglian*, to juggle, conjure.

Guillotine. The well-known implement said to be invented by Dr. Guillotin in the French Revolution. It was however but the revival of a mode of execution formerly in use in Germany. Crusius, in his Swabian Chron. translated by Moser. 1733, says: “Formerly beheading was not done in Germany with a sword, but with an oaken plank on which was a sharp iron. This plank was like a flogging-bench, had on both sides upright slides (*grund-leisten*), on which the plank was; under that a sharp cutting iron. When the poor man was bound on the bench, as if for flogging, the executioner (*truckenscherer*) let fall the plank which hung by a cord, which with the iron struck off his head.—Deutsch. Mundart. iv. 225.

Guilt. Properly conduct which has to be atoned for, which has to be paid for. Swiss *gült*, Dan. *gjeld*, debt. ON. *gialld*, debt, return of equivalent. In the same way Dan. *skyld*, debt, guilt, offence, G. *schuld*, a fault, guilt, crime, also

a debt. AS. *gildan*, Dan. *gielde*, G. *gelten*, to requite, pay, atone, to return an equivalent. "He ne meahte mine gife gyldan." He could not requite my gift.—Cædm. Dan. *gielde*, G. *gelten*, to be worth, to be of value, to hold good; *gültig*, valid, binding; *gleich-gültig*, of equal value. Sw. *gill*, valid, adequate, *gilla*, to approve of. N. *gild*, valid, sufficient, excellent, splendid, glad, satisfied.

Guise. Fr. *guise*, W. *gwis*, Bret. *giz*, *kiz*, equivalents of the G. *weise*, E. *wise*, mode, way, fashion. The word is very widely spread, being found with little alteration in form in the same sense in some of the Siberian languages. Wotiak *kyzi*, manner; *nokyzi*, in no-wise. Otherwise we might find an explanation in the Bret. *giz*, *kiz*, the fundamental meaning of which seems to be footsteps, whence the sense of a track or way, mode or fashion, might easily be developed. Bret. *mond war hé giz*, to go back (literally to go upon his *giz*), can only be explained by giving to *giz* the sense of footsteps.

Guitar. Fr. *guitarre*, *guiterne*, a gittern.—Cot. Lat. *cithara*, a harp.

Gules. Fr. *gueules*, red or sanguine in blazon.—Cot. From the red colour of the mouth. *Gueule*, the mouth, throat, gullet.

Gulf. It. *golfo*, a gulf or arm of the sea, a pit, deep hole, whirlpool.—Fl. Fr. *golfe*, a whirlpool or bottomless pit, also a bosom or gulf of the sea between two capes.—Cot. The G. *meer-busen*, Lat. *sinus*, bosom, gulf, would point to a derivation from Gr. *κολπος*, of exactly the same meaning with Lat. *sinus*. But the sense of whirlpool, abyss, must be from Du. *gulpen*, *golpen*, E. *gulp*, to swallow; ODu. *golpe*, gorges, vorago.—Kil. The truth appears to be that here, as in so many other cases where we are puzzled between two derivations, they may both be traced to a common origin. We have only to suppose that the meaning of *κολπος* was originally the throat or swallow, then the neck, and was finally

applied to the bosom in the same way that the neck is frequently made to include the bosom in common speech.

Gull. 1. A sea-mew. It. *gulone*, W. *gwyllan*, Bret. *gwelan*, from the peculiar wailing cry of the bird. Bret. *gwela*, N. Fris. *gallen*, to weep. Prov. E. to *gowle*, to cry.

For unnethes is a chylde borne fully
That it ne begynnes to *gowle* and cry.—Hampole in Hal.

Gael. *faoileann*, *faoilleag*, a sea-gull.

2. A dupe. To *gull*, to deceive, defraud. A metaphor from the helplessness of a young unfledged bird, on the same principle that the Fr. *niais*, a nestling, is applied to a simpleton; a novice, ninny, witless and inexperienced gull.—Cot. The meaning of *gull* is simply unfledged bird, in which sense it is still used in Cheshire.

As that ungentle *gull* the cuckoo's bird.—H. iv.

It is especially applied to a gosling in the South of England. Probably from Dan. *gul*, Sw. *gul*, yellow, from the yellow colour of the down, or perhaps of the beak, as in Fr. *béjaune*, properly yellow beak, a young bird with yellow skin at the base of the beak, metaphorically “a novice, a simple inexperienced ass, a ninny.”—Cot. It. *pippione*, a pigeon (properly a young bird, from *pippiare*, to peep or pip), metaphorically a silly gull, one that is soon caught and trepanned.—Fl. Hence a *pidgeon*, a dupe at cards.

Gullet, Gully. Fr. *goulet*, a gullet, the end of a pipe where it dischargeth itself, the mouth of a vial or bottle; *goulot*, a pipe, gutter. E. *gully-hole*, the mouth of a drain where the water pours with a guggling noise into the sink; Bav. *güllen*, Swiss *gülle*, a sink; Champagne *goillis*, ordure; Du. *gullen*, to swallow greedily, suck down; E. *gull*, to guzzle or drink rapidly—Hal.; Fr. *goule*, mouth, throat—Jaubert; *gouler*, *couler*, to flow—Pat. de Champ.; *goulée*, *goulette*, a gulp or mouthful of wine; *goulument*, greedily, like a gully-gut; Lat. *gula*, the throat.

All from the sound of water mixed with air pouring

through a narrow opening. Sc. *guller*, *buller*, to make a noise like water forcibly issuing through a narrow opening, or as when one gargles; to guggle.—Jam.

Gulp, Gulch. Du. *golpen*, *ingurgitare*, *avidé haurire*.—Kil. Lang. *gloup*, a gulp or mouthful of liquid; *gloupel*, a drop; Prov. E. *gulk*, to gulp or swallow. Dan. *gulpe*, N. *gulka*, to gulp up, disgorge, vomit. So Du. *gobelen*, to vomit, belch, compared with E. *gobble*, to swallow down. Fin. *kulkku* or *kurkku*, the throat; E. *gulch*, a gully or swallow in a river. All from a representation of the sound made in swallowing liquid.

Gums. Du. *gumme*, G. *gaumen*, the palate; Lang. *goumé*, a goitre or swelled throat. The original meaning is probably throat or swallow, gradually appropriated to special applications in connection with the fundamental image.

The name, like most designations of the throat, may be traced to a representation of the sound made by liquids passing upwards or downwards. Lang. *gouma*, *regorger*, to overglut, vomit, overflow; Piedm. *gomité*, Lat. *vomere*, to vomit. The same root may well have been applied to express the idea of swallowing. Compare E. *gobble*, to swallow greedily; Du. *gobelen*, Fr. *degobiller*, to vomit. It. *gobbio*, a goitre.

Gum. Lat. *gummi*, Gr. *κομμι*, gum, the congealed juice of trees. Lang. *goumo*, sap; *gouma*, to vomit, overflow, abound. See last Article.

Gun. Much difficulty is thrown on the derivation of this word by the double uncertainty as to the period at which gunpowder was first used in European warfare, and the original meaning of the word itself. No doubt *gun* is frequently latinized by the names of the old instruments of the catapult kind. *Gunne*, *petraria*, *mangonale*, *murusculum*, *gunna*.—Pr. Pm. A *gunne*, *fundibulum*, *murusculum*.—Cath. Ang. in Way. But such a transference of nomenclature was inevitable in naming a new invention, without resorting to a new coinage of Latin, as in the case of *gunna*, where the Promptorium warns its readers “et idem est fictum.” *Cata-*

pulta, by those who write in Lat., is used for fire-arms at a much later period, and down to the present day. *Carabijn*, *catapulta equestris*—Biglotton ; *karabely*, *catapulta de collo pendula*.—Dankovsky.

Again we find *gun* used by Chaucer in translating *mangonneau*, where undoubtedly the engines intended in the original are of the ancient kind.

Dedans ceste tour a pierrières,
Et engins de maintes manières ;
Vous puissiez bien les *mangonneaux*
Voir pardessus les creneaux.—R. R. 4190.

And eke within the castle were
Springoldis, *gonnes*, bows and archers.

But we must not look for scientific accuracy in a passage of this kind, and the name of any destructive engine of war would serve the purpose of the poet as well as another. For the same reason we cannot form a decisive conclusion as to the original meaning of the term from the passage where guns are mentioned in King Alisaunder.

Theo othre into the wallis stygh
And the kynges men with *gonnes* sleygh.—3968.

On the other hand it is certain that Chaucer uses the word in the modern sense in the House of Fame.

Swift as a pellet out of a *gunne*
When fire is in the powder runne.—B. III.

And the specific meaning of the term is distinctly pointed out by Arderne, a surgeon of the time of E. III. cited by Way, who in describing different kinds of *fewe volant*, after a receipt for the composition of gunpowder (with the exception of the corning) proceeds : “Cest poudre vault a gettere pelottes de fer, ou de plom, ou d’areyne, oue un instrument qe l’em appelle *gonne*.”—Pr. Pm. Notes. I have little doubt then that the term *gun* was originally applied to a fire tube or to the missile which it discharged, as in the Avowing of King Arthur.

There came fliand a *gunne*
And lemet as the leuyn.

As the names of the old engines were constantly applied to the new (espingarde, musket, caliver, petronel), it may well have happened that the name of the new was sometimes in-exactly applied to the old.

Now if the term have originally reference to the use of a fire tube there can be little hesitation in deriving it from Fr. *guigner*, to wink or aim with one eye, to level at a thing winking; *guigneur*, an aimer with one eye, as a gunner taking his level.—Cot. And probably the name of *guigneur*, the squinnier, was given in the first instance to the engineer who directed the tube, passing untranslated into English in the form of *gunner*, which being here without meaning would naturally be supposed to be taken from working with *guns*, and would explain the (exclusively English) use of that name as well for the instrument of propulsion as the missile. The household of E. III. comprised “Ingyners lvii, Artellers vi, Gonners vi.”—Way in Notes.

The usual derivation from *mangonel*, docking it of head and tail and leaving a single unaccented syllable in the middle, is utterly improbable.

Gurgeons. The siftings of meal. Fr. *gruger*, to granulate, crunch, crumble. Du. *gruizen*, to reduce to *gruis*, or small bits. Fr. *grus*, grits. See Grits, Grist.

Gurnard, Gurnet. Fr. *gournauld*, Lang. *grouan*. “The gurnard is known to emit a peculiar grunting sound on being removed from the water, to which disagreeable habit it owes its designation.”—N. and Q., Mar. 9, 1861.

To Gush. G. *giessen*, Du. *gosselen*, to pour, Swiss *gusseln*, to dabble in wet, to sleet; *gusslig*, muddy, thick (of liquids); *gusslete*, slosh, dirty mixture. From the sound of dashing water. Prov. E. *gushil*, a gutter; *gudgil-hole*, a sink.

Gusset. Fr. *gousset*, a fob or pocket, and thence the armpit, the piece of cloth or of chain mail which covers the armpit in a shirt or a suit of plate armour.

From Fr. *gousse*, It. *guscio*, the pod or husk of pease, beans, &c.

Gust. ON. *gustr*, *giostr*, a cold blast of wind, It. *guscio di vento*, agreeing with Prov. E. *gush*, *gussock*, a gust.

Guts. Probably so named from the rumbling sound; ON. *gutla*, to sound as liquids in a cask.

His guts began to *gothelen*

As two greedy sows.—P. P.

Swiss *gudeln*, *gudern*, is especially applied to the rumbling of the bowels, whence *güdel*, the paunch, extended belly. Gael. *gothlam*, noise, prating.

On the same principle ON. *bumbr*, the belly, seems related to *bumla*, to resound; Russ. *brioc'ho*, the belly, to *briozjat'*, to murmur. See Guttle.

Gutter. Fr. *gouttiere*, a channel or gutter; *esgout*, a dropping of water as from a house-eaves, also a little sink, channel, or gutter.

From the noise of water dripping. Pl. D. *guddern*, to gush out, to fall in abundance. *Dat water guddert vam dake*, the water pours from the roof. *De appel guddert vam boom*, the apples shower down from the tree. From some such form has arisen Lat. *gutta*, a drop; AS. *geotan*, to pour.

Guttle, Guzzle. To eat and drink with haste and greediness. From the sound of liquids passing down the throat. ON. *gutla*, to sound as liquids in a cask. Swiss *gudeln*, *güdern*, *gutteln*, *gutzeln*, to shake liquids in a flask, to dabble in liquids; *gudlig*, thick, muddy from shaking. Lat. *glut-glut*, for the sound of liquid escaping from the mouth of a narrow-necked vessel; *glutio*, to swallow; Swiss *gieseln*, to gormandize. Fr. *desgouziller*, to gulp or swill up, to swallow down. Bav. *goder*, Lat. *guttur*, Fr. *gosier*, the throat. Fr. *godailleur*, It. *gozzare*, *gozzavigliare*, to make good cheer, to guzzle, guttle. It. *gozzo*, a throat.

Gyves. W. *gefyn*, fetters. Bret. *kef*, trunk of a tree, stock or stump, log of fire-wood, fetter, manacle. It is the same word with Lat. *cippus*, a stake, Fr. *cep*, the stock of a tree, a log, or clog of wood, such a one as is hung about the neck of a ranging cur; [hence] *ceps*, a pair of stocks for

malefactors, also (less properly) shackles, bolts, fetters, &c. It. *ceppo* in all the same senses.

H.

Haberdasher. Haberdashers were of two kinds, haberdashers of small wares, sellers of needles, tapes, buttons, &c., and haberdashers of hats. The first of these would be well explained from ON. *hapartask*, trumpery, things of trifling value. A poor petty haberdasher (of small wares), mercerot. —Sherwood.

The haberdasher of hats seems named from some kind of stuff called *hapertas*, of which probably hats were made. “La charge de *hapertas*, xiid.”—Liber Albus 225. “Les feez de leyne d’Espagne, wadmál, mercerie, canevas,—feutre, lormerie, peil, *haberdashrie*, esquireux, et les autres choses ge l’em acustument par fee, vid.”—Ibid. 231.

Habnab. Hit or miss, from AS. *habban*, to have, and *nabban* (*ne habban*), not to have. It. *Fatto o guasto*, *hab* or *nab*, done or undone, made or marred.—Fl.

I put it

Ev’n to your worship’s bitterment, *habnab*;

I shall have a chance of the dice for it.

B. Jonson. Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

Haberdine. Poor-john. A kind of cod-fish cured. Du. *abberdaan*, Fr. *habordean*, from the last of which, docked of the first syllable, seems to be formed E. *poor-john*, a kind of cheap salt-fish.

To Hack, Hash, Hatch. To *hack*, to chop or cut with repeated blows. A *hack*, a pick-axe or mattock. Du. *hacken*, to cut up; *hacke*, a spade, hoe, mattock, axe, an instrument for hacking; G. *hacken*, to chop, mince, cut up into small pieces, dig or break into the ground, to peck as birds; Dan. *hakke*, to hack, peck, chop, mince, stutter.

The Fr. *hacher*, to mince, produces E. *hash* (a word of modern introduction), properly to mince, then to dress meat a second time, because meat so dressed is commonly cut into

small pieces. *Hachis*, a hackey or hachee, a sliced gallimaw-frey or minced meat.—Cot.

Another application of Fr. *hacher* is to the *hatchings* of the hilt of a sword by which it is made rough for the hand. To *hatch*, to make cross cuts in an engraving. N. *hak*, a score or incision.

The *hatching* of eggs is the chipping or breaking open of the egg-shell by the pecking of the bird. G. *hecken*, to peck, to hatch young. In the same way Pol. *kluc'*, to peck, to chip the egg as young birds do when hatched. *Wykluc'*, to peck out, as the eyes; *wykluc' sie*, to creep from the egg, to be hatched.

Hack. A cratch for hay. See Hatch.

Hack, Hackney. Sp. *haca*, OFr. *haque*, *haquet*, a pony; Sp. *hacanea*, a nag, small horse somewhat bigger than a pony. It. *achinea*, Fr. *haquenée*, an ambling horse.

The primary meaning seems a small horse as distinguished from the powerful animal required for warlike service; then as only inferior horses would be let for hire it was specially applied to horses used for that purpose.

And loved well to have hors of price.
He wend to have reproved be
Of theft or murder if that he
Had in his stable an *hackney*.—R. R. in R.

It has much the appearance of being derived from E. *nag*.

Hackbut. See Arquebuss.

Hacqueton. See Gambison.

To Haffle. To *heffle*, to hesitate, prevaricate, to stammer, falter; to *hafer*, to stand higgling; *haferen*, unsettled, unsteady; to *huffle*, to waver, to blow unsteadily—Hal.; Sc. *habble*, *habber*, Sw. *happla*, to stammer, Du. *haperen*, to stammer, hesitate, stick fast, Sc. *haver*, to talk foolishly.

In similar senses we have *baffle*, *maffle*, *faffle*.

Haft. AS. *hæft*, a handle, holding, captive; *hæftas*, bonds; *hæfting*, a holding; *hæftene*, captivity. ON. *hefta*, to fetter; *heftr*, fettered, hindered. Dan. *hefte*, to bind, fasten, to

arrest. G. *haft*, fastening, clasp; hold or firmness, attachment, imprisonment; *in haft sitzen*, to be in durance; *haften*, to hold fast, stick. Du. *hecht*, *heft*, handle; *hechten*, *heften*, to fix, fasten, bind; *hegt*, *hecht*, *heft*, handle; *hecht*, fast, firm, tight.

From the notion of *having* or holding, as G. *handhabe*, a handle, from *haben*, to have.

Hag. AS. *hæges*, *hægtes*, a witch, a fury.

Hagard. Fr. *hagard*, hagard, wild, strange, froward, unsociable. *Faucon hagard*, a wild hawk, one that preyed for herself before she was caught. The word seems synonymous with It. *ramingo*, Fr. *ramage*, E. *brancher*, signifying a hawk which has lived among the branches. Fr. *ramage*, of or belonging to branches, also *ramage*, hagard, wild, rude. *Espervier ramage*, a brancher, *ramage hawk*.—Cot. From G. *hag*, a wood, forest, thicket, grove.—Küttner.

Haggis. A sheep's maw filled with minced meat. Fr. *hachis*, a hash. Norman Patois, *haguer*, Prov. E. *hag*, to chop or hack; *hag-clog*, a chopping-block.

To Haggle. Swiss *håggeln*, *hååggeln*, to wrangle. To *haggle* may plausibly be explained from the figure of hacking unskilfully at something. To *hag*, to chop or hack, to haggle or dispute—Hal.; to *haggle*, to cut unhandsomely—B.; *hagler*, a bungler.—Hal. By a similar metaphor, Fr. *chapotter*, to hack or whittle, also to haggle, palter, dodge about the price of, to busy himself in many things and do nothing well.—Cot.

But perhaps, in accordance with the principle explained under *Halt*, the metaphor is taken from the more general sense of unsteady motion, vacillation, preserved in ON. *hagga*, to move, *haggan*, *höggun*, a jog, slight movement; Prov. E. *hoggins*, the siftings of gravel; to *hagger*, to chatter with cold.—Hal. Sc. *hogglin* and *bogglin*, unsteady, moving backwards and forwards; *hawken* and *swaukin*, in a state of irresolution; *hawkit*, foolish, silly (having no settled purpose).—Jam. Supp. Then, by the attraction of the broad *a* for an

l, as in *falter*, *halt*, *palter*, Wal. *halcoter*, to vacillate, joggle, haggle; *halcoti*, a bungler; *halkiner*, to shake, haggle, shuffle; and with conversion of the *l* into an *r*, *haricoter*, to haggle, *harigacher*, to wrangle—Grandg.; *haricotier*, a huckster—Hécart; Fr. *harigot*, a kind of jig; *argoter*, *ergoter*, to wrangle.

The Wal. *halcoter*, to joggle, explains Sc. *hallocked*, *halla-ched*, crazy, shaken in mind, vacillating, imbecile, a form which differs only from *hawkit*, silly, in the use of the *l* instead of *w*. The use of *hawk* in the sense of vacillate may probably have given rise to the expression *between hawk and buzzard* for one in a vacillating state of mind.

Hail. AS. *hagol*, *hægle*, G. *hagel*, N. *hagl*, hail; *hagla*, to hail, to fall in drops, trickle; *higla*, to fall in fine drops; *higl*, drizzling rain or snow. NE. *it haggles*, it hails. Probably from the pattering sound of hail falling. Comp. *hagger*, *hacker*, to tremble with cold—Hal., the terms for trembling being mostly taken from the representation of a broken sound.

To Hail. 1. To wish one health. Goth. *Hails!* AS. *Hal wæs thu!* Hail! equivalent to Lat. *salve!* be of good health. See Hale.

2. *To hail* a ship is from a different source, and the word should here be written *hale*. Pl. D. *anhalen*, to call to one, to address one passing by. Du. *halen*, *haelen*, to send for, call. See To Hale.

Hair. Du. *haer*, G. *haar*, hair.

Hake. A kind of cod. Doubtless from having a hook-shaped jaw. N. *hakefisk*, fish with hooked under-jaw, especially of salmon and trout; Swiss *haggen*, the male of the salmon; AS. *hacod*, a pike, a fish with projecting under-jaw.

Halberd. The meaning is doubtless a long-handled axe, from Swiss *halm*, the helve or handle of an axe, and OHG. *parten*, G. *barte*, a broad axe. *Helm-ackes*, bipennis.—Gl. 12th century in Schm.

A great axe first she gave that two ways cut,
In which a fair well-polished *helm* was put,
That from an olive bough received his frame.

Chapman. Homer.

The word was however early misunderstood as if it signified an axe for crashing a helmet. *Helm-parten*, cassidolabrum. —Gl. 15th century in Schm.

The origin of the latter half of the word seems Bohem. *brada*, a beard, chin, whence *bradaty*, having a large beard or chin; *bradatice*, a wide-bearded or broad axe. Gr. *γενυς*, the under-jaw, is used for the edge of an axe. Comp. also Lap. *skaut*, the point of an axe, *skautja*, beard.

To Hale, Haul. To pull or drag.—B. G. *holen*, to fetch, drag, tow. *Athem holen*, to draw breath. Du. *haelen*, to call, send for, fetch, draw. Fr. *haler*, to hale, haul, tow.

It will doubtless seem a far-fetched origin to derive the expression from the notion of setting on a dog, but it is one that is supported by many analogies. The most obvious mode of driving an animal is by setting a dog at it, and from driving an animal to the impulsion of an inanimate object is an easy step. Pl. D. *hissen*, to set on a dog; *de schaop hissen*, to drive sheep; Bret. *hissa*, *issa*, to incite, to push on, to draw up the sail.—Dict. Langued. in v. *isso*. From Fr. *hare*! cry to encourage or set on a dog, are formed *harer*, to incite, set on, attack, *harier*, to harass, urge, molest, provoke, and thence OE. *harr*, or *harry*, properly to drive as a beast by means of a dog, then to drag by force. “He *haryeth* hym about as if he were a traytour. I *harye*, or mysseentreat or hale one, Je harie. I *harry*, or carry by force, je traine and je hercelle.”—Palsgr. in Way. “The corps of the sayde byshope with his two servauntes were *haryed* to Thamys side.”—Fabian. *ibid*.

And develles salle *harre* hym up evene

In the ayre als he suld stegh to hevene.

Hampole. *Ibid*.

Then with a derivative *el*, Fr. *harele*, outcry; *haraler*, to tease, to vex; *harele*, a flock or herd (from the notion of

driving, as Gr. *αγελη*, a herd, from *αγω*, to drive); *hasler* (for *harler*), *haller*, *haler*, to halloo or hound on dogs—Cot.; OE. *harl*, to harass, drive, cast.

King Richard this noble knight Acres nom so,
And *harlede* so the Sarrazins in eche side about,
That the ssrewen ne dorste in none ende at route.

R. G. 487.

Sc. *harle*, to pull or drag.

About the wallis of Troy he saw quhat wyse
Achilles *harlit* Hectoris body thrys.—D. V.

To *haurle*, to drag or pull.—Hal.

The same two senses of calling and driving are united in Sc. *call*, which is applied to the driving not only of beasts but of a lifeless implement. *To call the cattle home*, is to drive them home; *to caw a nail*, to drive a nail.

Then Bonnok with the company
That in his wayne closyt he had,
Went on his way but mair debaid,
And *callit* his men towart the pele.
And the portar that saw him wele
Cum ner the yat, it opnyt sone.
And then Bonnok for owtyn hone,
Gert *call* the wayne deliverly.—Barbour.

It is even used for striking a blow.

His spear before him he could fang,
And *called* right fast at Sir Gray Steel—
And Gray Steel *called* at Sir Grahame.—Sir Egeir.

So ON. *beita*, to set on dogs, to drive cattle, to wield a sword. See Abet.

We still use *call* in the sense of haling or pulling, in the expression of *calling over the coals*. Compare the Sc. proverb, "I never loved boutgates, quoth the gudewife when she *harled* the gudeman o'er the fire."

On the same principle It. *tirare*, to draw, hale, allure unto—Fl., is probably connected with the *tarring*, *tirring*, or setting on of dogs.

Hale. Sound, in good health. Goth. *hails*, sound,

healthy; *gahails*, entire; AS. *hal*, healthy, sound, whole, safe; *hal gedon*, to heal; Du. *heel*, whole, entire, unbroken, sound, healthy; *heylen*, *heelen*, to heal. ON. *heill*, whole, sound, prosperous. Gr. ὅλος, entire, whole, sound; ὑγιής και ὅλος, safe and sound; W. *holl*, all; *hollol*, whole. The root appears in Lat. with an initial *s* instead of the aspirate. *Salvus*, unbroken, uninjured, sound, in good health; *salve*! hail! *salus*, health; *solidus*, sound, entire, whole; *solus* (undivided), alone. Sanscr. *sarva*, all. Manx *slane*, whole, total, hale; *slaney*, whole, healed; *slaynt*, health.

The radical identity of *hale* and *whole* is shown in *wholesome*, healthy.

Half. Goth. *halbs*, half; ON. *halfa*, *'alfa*, region, part, side. Swiss *halb*, the side of a body; *sunnet-halb*, southwards; *schatten-halb*, northwards.

Halibut. A large kind of flat fish. Du. *heil-bot*, from *heil*, holy, and *bot*, *bot-visch*, a flat fish. ON. *heilag-fiski*.

Halidom. ON. *heilagr dómr*, things of especial holiness, the relics of the saints, on which oaths were formerly taken.

Hall. AS. *heal*, Lat. *aula*, It. *sala*, Fr. *salle*. OHG. *sal*, house, residence; Bret. *sal* (as *hall* in E.), a gentleman's house in the country.

Halloo. Sp. *jalear*, to encourage hounds to follow the chase. Fr. *halle*! an interjection of cheering or setting on of a dog; *haller*, to hallow or encourage dogs.—Cot. The Pl. D. exclamation *hallo*! is used as a subst. for outcry; *hallôn*, to halloo.—Danneil.

To Hallow. AS. *halgian*, to keep holy, to consecrate. "Mi cume thauh hit thunche attre, hit is thauh *healuwinde*." Though my coming seems bitter yet it is healing.—Ancren Riwe, 190. See Holy.

Halm, Haulm. The stalk of corn. G. *halm*, Gr. *καλαμος*, Lat. *calamus*, *culmus*, Fr. *chaulme*, straw.

Halse, Hawse. OE. *halse*, G. Du. *hals*, the neck.

And if so be that thou find me false

Another day, hang me up by the *halse*.—Chaucer in R.

To Halse. Three distinct words are here confounded.

1. To *halse*, or *hawse*, Du. *halsen*, *helsen*, *omhelsen*, to embrace, take one by the neck, from *hals*, the neck, as Fr. *accoler*, to coll or clip about the neck, from Fr. *col*, *cou*, neck. *Halsyn*, ampletor.—Pr. Pm.

2. To *halse*, or *hailse*, ON. *heilsa*, Sw. *halsa*, Dan. *hilse*, to salute, to wish one health, from ON. *heilsa*, health.

And the eleven sterres *halsed* him all.—P. P.

3. To *halse*, or *hawse*, to raise, heave, or drag up, from It. *alzare*, Fr. *haulser*, *hausser*, to raise. “Everything was *hawsed* above measure; amerciaments were turned into fines, fines into ransomes.”—Sir T. More in R. The word was especially used in nautical matters. It. *alzare le vela*, to hawse (now exchanged for *hoist*, a radically different word), sail. “He wayed up his anchors and *halsed* up his sails.”—Grafton in R. The *hawse-holes*, the holes in the bow of a ship through which the cable runs in *halsing* or raising the anchor. Fr. *haulserée*, the drawing or haling of barges up a river by the force of men ashore.—Cot. Hence E. *halse*, to tow, *halser*, or *hawser*, a thick cord for towing vessels. It. *alzana*, a *halse*, a rope or cable for to *halse*, hale or draw barges against the stream; also a crane to hoise up great weights; *alzaniera*, a *halsier*, or he that haleth a barge.—Fl.

Halt. 1. To stop. G, Sw. *halt!* hold! stop! Fr. *faire halte*, to stop, stay, make a stand.—Cot.

2. Goth. *halts*, ON. *halltr*, lame; *halltra*, N. *haltra*, *halta*, to halt, limp, or go lame. Wallon. *haleter*, *chaleter*, to limp. The expressions for tottering, stumbling, unsteady gait, are commonly taken from the figure of a faltering tongue, expressed by forms applicable in the first instance to broken sounds of a more general description, and often to different kinds of broken recurring effort of a mechanical kind, as hammering, hacking, chopping. *Hammer* and *hack* are both used in the sense of stammering or stuttering, while G. *stammeln*, to stammer, is essentially the same with E. *stumble*. See Hamper.

Now Sc. *hatter*, or *hotter* is used to represent a broken or rattling sound, and then figuratively applied to broken or confused movement. To *hotter*, to simmer, sound as boiling water, to rattle, jolt, totter.

Athwart the lift the thunner raised

Wi awfu' *hottrin* din.

"It's a' in a *hotter*," all in movement. "I was eidently *hottering* alang wi' muckle patience." *Hottle*, anything unsteady, as a young child beginning to walk.—Jam. To *hatter*, to speak thick and confusedly, to batter, shatter; Prov. E. *hutter*, to speak confusedly—Hal.; Du. *hutteren*, to stammer.—Halma. Swiss *hottern*, to shake, jolt, jog, stumble.

Then passing from the frequentative (and really original) to the simple form, Swiss *hotzen*, to jog, rock, hop; *hotz*, *hutz*, a start, spring, Sc. *hodge*, to shake with laughter, to stagger. *Es hat mich gehatzelt*, I shook with laughter.—Stalder. Sc. *hat*, *haut*, to hop, to limp. *Haut*, *stap*, *an loup*, hop, step, and jump. And lastly by the introduction of an *l* under the influence of the broad sound of the *a* as in *palter*, compared with Pl. D. *paotern* (pawtern), E. *patter*, to mutter, or in *falter*, compared with Fr. *fatrer* (as explained under Falter), N. *haltra*, E. *halt*, to limp. A similar introduction of an *l* is also seen in G. *holpen*, a jolt, compared with Bav. *hoppern*, *hoppeln*, to jog, or E. *hopper*, the jigger of a mill. Another example may be seen under Hagggle.

Halter. OHG. *halaftra*, *halftra*, Du. *halfter*, *halgtre*, *halchter*, *halster*, *halter*, a halter; Bav. *halfter*, *halster*, a pair of braces; ON. *högld*, a buckle, noose, handle; N. *hogd*, *hovd*, *hovel*, *holdr*, a noose, buckle. E. *helve*, the handle of an axe; Du. *helft*, *helfter*, handle.—Dief. Conpeditus, *gehalffter*, cum quibus ligant pedes equorum.—Vocab. A. D. 1430, in Deutsch. Mund. iv.

Ham. 1. The back part of the thighs, not of the knees as often explained. The *ham-strings* are the strong sinews passing from the hams to the lower leg. Du. *ham*, *hamme*,

poples. ON. *höm*, the rump; *ham-ledr*, leather from the back of horses or oxen. "Thvi setur du *hömina* vid hönum." Why do you turn your back to him? *Hama* (of horses), to turn their rumps to the weather. N. *homa*, to back, to move backwards, shift the rump to one side; Dan. *humme*, to back a carriage. Fin. *humma*! cry to make a horse back; *hum-mastaa*, to make a horse back or stop. According to Outzen the cry *homme*! or *humme*! is in general use over Friesland and Denmark, in order to keep a horse quiet when one approaches him or wants to do something to him. The essential meaning then is, still! be quiet! in accordance with the G. use of the Pl. D. *hum*! *humme*! to stop a person from doing anything; G. *hamm*! cry of prohibition to children; *hamm*! *hamm*! let it alone. From the sense of stopping to that of backing or moving in the opposite direction is an easy step. If the explanation of the cry offered under Hem be correct it will follow that the N. *homa*, Dan. *humme*, to back (and thence ON. *höm*, E. *ham*, the rump or back parts of the thighs), are from the cry *homme*! *hamm*! back! and not vice versâ.

In any case the fundamental meaning of the word is back or rump, and not leg, and it can have no connection with It. *gamba*, F. *jambe*.

2. Bav. *hammen*, Du. *hamme*, E. *ham*, a salted thigh of pork, can hardly be distinct from *ham*, the back part of the thigh. The puzzling thing is the connection with Sp. *jamon*, Fr. *jambon*, ham, It. *gambone*, any great leg, thigh, gigot, gammon or pestle of a beast—Fl., from It. *gamba*, Fr. *jambe*, a leg. But the Sp. *jamon* may be borrowed from a Gothic *hammen* (as *jalear*, to halloo), while the Fr. *jambon*, *gambon*, may have been modified to suit a native derivation.

To Hamble, Hammel. To render dogs unfit for hunting by cutting their feet. Prov. E. *hamel*, to walk lame; *hamlin*, limping.—Hal. Then to cause to go lame, to prevent, disable, bind fast. Du. *hamme*, *ku-hamme*, a shackle for cows; ON. *hamla*, to restrain, prevent; *hamladr*, hindered, disabled

by bonds or wounds from appearing to prosecute his right; *hömlu-band*, the withy which fastens the oar to the rowing-pin. Perhaps the radical notion may be that of holding back, as explained under Ham. N. *hamla*, to row backwards. Then to restrain, to disable in any way, and especially by mutilation. Swiss *hammen*, to tie a cow by the foot; AS. *hamelan*, to hamstring; ON. *hamla*, mutilare—Egilss.; G. *hammeln*, to castrate lambs.

Hames, Haums, Heams. The two crooked pieces of wood which encompass a horse collar and to which the traces are fastened. The stuffing of hay or straw by which these were prevented from galling the shoulders of the horse was called *hamberwe*, or *hanaborough*, a coarse horse collar, made of reed or straw—Hal., from *berwe*, or *borough*, shelter, protection against the hames. The same elements in the opposite order may be recognized in Prov. E. *baurghwan*, *brauchin* (a collar for a horse made of old stockings stuffed with straw,—Grose), and Sc. *brechame*. “The straw *brechame* is now supplanted by the leather collar.”—Jam.

The origin of the word *hame* is seen in the Wall. *hène*, a splint or thin piece of wood, corresponding to G. *schiene*, a splint, band to keep things close (*arm-schiene*, *bein-schiene*, armour for the arm or leg). The old writing of the Walloon word was *xhine*, and the change from the hissing sound of *sch* to that of the simple aspirate is in accordance with the usual course of the dialect. *Hène di gorai*, attelle de collier de cheval.—Grandg. It will be observed that the Fr. *attelles* (the haumes of a draught-horse's collar—Cot.) also signifies a splint.

Flem. *haem*, a horse collar. The word is sometimes used in the singular in that sense in E. “The deponent remembers to have seen her father carry a horse and *hem* to Muirtown.”—Jam. A. D. 1806.

Hamlet. AS. *ham*, a village, town, farm, property, dwelling; Goth. *haims*, Fr. *hameau*, a village.

Probably the fundamental meaning is simply a portion, in

accordance with the radical sense of the word *ham* (pars abscissa cujusque rei, frustum—Wachter.); *hamme*, *hompe*, a piece or lunch of something eatable; *boterham*, a piece of bread and butter; *ham*, *hamme*, a piece of pasture; *wilghe-ham*, an osier-bed. In the same way certain open pieces of pasture at Cambridge were called Christ's Pieces, Parker's Pieces. In Friesland the term *ham* is used to designate a piece of marshland, or the piece of land in which a village is situated.—Brem. Wtb. Hence the name would naturally be transferred to the village itself. Swiss *ham*, *heim*, the inclosed plot of land in which a house is placed, house, dwelling-place. In the same way we have G. *fleck*, a flap, piece, patch, a small piece of land, a spot, place, while *flecken* is the common name for a village or small town.

To Hammel. See Hamble.

Hammer. G. D. *hammer*, ON. *hamar*. A representation of the sound of blows.

Hammock. An American word designating the long suspended nets in which the natives slept. "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton and *hamacas* or nets in which they sleep."—Columbus' 1st Voyage in Webster. In Du. transformed by a false etymology to *hangmak*, *hangmat*.

Hamper. Mid. Lat. *hanaperium*. Properly a receptacle for cups. Fr. *hanap*, a drinking vessel; G. *napf*, a porringer, bowl, platter.

To Hamper, Hobble, Hopple. The idea of inefficient impeded action is commonly expressed by the figure of imperfect or impeded speech, an image immediately admitting of oral representation. The signification is then carried on to the cause or instrument of impediment, to the act of hindrance, bringing to a stand, confinement. Swiss *staggeln*, to stammer, is identical with E. *stagger*, to walk unsteadily, and figuratively we speak of being staggered by a statement, being brought to a stand by it, stopped in the course we were proceeding.

On the same principle Du. *haperen*, to stammer, hesitate, falter, stick fast; *haperwerk*, bungling, bad work; *hapering*, stammering, boggling, hindrance, obstacle.—Halma. The nasal pronunciation gives Sc. *hamp*, to stammer, also to halt in walking, to read with difficulty—Jam., and E. *hamper* (in a factitive sense), to cause to stick, to impede, entangle.

Again we have Sc. *habble*, *habber*, to stutter, to speak or act confusedly, to *habble* a lesson, to say it imperfectly; Du. *hobbelen*, to jolt, to rock, to stammer, and (with the nasal) *hompelen*, as E. *hobble*, to totter, to limp or walk lame; Sc. *hobble*, to cobble shoes, to mend them in a bungling manner; Pl. D. *humpeln*, to limp, to bungle. Sw. *happla*, to stammer; E. *hopple*, to move weakly and unsteadily.—Hal. Then in a factitive sense to *hobble* or *hopple* a horse, to hamper its movements by tying its legs together.

Hand. Common to all the languages of the Gothic stock, and probably named as the instrument of seizing. ON. *henda*, Lat. *prehendere*, to seize.

Handsome, Handy. What falls readily to hand. G. *handsam*, convenient; Du. *handsaem*, dextrous, convenient, mild, tractable; OE. *hende*, courteous; N. *hendt*, adapted; *hendug*, Dan. *hændig*, *behændig*, handy, dextrous.

To Hang. ON. *hanga*, pret. *héck*; AS. *hon*, pret. *hoh*, to hang. In the same way ON. *fanga* and *fá*, pret. *féck*, AS. *fon*, pret. *foh*, to fang or get hold of; ON. *ganga*, pret. *géck*, AS. *gan*, to go or gang.

The primitive meaning seems to fasten on a hook, ON. *hack*.

Hank. *Hank*, a rope or latch for fastening a gate, a handle. To *have a hank* on another, to have him entangled. To *keep a good hank* upon your horse, to have a good hold upon the reins.—Hal. *Hank*, an inclination or propensity of mind.

The fundamental sense of *hank* is to cause to hang, to fasten. “He *hankyed* not the picture of his body upon the cross.”—Hooper in R. G. *henken*, *hāngen*, to hang or fasten something upon another; *gehenk*, *henkel*, what serves to hang

something, a belt, girdle, the ear of a pot; Pl. D. *henk*, a handle; N. *haank*, a bunch, cluster of things hanging together; *fiske-haank*, a cluster of fishes strung together; *nyste-haank* (*nysta*, a clue), a cluster of balls of thread; G. *ein henkel weinbeeren*, a vine branch with grapes hanging on it; N. *haankje*, a noose or strap to fasten something with. ON. *Hann à haunk uppi bakid à thier*, obligatum te habet—he has a hank upon you, has you upon the hank.

I love a friendship free and frank,

And hate to hang upon a *hank*.—Byrom in R.

Hank in the sense of a settled tendency or propensity of mind may be explained by the G. expression, *sein herz an etwas hängen*, to set his heart upon a thing, to fix his affections upon it.

ON. *haunk*, E. *hank*, a wreath of thread wound round a reel, is from the notion of fastening, in the same way that the synonymous *hasp* is from the same radical notion.

To Hanker. To be very desirous of something.—B. Du. *hungkeren*, to seek eagerly, applied in the first instance to children seeking the breast.—Kil. From the whinnying cry by which they make known their want. Flem. *Hungkeren*, hinnie; E. *hummer*, to whinny, as when the horse hears the corn shaken in the sieve. The same figure is used in Du. *janken*, to yelp as a dog for a piece of meat; *hy jankt om dat ampt*, he hankers (aspire avidement) after that office.—Halma.

Hansel, Hanse-Town. *Hansel*, or more fully *good-hansel*, is an earnest, something given or done to make good a contract.

Sendeth ows to gode *hans*

An c. thousand besans.—Alisaunder, 2930.

In the way of good-hansel, de bon erre.—Palsgr. in Halliwell. Gossips feasts, as they term them *good-hansel feasts*.—Withals. Ibid. Then applied to the first use of a thing, as that which confirms the possession.

The formation of the word (*hand*, and AS. *syllan*, *sellan*,

ON. *selia*, to give, bestow, deliver) has been commonly misunderstood as if it signified delivery of possession, giving a thing into the hand of another. The real import is a striking of hands, a giving of the hand in token of conclusion, making the expression synonymous with *handfast*. AS. *handfæstan*, to pledge one's hand; Sc. *handfast*, to betroth by joining hands.—Jamieson. ON. *Handsäl*, stipulatio manu facta, an agreement upon which hands have been joined, a settled contract; *handsala*, fidem dextra stipulari, to join hands on it.

From *handsäl*, a contract, were named the *Hansals-stadir*, the Hanse Towns, a confederation of towns on the Baltic and North Sea united by mutual agreement for the security of trade. From this original the term *hanse* was applied in a more general sense to a mercantile corporation. Fr. *Hanse*, a company, society, or corporation of merchants (for so it signifies in the book of the ordonnances of Paris); also an association with, or the freedom of, the Hanse, also the fee or fine which is paid for that freedom; *hanser*, to make free of a civil company or corporation. G. *hänsehn*, to hansel, to initiate a novice.—Küttner. Here it will be observed we apparently get back to the original form of the word, although the second syllable of the G. verb is the usual frequentative termination, and not the element *sell*, signifying to deliver, in the original expression.

Hantle. A considerable number.—Jam. Spelt also *hankel*, which Jam. rightly conjectures to be correct. *Hancle*, a great many.—Hal. Not from *handful* or *handtal*, but from the notion of holding together; G. *henkel weinbeeren*, a branch of vine with a number of bunches on it; N. *haenk*, a bunch, cluster of things hanging together. See Hank.

Hap, Happy, Happen. *Hap*, luck, is what we catch, what falls to our lot. *Happy*, fortunate, having good hap. *Happen*, to befall. N. Fris. *hijnnen*, to seize with the hand, and reflectively to happen; ON. *henda*, to seize, also to happen.

Fr. *happer*, to hap or catch, to snatch or grasp at.—Cot.

Du. *Habben en snabben*, capture; *happen*, to snap like a dog, seize, catch, take.—Kil. Pl. D. *Happ*, *Happs*, imitation of the sound made by the jaws; *happ'n*, to take with the mouth so as to let the sound *happ* be heard; *happig*, eager, greedy.—Danneil.

To Hap. To wrap up. Probably a corruption of *whap*, from *wlap*. *Lappyn'*, or *whappyn'* in clothes—involvo.—Pr. Pm. See Lap.

Harangue. The OFr. *raison*, M. Lat. *ratio*, were used in the sense of discourse. Bel commença mult sa *raison*.—Benoit. Chron. Norm. 22895. Hence *araisonner*, *aresner*, *aresnier*, *arainer*, to address one, to discourse.

Loa li que mot ne sonast

Se li Sires l'*aresonast*.

Fab. et Contes. ii. 86.

He advised that he should not utter a word if his Lord should address him.

Ne desprisez pas povre gent,

Mais *aresniez* les doucement.—Ib. ii. 186.

Si se leva que tuit le veient

Et od benigne *araisnement*,

Lor commence a tuz a retraire

Son grand besoin et sun affaire.

Chron. Norm. ii. p. 410.

It was then spelt with a *g* instead of *s*, *aregnier*, giving rise to E. *arraign*. *Araisner*, *aregnier*, parler raison, faire rendre compte, dialoguer, haranguer.—Roquef. Saul *areinnad* Samuel,—addressed him.—Livre des Rois. *Arregnando* consuluit, i. e. ratiocinando.—Duc.

Next, by a change similar to that which we see in Sc. *ring* for *reign*, OE. *benyng* for *benign* (Squire of low Degree), *aregnier* was converted into It. *aringare*, the origin of Fr. *harangue*. A precisely similar change is seen in OFr. *maingnée*, Sc. *mengyie*, from *maisnée*.—Chron. Norm. 2. 5428.

The usual derivation, to which Diez adheres, is from the

notion of addressing a ring, the initial *h* of Fr. *haranguer* being explained from the ON. *hringr*.

Harass. Fr. *harasser*, to tire or toil out, to vex, disquiet, harry, hurry, turmoil.—Cot. From the figure of setting on a dog to attack another animal. Fr. *harer un chien*, to set a dog on a beast; *harier*, to harry, hurry, vex, molest.—Cot. The angry snarling of a dog is represented by the sound of the letters *rr*, *ss*, *st*, *ts*, *tr*, and as the sounds of the angry animal are imitated in order to excite his anger and set him on an opponent, a variety of words are formed from the foregoing radical letters with the sense of setting on, inciting, provoking, irritating, teasing, annoying. We may cite Lat. *hurrare*, to snarl; W. *hyr*, the gnarl or snarl of a dog, a word used by one who puts a dog forward to fight, a pushing or egging on; *hys*, a snarl; *hysian*, *hysio*, to cause to snarl, to urge, to set on; *hys!* used in setting on a dog. Walach. *hirlire*, to snarl, to set on, incite, irritate, *se hirlire*, to quarrel. Prov. E. to *harr*, to snarl; to *hare*, to hurry, harass, scare.—Hal. N. *hirra*, *hissa*, to set on a dog. Dan. *irre*, to tease, *opirre*, to irritate, provoke. In the same way E. to *tar* or *ter*, to set on a dog, to provoke; Dan. *tirre*, to tease, to worry.

Harbinger. One sent on to prepare harbourage or lodgment for his employer, thence one who announces the arrival of another.

AS. *heribyrigan*, OE. *harborow*, Sc. *herbery*, *herbry*, to harbour or give lodgment or quarters to. Hence *herbryage*, harbourage, lodging, from which would be formed *harb'rager*, *harbrenger*, as from *message*, *messenger*, from *scavage*, *scavenger*. Barbour uses *herbryour* in the same signification direct from *herbry*.

Harbour. In the Frankish kingdoms of the middle ages, when the whole scheme of government was military, the army was taken as the type of the public service in general, and so *heri* (G. *heer*, army) in composition must be understood in a more general sense than its etymology would import.

Thus *heribannum*, properly the duty of military service, or a money composition for nonperformance, was applied to any exaction for the public service; *heribergum* (G. *bergen*, AS. *beorgan*, to shelter) was the duty of lodging the officers of the crown on public service, or a contribution for that purpose. "Ut nec pro waitâ, &c., nec pro *heribergare* nec pro alio banno heribannum comes exactare præsumat, nisi, &c."—Leg. Car. Mag. in Muratori, Diss. 19. p. 53. In later times the word was applied to shelter, lodgment, hospitality in general, as in G. *herberge*, It. *albergo*, Fr. *auberge*, an inn, or house for the harbouring of travellers; OE. *harborough*, to *harbour*, or give shelter to.

I was *herbarweles* and ye *herboriden* me.—Wiclif in R.

Then went forth our pinnaces to seek *harborow*, and found many good *harbours*, of the which we entered into one with our shippes.—Hackluyt in R.

Bret. *herberc'hia*, to give shelter, lodging, hospitality.

Hard. Close, compacted, difficult.—B. G. *hart*, N. *hardr*, Goth. *hardus*. Gr. *καρτος*, *κρατος*, strength.

Hardy. Fr. *hardi*, Bret. *her*, *hardiz*, It. *ardito*, daring; *ardire*, to dare. Fr. *harier*, *hardier*, OE. *hardy*, *hardish*, to excite, set on, encourage. From the figure of setting on a dog, Fr. *harer un chien*. W. *hyrrio*, *hyrddio*, to set on, irritate, push, thrust, drive, make an onset; *hwrdd*, an assault, onset; Rouchi *hourder les chiens*, to set them on.

Hyrte hine hord-weard, the treasure-keeper animated himself.—Beowulf 5183. See Harass.

Hare. G. *hase*.

To Hare. To scare or terrify. "To *hare* and rate them at every turn is not to teach them, but to vex and torment them to no purpose."—Locke on Education. Fr. *harer un chien*, to set on a dog. See Harass.

Haricot. *Haricot* is described as small pieces of mutton partly boiled and then fried with vegetables, but without any reference to haricot beans. The meaning of the word seems to be sliced or hacked, the beans being so called because they

are served up sliced. Du. *snij-boonen*, haricots, from *snijden*, to cut. Wallon *halcoté*, to joggle, *halkiné*, to haggle, bungle; Bayonne *haricoter*, to haggle; Rouchi *haricotier*, a huckster. Fr. *harigot*, a kind of jig.—Cot. See Haggle.

Hark, Hearken, Hist. To *hark*, to whisper.—Jam. ON. *hark*, Bohem. *hrk*, noise, *hrčiti*, to murmur, rustle. The effort of listening is directed to catch low sounds; accordingly we intimate our wish that a person should listen by a representation of the low sound to which his attention is to be directed. Thus the Latins represented the low rustling sound made by a person moving by the letters *st!* which were also taken as a command to listen or to keep still. The corresponding E. term is *hist!* which may be rendered either *hark!* or *be silent!*

Hist! hold awhile [hem! st! mane],
I hear the creaking of Glycerium's door.

Colman's Terence in R.

W. *hust*, a low or buzzing noise; *husting*, a whisper.

In the same way *hark!* is originally the representation of a rustling sound, then an intimation to listen. G. *horchen*, to listen.

Harlot. Not originally appropriated to a female, nor even to a person of bad character.

He was a gentil *harlot* and a kind,
A better felaw sholde a man not find.

Chaucer. Prol.

A sturdy *harlot* went hem ay behind
That was hir hostes man, and bare a sack,
And what men yave him, laid it on his back.

Sompnours Tale.

It seems to have simply signified a young man, from W. *herlawd*, *herlod*, a youth, a stripling, *herlodes*, a damsel; then to have acquired the sense of a loose companion. "These *harlottes* that haunt bordels of these foule women."—Parson's Tale. *Harlotry*, scurrilitas.—Wiclif. Ephes. c. 5. A similar development of meaning is seen in Fr. *hardel*, *hardeau*,

a youth, a ribald, vaurien, mauvais sujet.—Roquef. *Har-delle*, a young girl. The Lat. *adulter* would seem originally to have signified no more than a young man. *Gerro*, a try-felour or a *harlott*.—Medulla. An *harlott*, balator, rusticus, mima, jocator, nugator, scurrulus. To do *harlotry*, scurrari.—Cath. Ang. in Pr. Pm.

Harm. AS. *hearm*, evil, harm; ON. *harmr*, grief, sorrow, injury, *harma*, to grieve; Sw. *harm*, anger, vexation; *harm-lig*, provoking. G. *harm*, affliction, trouble, *gram*, grief, sorrow, vexation; *grämlich*, peevish, morose.

Harness. Fr. *harnois*, It. *arnese*, all manner of harness, equipage, munition, furniture, or tackling, for sea or land; wearing clothes, also an engine or device.—Fl. *Harnois de gueule*, belly-furniture, meat and drink.—Cot. The meaning of the word is thus habiliment, furniture, and I have little hesitation in deriving it from Sp. *guarnear*, *guarnescer*, to garnish, trim, adorn, to harness mules; *guarnés*, parts of a tackle-fall; *guarnicion*, garniture, trimming, (in pl.) armour of defence; harness of horses. Ptg. *guarnecer*, to provide, furnish, equip. G. *harnisch*, armour.

Harp. G. *harfe*, Fr. *harpe*. The instrument was probably named from the way of sounding it by plucking the strings with a hook or with the fingers. See next Article.

Harpoon. Fr. *harpon*, a barbed iron for spearing fish, also a cramp-iron; *harpin*, a boat-hook. From *harper*, to seize, to gripe; *se harper l'un à l'autre*, to grapple; *harpi*, greedy, snatching or grasping at; *harpe*, claws, talons; Lang. *arpo*, a claw; *arpi*, to clutch or scratch. Gr. ἀρπάζω, Lat. *rapere*, to seize, snatch, carry away.

Harridan. This word is one of those that are to be explained by the Walloon corruption of an initial *sch* to *h*, several examples of which are given under Hoaming. On this principle the Du. *schaerde*, *scheure*, a breach or nick, becomes Wall. *hard* (*a* silent—Grandg.), *har*, *haur*, breach, nick, gap.—Remacle. Hence *hardé*, *haurdé*, gap-toothed. *Veie hardaie*, vieille brêchedent, old gap-toothed woman;

hârdé-dain, brêchedent, corresponding exactly to Du. *schaerd-tandig*, serræ modo dentatus. The simple union of the elements *har*, breach, and *dain*, tooth, would construct still more exactly the E. *harridan*.

Harrow! A cry of distress, OFr. *hare!* *harau!* Crier *haro sur*, to make hue and cry after. *Harauder*, *haroder*, to cry harrow! to cry out upon, exclaim against, revile. Bret. *harao!* cry when one is hooted. Bohem. *hr!* *hrr!* interjection of excitement (frementis), *hurrah!* OHG. *haren*, to cry out. Sc. *harro!* an outcry for help, also often used as a cheer or encouragement to pursuit.

A harrowing sight is one which leads to the exclamation harrow!

Harrow. Dan. *harv*, a harrow. Fin. *hara*, a brush-harrow made of the branches of pine-trees; *harrata*, to harrow; *harawa*, a hay-rake; Esthon. *harrima*, *harjama*, to brush, to comb; *harjas*, a brush; *harri*, a brush, heckle, comb.

The radical signification would seem to be what is dragged or drawn over a surface. *Harowe*, erpica, et traha, Anglice a slede. *Haryyn'*, or *drawyn'*, trahicio, pertraho.—Pr. Pm.

And devylles salle *harre* hym up evene

In the ayre als he sulde stegh to heuene.

Hampole in Way.

G. *harke*, a rake, Fr. *herce*, a harrow, are probably other modifications of the same radical form with Harrow.

To Harry, Herry. To daunt, to fright, to scold at, handle roughly.—B. Sc. *herry*, *hirry*, *harry*, to rob, spoil, pillage, ruin by extortion. AS. *hergian*, *herian*, to plunder, afflict, vex. Fr. *harrier*, *hardier*, to molest, provoke, vex, toil, turmoil. ON. *heria*, to make an inroad on. N. *heria*, to plague, oppress, ruin. Dan. *hærge*, *hærje*, to ravage. The origin seems shown in Fr. *harer*, to set on a dog to attack. See Harass.

The word was also written *harow*. The harrowing of hell was the triumphant expedition of Christ after his crucifixion, when he brought away the souls of the righteous, who had

died and had been held captive in hell since the beginning of the world.

Harsh. G. *harsch*, hard, rough, austere; Dan. *harsk*, rancid; Sc. *harsk*, *hars*, harsh, rough, pointed, bitter; OE. *harske*, or *haske*, as sundry frutys, stypticus.—Pr. Pm. Harsh or astringent in taste is what makes the throat rough and the voice hoarse, and it will be observed that *hoarse* is written with and without the *r* (*hoos*, *hoorse*, *raucus*—Pr. Pm.), in the same way that we have *hask* and *harsk*. “He hath a great *haskness*, gravi asthmate implicatur.”—Horman in Way. “Dates are good for the *harrishness*, or roughness of the throte.”—Turner’s Herbal, *ibid*. “*Sorbum*, an *harryshe* pear.”—Elyot, *ibid*.

Hart. AS. *heort*, ON. *hiortr*, G. *hirsch*, a stag.

Harvest. G. *herbst*, harvest, autumn; ON. *haust*, autumn, *hausta*, to harvest; Bret. *Eost*, August, harvest; *eosta*, to harvest.

The Du. has *oogst*, harvest; *oogsten*, to harvest, whence Ihre conjectures that all these forms, *oogst*, *aust*, *haust*, are from Lat. Augustus, and G. *herbst*, E. *harvest*, are a further corruption by the creeping in of an *r*.

To Hase. To urge, drive, harass, especially with labour.—Webster. Others explain it, to amaze, to scare. To fright with a sudden noise.—B.

Perhaps from taking away the breath. To *hase*, to breathe short.—Hal. N. *hæsa*, to pant with fatigue and exhaustion. But the more probable origin is perhaps the notion of urging, driving, from the cry (Finnish) *has ! has !* used in setting on a dog; *hasittaa*, to set on, incite, Fr. *haser*, to irritate, vex, stimulate.—Roquef. “Le suppliant dit a icellui Bordier, Tu as affolé mon fils; lequel luy repondi que si le *haseroit* (if he provoked him) que si feroit a lui mesme.”—Record, A. D. 1450, in Duc. Henschel. Lap. *hasketet*, to set on dogs, Sw. *haska på någon*, to hurry one on, urge one on; *haska bort*, to drive away.

Hasel. N. *hasl*, Du. *haze-noot*, *hazel-noot*, the common nut. From the conspicuous husk or beard in which it is enveloped. Dan. *hase*, the beard of nuts. Prov. Dan. *haas*, *haser*, the beard of corn; *fas*, Sw. *fnas*, the beard of nuts. Bav. *hosen*, *fesen*, the husk of corn. E. *hose* was formerly used in the same sense. Follicoli, the hull, *hose*, peel or thin skin that encloseth any wheat or rye when it is green.—Fl.

Hash. Cooked meat cut into small pieces for the purpose of being dressed a second time. Fr. *hachis*, a *hachey* or *hachee*, a sliced gallimawfrey or minced meat.—Cot. From *hacher*, to hack or mince.

Haslet, Hastener. A hog's *haslet*, or *harslet*, the liver, heart, and lights of a pig. Corrupted from *hastelets*. Fr. *hastille*, *hasterel*, *hastemenue*, the pluck or gather of an animal. The sense is little roastings, from Fr. *haste*, a spit, also a piece of roast meat, *hastelle*, *hastellet*, *hastille*, a skewer, splinter, whence E. *hastler*, or corruptly *hastener*, a skreen to reverberate the fire on roasting meat. *Hastlere*, that rostythe mete, assator, assarius.—Pr. Pm. OFr. *hastier*, the rack on which the spit turns; to *haste*, to roast.—Hal.

First to you I will schawe,
The poyntes of cure al by rawe;
Of potage, *hastery* and bakun mete.

Liber Cure Cocorum in Way.

All from Lat. *hasta*, a spear, transferred to the signification of a spit. It is singular that the Du. should have arrived by a totally different track at so similar a form as *harst*, a roast, *herdsten*, *harsten*, to roast, apparently from *heerde*, hearth.—Kil.

Hasp, Hapse. AS. *hæps*, a lock, latch, or bolt of a door; G. *haspe*, *háspe*, the hinge of a door, catch into which the latch falls; ON. *hespa*, a clasp, buckle, also a *hasp* or *hank* of thread; thread wound round a wheel so as to make a closed link. Sw. *haspa*, a latch, Du. *haspe*, *haspel*, It. *aspo*, *aspolo*, E. *hasp*, a reel to wind yarn on.—B.

From the snapping sound made by a clasp in closing. For

the same reason a clasp is also called a *snap*, and *clapps*! (whence *clapse*, *clasp*) is an imitation of the same sound. Pl. D. *happen*, *happsen*, to snap with the jaws so as to let the sound *happ*, or *happs*, be heard.—Danneil. Fr. *happe*, a clasp; *happer*, to snap or snatch.

On the same principle Du. *gaspe*, *ghespe*, a clasp, may be compared with E. *gasp*, to snap after breath.

Hassock. A tuft of sedge or rushes, a mat; *hassock-head*, a matted head, bushy entangled head of hair.—Hal. Sc. *hassock*, a besom, anything bushy, a large round turf of peat used as a seat.—Jam. Sp. *haz*, a bundle of hay, grass, or brushwood. Fin. *hassa*, a shaggy entangled condition; *hassa-pää* (*pää*, head), tangled hair; *karwa-hassa* (*karwa*, hair), having shaggy hair as a dog or bear; *hassutaa*, confuse vel tacité loquor, susurrans blatero. From the sense of a confused sound the expression seems to have been transferred to an entangled mass.

Haste, Hate. These words probably both have their origin in the cry *has! has!* (Fin.), used in setting on a dog to attack or pursue, an act which in one point of view affords the image of urging or hurrying on, and in another of hostility, contest, and hate. See Heat. Fin. *hasittaa*, Esthon. *assitama*, Lap. *hasetet*, *hasketet*, G. *hetzen*, to set on dogs; Sw. *haska* or *hasta på någon*, to hurry one on, to urge one on; *haska efta odjur*, to pursue wild beasts; *haska ut*, to drive out; OHG. *hazon* (*nacheifern*), to emulate; *hatego*, emulation; *hatungo*, anger. Swiss *hatz*, anger, rancour, hatred—Stalder; (in Austria) wrangling, quarrel; OHG. *heist*, anger—Dief.; E. *hasty*, easily roused to anger, excitable; Sw. *hasta*, to hurry, to push forward; ON. *hastr*, fierce; *hasta à*, to threaten; *höstugr*, austere, fierce; Mid. Lat. *asto animo*, with hostile intention; *adastiare*, to provoke to war; It. *aschio*, rancour, malice; *aschiare*, to bear malice. Fr. *haster*, *hater*, *aastir*, *ahastir*, *aatir*, to irritate, provoke, excite; *haster*, *hâter*, to hasten. *Hesser*, to incite, animate, also to hate.—Roquef. “Aucuns desdits de Mons

aastirent de paroles ceux de Villers.”—Record, A. D. 1401. “Raoulin plain de mauvais esprit respondit au suppliant, Se tu me *hastes*, je te battrai tres bien.”—A.D. 1375. “Berart dit à Chauvet que s’il le *hatoit* que il luy donroit un bouffeau ou buffe.”—A. D. 1404, in Duc. Henschel. Lap. *hastet*, to challenge to fight, may explain Lat. *hostis*, an enemy.

ON. *etia*, to irritate, set on, to contend. *At etia oddum*, to fight with spears. *Etiaz à einn*, maligno affectu concitari in aliquem. *At*, instigation to fight, contest. Mid. Lat. *atia*, rancour. With the initial *h*, OSax. *huoti*, irritatus, infensus; AS. *hettan*, to persecute, pursue. ON. *hata*, G. *hassen*, to hate. Goth. *hatis*, anger, *hatyan*, to hate. The same equivalence of forms with and without an initial *h* is seen in OSax. *hatol*, AS. *atol*, hateful, cruel.

The connection between the ideas of setting on of animals to fight, and the angry passions, is also seen in Gael. *stuig*, incite, spur on, set dogs to fight (Lat. instigare), and Gr. *στυγος*, hatred.

Hat. ON. *hattr*; Fris. *hatte*.

Hatch, Hack. Two words of different derivations are probably confounded.

1. To Hatch, to fasten, from Du. *haeck*, a hook, Pl. D. *haken*, to hook, hold fast. *Idt haket*, it sticks fast, *hæret res*; *tohaken*, to button.—Brem. Wtb. “If in our youth we could pick up some pretty estate ’twere not amis to keep the door *hatched*.”—Pericles. To this form must be referred the *hatches* of a ship, the valves which shut down the hold; also *hatches*, floodgates to stop the course of water.—B.

2. Du. *heck*, a barrier of lath or trellice-work, a grating, gate, portcullis; E. *hatch*, a half-door, frequently grated—B.; *hack*, a rack for hay (a grating of rods through which the hay is pulled down); Sw. *håck*, a hedge of branches, a palisade, coop for fowls, rack for horses; Fin. *håkki*, a cage or hurdle made of wattles.

The root of this second division seems preserved in Esthon. *haggo*, bushes, twigs, rods; Fin. *hako*, g. *hawon*, fir branches,

whence *hawikko*, a pine wood ; *hawoittaa*, to strew with green branches ; *hakeri*, a hut of poles, *hakuli*, a palisade. Walach. *hacu*, twigs, branches, rods, *hàtsishu*, *hàtshiugà*, brushwood.

To Hatch. To break the eggshell and allow the young to come out. See Hack.

Hatchet. Fr. *hacher*, to hack ; *hachereau*, *hachette*, a hatchet or small axe. Rouchi *hape*, an axe, *hapiete*, *apiète*, a hatchet.

Hatchel, Hassel, Hackle, Heckle. The toothed instrument for combing flax is widely known by this name throughout Europe. Du. *hekel*, G. *hechel*, Fin. *hàkyla*, Walach. *hehela*, *hetsela*, Hung. *hàhel*, a heckle. Bohem. *hachlowati*, *wochlowati*, to heckle.

Probably from the *hooks* or teeth of which the instrument is composed. “And yet the same must be better kembered with *hetchel-teeth* of iron (*pectitur ferreis hamis*) until it be clensed from all the gross bark and rind.”—Holland. Pliny in R.

Hater. Properly a rag, then in a depreciatory sense a garment.

I have but oon hool *hater*, quod Haukyn,
I am the lasse to blame,
Though it be soiled and selde clean.—P. P.

AS. *hæteru*, clothing ; G. *hader*, a rag, tatter, worn-out clothes ; Bav. *hand-hadern*, handkerchief ; *prang-hadern*, frills ; *hudel*, *huder*, rag, tatter. Pl. D. *hadder*, tatter, *verhaddern*, *verhiddern*, to entangle, ravel. The designation of a rag is commonly taken from the figure of shaking, fluttering in the wind. Thus in E. *tatter*, to chatter—Hal., Du. *tateren*, to stammer — Halma, Bav. *tattern*, to prattle, to shiver, *tatterman*, a scarecrow, an image of rags fluttering in the wind, we see the advance from the image of a broken sound, a quivering movement, to E. *tatter*, a rag. In the same way we have Du. *hateren*, to falter—Kil., *hutteren*, to stammer —Halma, Sc. *hatter*, to speak thick and confusedly, *hatter*, *hotter*, a number of small animals in confused movement,—to

hatter, to be in a confused moving state, to *hotter*, to simmer, rattle, shudder, shiver, totter, Swiss *hottern*, to shake, leading to E. *hater*, Bav. *hutzen*, in the sense of a rag. So also Swiss *hudeln*, to wobble, dangle, compared with *hudel*, a rag. See Dud.

Hauberk, Habergeon. OFr. *hauberc*, It. *usbergo*, Prov. *ausberc*, from OHG. *halsberc*, AS. *healsbeorg*, a coat of mail, from *heals*, the neck, and *beorgan*, to cover or defend.

The diminutive Fr. *haubergeon*, a habergeon, is explained by Cotgr. a little coat of mail, or only sleeves and gorget of mail.

Haughty. It. *altiere*, Fr. *hautain*, from *haut*, OFr. *haut*, high.

Haunch. OHG. *hlancha*, and by the loss of the *h*, *lancha*, G. *länke*, the flank. On the other hand, by the loss of the *l*, It. *anca*, Fr. *hanche*, the haunch or hip. In the same way the OE. *clatch* is connected with *catch* on the one side and *latch* on the other. See Flank.

Haunt. From Bret. *hent* (corresponding to Goth. *sinth*, AS. *sith*), a way, *henti*, Fr. *hanter*, to frequent, to haunt.

To Have. Lat. *habere*, Goth. *haban*.

Haven. ON. *höfn*, OFr. *havene*, *havle*, mod. *havre*, a haven; ON. *hafna*, to refuse, abstain, desert; *at hafna bodi*, to refuse an invitation; *vinirnar hafna hönum*, his friends desert him; *at hafna sig* (to withdraw from the perils of the sea), to betake oneself to port.

Havock. W. *hafog*, destruction, waste. *Hai hafog!* a cry when cows are committing waste in a neighbour's land. Perhaps originally a cry of encouragement to a hawk (AS. *hafoc*) when loosed upon his prey.

Cry havock! and let loose the dogs of war.

Haw, Hawthorn. AS. *haga*, a hedge, piece of enclosed land, dwelling-house. Hence *haga-thorn*, hedge-thorn, hawthorn, the fruit of which are haws. G. *hag*, a hedge, enclosure, shrub, thicket; *hag-apfel*, a crab; *hage-dorn*, hawthorn, dog-rose. Esthon. *haggo*, bushes, branches, twigs. See Hatch.

To Haw. To make sounds like *haw, haw*, between one's words in speaking.

Hawk. AS. *hafoc*, ON. *haukr*, G. *habicht*, OHG. *hapuh*, W. *hebog*, Lap. *hapak*, *haukka*, Fin. *hawikka*, *haukka*. The immediate origin seems preserved in Fin. *hawia*, voracious, while the ultimate derivation is probably to be found in the root *hap*, exemplified in Fr. *happer*, to seize, Lap. *hapadet*, to grasp at. From the same root *hauki*, a pike, known for its voracity among fish, as the hawk among birds.

To Hawk. 1. W. *hochi*, to hawk, to clear the throat. Magy. *hák*, clearing the throat, phlegm. An imitation of the sound produced. Dan. *harke*, to hawk, *harkla*, to spit. ON. *hark*, creaking.

To Hawk, 2, Hawker. A *hawker* is one who cries his goods for sale about the streets or ways; to *hawk*, to cry goods for sale. N. *hauka*, *hua*, *huga*, to cry, to shout. Pol. *huk*, roar, din, clangour; *hukac'*, to whoop, hoot, hallow. W. *hw*, a hoot, *hwa*, to halloo, to shout; *hwchw*! a cry of hollo, a shout, scream; Bret. *ioua*, *iouc'ha*, to cry, to shout, Fr. *hucher*, Pic. *huquer*, to call or cry. Hence Mid. Lat. *huccus*, *uccus*, cry; *hucagium*, or *cridagium*, *criagium*, the duty payable on crying the sale of wine. "Chacun tavernier de St. Nicolas est tenu de nous rendre et poier chacun an, pour chacun tonneau que il vend en l'an, maille pour *criage*, et nous sommes tenus de crier leur vin à leur requeste."—Record, A. D. 1289, in Duc. Hensch. "Item de qualibet veyssellatâ vini expositâ in villâ prædictâ levantur quatuor denarii, videlicet unus pro *cridagio* et tres pro mensuris."—A. D. 1309, *ibid*. "Videlicet quod *hucagium* seu *clamor tabernarum* et collatio *hucagii* seu *clamoris* in Majoria—et omne jus quod habet in celleriâ, et in collatione ejusdem, nobis—libera manebunt.—A. D. 1269 in Carp.

We might be tempted to explain from this source the designation of the *huckster* who went about the town selling and doubtless crying their goods. "Qe nul *hukster* estoise en certain lieu mais voient parmi la vile."—Liber Albus 690.

But a wider comparison compels us to refer *huckster* to another source.

Hawser. See Halse.

Hay. Goth. *havi*, grass; AS. *heág*, *hég*, ON. *hey*, Du. *houwe*, *hauw*, *hoy* (—Kil.), grass cut and dried for fodder. Esthon. *hain*, hay, grass; Fin. *heinä*, Lap. *suoine*, Lith. *szenas*, Magy. *szena*, hay.

Hazard. Sp. *azar*, unlucky throw on the dice, disaster. It. *zara*, a die, the game of *hazard*, an unlucky cast; *zara a chi tocca*, bad luck to him to whom it falls. Mod. Gr. *ζαρι*, a die; Alb. *zar*, a die, luck. Arab. *jasara*, to play with dice.

Haze, Hazy. *Haze*, a thick fog; *it hazes*, it misles small rain.—B. Possibly from ON. and AS. *has*, hoarse, the signification passing on from thickness of voice to thickness of atmosphere.

To Haze, Hazle. To dry linen.—Hal. “Those that by that happy wind of thine didst *hazle* and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of Noah’s deluge.”—Roger’s Naaman the Syrian in Trench. Fr. *hasler*, *hâler*, to dry in the air, to wither from drought. Rouchi *hasi*, dried by the heat, burnt. N. *hæsa*, to dry in the wind, to breathe hard; *hæs*, a framework for drying hay and corn in the field; Sw. *hæs*, cocks of hay.

To Heal, Health, Holy. G. *heil*, whole, sound, entire, in good health; *heilig*, inviolable, inviolate, secure from injury, sacred, holy. Gr. *όλος*, whole, entire. With an initial *s* instead of *h* (as in Lat. *sal*, compared with Gr. *όλς*, W. *hal*) we have Lat. *solus*, alone (undivided), parallel with Gr. *όλος*; *salvus*, sound, and *salus* (*salut’*), corresponding to *hallow*, *health*. As the healing of a wound is the joining of the skin and covering up of the wound, the word seems connected with AS. *helan*, to hill or cover, though it is by no means clear that the latter signification is the earliest in the order of development.

Heam. See Hame.

Heap. Pl. D. *hoop*, G. *haufe*, ON. *hopr*, AS. *heap*, a heap, crowd.

To Hear. *Hark! hist! list!* are all representatives of a low whispering or rustling sound; then used interjectionally to direct attention to sounds of that nature, and consequently used in the sense of listening, striving to catch sound, using the ears. It is probable that *hear* may have a like origin. Swiss *Hor!* an interjection used to still an unquiet ox; Be still! Hence *hören*, G. *aufhören*, to cease, be still.

Goth. *hausjan*, to hear.

To Harken. From *hark!* with the insertion of an *e* under the influence of a reference to *hear*.

Hearse. We find this word applied to the solemn obsequy at funerals, or to a funeral monument. In modern times it is confined to the carriage in which the coffin is conveyed. "A cenotaph is an empty funeral monument—in imitation of which our *hearses* here in England are set up in churches during the continuance of a year, or for the space of certain months."—Weever in Todd.

The gawdy girlonds deck her grave,
The faded flowers her corse embrace,
O hevie *herse*!—Shepherd's Cal.

The origin is the Fr. *herce*, a harrow, an implement which in that country is made in a triangular form, not square as with us. Hence the name of *herce* or *herche* was given to a triangular framework of iron used for holding a number of candles at funerals and church ceremonies. *Heerce* on a dede corce, piramis.—Pr. Pm. "In reliquis vero festivitibus quibus accendi solet machina illa ferrea quæ vulgo *Erza* vocatur, pro illa lampadibus vitreis illustretur."—Statut. Abbat. Cluniac. in Duc. "Feriâ quintâ, &c., et sabbato *herchia* debet esse ad dextrum cornu magni altaris et ibi debent esse 26 cerei illuminati ad matutinas."—"Volo quod 24 torches et 5 tapers, quolibet taper pondere 10 librarum præparentur pro sepulturâ meâ absque ullo alio *hercio*."—Testam. Johan. de Nevil, A. D. 1386, in Duc. Hensch. "Cujus quidem sepulturæ seu funeris nostri exequias more regio volumus celebrare, ita quod pro prædictis exequiis iv *herciæ* excellen-

tiæ convenientes regali—in locis subscriptis per executores nostros præparentur.”—Test. Ric. II. Rymer, vol. 8. 75, in Duc. Hensch. The quantity of candles being the great distinction of the funeral, the name of the frame which bore them came to be used for the whole funeral obsequies, or for the cenotaph at whose head the candles were placed, and finally for the funeral carriage.

At Poules his masse was done, and diryge
In *hers* royall, semely to royalte.

Hardyng. Rich. II. in Way.

Herce, a dede body, corps.—Palsgr.

Heart. Goth. *hairto*, Gr. *καρδια*, *κραδια*, *καρ*, Lat. *cor* (*cord'*), It. *cuore*, Fr. *cœur*, Gael. *cridne*, Lith. *szirdis*, Russ. *serdce*, Sanscr. *hrid*, *hardi*.

Heart of Grace. To take heart of grace or pluck up heart of grace, to be of good heart. “*Ficca facca*, faint not, hold out, *pull up a good heart*.”—Fl.

If thou beest true and honest,
And if thou findest thy conscience clear from it,
Pluck up a good heart.—B. Jonson. Tale of a Tub, act 3. sc. 2.

Kyng Alisaunder though hym weore wo,
He tok him god *heorte* to.—Alisaunder, 6928.

When the knight perceived that he could escape no way—he *took a good heart* and ran among the thickest.—Dr. Faustus, c. 52.

Then as a stag in good condition (a good hart) was in hunting language called a hart of grease (Grisons *vacca da grass*, a fat cow), to pluck up a good heart was punningly converted into plucking up or taking a hart of grease, corrupted, when the joke was no longer understood, into *heart of grace*.

Hearth. AS. *heorth*, G. *herd*, area, floor, hearth. Generally the floor or ground on which any operation is carried on. OG. *Herth*, the soil. Tacitus (De moribus Germanorum) says, “In commune *Herthum*, id est Terram colunt.” Swiss *herd*, soil, ground, earth; *herdäpfel*, potato; *herdig*, earthen; *herdelen*, to have an earthy taste.

Heat, Hot. ON. *hita*, *hiti*, heat, boiling; *heitr*, hot,

angry; G. *hitze*, heat, passion, anger; *heiss*, hot, vehement, ardent.

We have seen under Abet and Entice that the figure of setting on a dog to fight gives a designation to the act of lighting a fire, and even to the materials of combustion, in Lat. *titio*, Fr. *tison*, a fire-brand. And if the same line of inquiry is pushed a little further it will be hard to avoid the conclusion that the G. *hitze* and E. *heat* have their origin in the same figure. If the G. *hetzen*, *anhetzen*, to set on dogs to fight or attack, to incite, inflame, provoke, Sw. *hetsa*, to set on, to heat, and the like, stood by themselves, no one would doubt that the idea of heating the passions of the animal was the foundation of the expression. But when we compare the hissing or snarling sounds used in setting on dogs, Fin. *has!* *as!* Lap. *hos!* Serv. *osh!* Pl. D. *hiss!* W. *hyr!* E. *ss!* *st!* *ts!* It. *izz!* *uzz!* we find it impossible either to suppose that these are derived from a word signifying *heat*, or to separate the G. and Sw. forms above mentioned from the other verbs manifestly founded on the cry of instigation, Lap. *hasetet*, *hasketet*, *hotsalet*, Serv. *oshkati*, N. *hirra*, Dan. *tirre*, Pl. D. *hissen* (E. *tiss*, to hiss), Sw. *tussa*, Du. *hisschen*, *hitschen*, *hitsen*, *hussen* (—Kil.), It. *izzare*, *uzzare*, *tizzare*, *stizzare*, to incite, set on, provoke. From *izzare*, to provoke, we have *izza*, anger—Fl., and in likemanner from G. *hetzen*, *hitze*, passion, fury, ardour, heat. Sw. *hetsa*, to set on, to heat; *hetsig*, hot, burning; *hetta*, heat, passion.

Heath. Goth. *haithi*, *aypos*, the open country; *haithivisks*, *aypios*, wild; ON. *heidi*, a waste, *heidi jord*, waste, barren land, heath; *haudr*, uncultivated land; G. *heide*, a heath, waste, barren extent of country; *heide-kraut*, heath and other plants that grow on barren wastes. The plant *heath* is no doubt so named from growing on barren heaths.

Heathen. Goth. *haithno*, ἑθνησ, Marc 7. 26. G. *heide*, a heathen. The word bears a singular resemblance to Gr. *εθνη*, the Gentiles, but if it were derived from that source it must have passed through the form of Lat. *Ethnici*, which

could hardly have produced G. *heide*. We must then suppose that it is the equivalent of Lat. *paganus*, meaning originally country people, from Goth. *haithi*, the open country. Du. *heyde*, *heyden*, homo agrestis et incultus, a clown, a pagan, heathen.—Kil.

To Heave. Goth. *hafjan*, ON. *hefia*, AS. *hebban*, G. *heben*, to lift.

Heaven. AS. *heofon*, Goth. *himins*, OHG. *himil*, G. *himmel*, a canopy, an arched or vaulted covering, the sky, heaven.

Diefenbach would separate *himmel* from *himins*, or *heaven*; supposing the latter to be derived from *heben*, to heave, what is lifted up on high. It is not doubtful however that the two are radically the same, differing only in the adoption of a formative *l* or *n*.

The sound of *v* and *m* immediately before an *n* frequently interchange; Dan. *hevne*, N. *hemna*, to revenge; OSw. *jafnan*, *jamnan*, always; AS. *efne*, in composition *emne*, even, equal; ON. *sofna*, Sw. *somna*, to fall asleep; ON. *safna*, AS. *somnian*, to collect.

There is then no difficulty in identifying Goth. *himins* with OSax. *heban*, E. *heaven*. The word was understood by the Saxons themselves in the sense of covering. “Sage me for hvilcum thingum *heofon* sy gehaten *heofon*? Ic the sage for thon he beheleth eall thæt hym beufon byth.” Tell me why heaven is called heaven? I tell you because it covereth all that is beneath it.—Dialogue of Saturn and Solomon. Thorpe. A consciousness of the same meaning is indicated in a passage of Otfrid quoted by Ihre. *So himil thekit thaz land*. As wide as heaven covers earth. From the same root OSw. *himin*, the membrane which covers the brain (identified by Ihre with Gr. *hymen*, the membrane which covers the foetus in the womb); *himmels korn* (for *himlöst korn*), skinless barley; *hemlig*, secret, covered. Swiss *himmel*, skin which forms on the surface of liquids after standing.

Heavy, Heft. AS. *hefig*, ON. *höfugr*, heavy; *höfgi*, weight,

the object of the act of *heaving*. *Heft*, weight, pressure.—Hal.

Hedge. AS. *hegge*, G. *hag*, a bush, shrub, thicket, enclosure, hedge; *hecke*, a thicket, a quickset hedge. Du. *haag*, *hegghe*, a thorn-bush, thicket, hedge, also a hurdle.—Kil. *Haag-doorn*, hawthorn. Suffolk *hetch*, a thicket, a hedge. From Fin. *hako*, fir-branches, Esthon. *haggo*, Walach. *hacu*, bushes, twigs, rods. See Hatch.

To Heed. AS. *hedan*, Du. *hoeden*, G. *hüten*, to keep, guard, observe. *Hoeden de beesten*, to watch cattle.

Heel. AS. *hel*, ON. *hæll*, Du. *hiel*.

To Heel. AS. *hyldan*, to incline. “Hyra andwlitan on eorthen *hyldun*.” They bent their looks on the earth.—Luk. 24. 5. ON. *halla*, to incline, to lean towards; *hallr*, inclined towards, inclination; *hella*, to pour—Egilsson; Dan. *helde*, to slope, decline, lean, to tilt a vessel, to pour. Perhaps this last may be the original sense of the word. To *hele*, or *hell*, to pour out.—Hal. “And belyve he garte *helle* down the water on the erthe before alle his men.”—MS. Hal.

“Hwon me asaieth buruhwes other castles theo thet beoth withinnen *heldeth* schaldinde water ut.”—*pour* scalding water out.—Ancren Riwle 246. In the same way Fr. *verser*, to pour, seems to preserve the original meaning of Lat. *vergere*, to decline, incline. “Spumantesque mero pateræ verguntur.”—Statius.

Heifer. AS. *heafore*, Prov. E. *heckfor*, *heifker*. *Hekfere*, juvenca—Pr. Pm.; *hecforde*, a yong cowe, genisse.—Palsgr. in Way. Du. *hokkeling*, a heifer, from *hok*, a pen or cote. The second syllable of heifer may be a modification of G. *ferse*, a heifer.

Height. See High.

Heinous. Fr. *haineux*, from *haine*, malice, hate, rancour; *hair*, OFr. *hadir*, to hate.—Diez.

Heir. OFr. *hoir*, Lat. *hæres*.

To Hele, Hill, Hile. To cover. *Hillier*, a tiler.

Thei *hiled* them I telle thee
With leves of a fige tree.

A poor person says, "It takes a great deal to hill and fill so many children." Goth. *huljan*, G. *hüllen*, to veil or cover, to wrap; *hülle*, clothing, mantle, cover. ON. *hylia*, to hide; G. *hülse*, the covering of a thing, hull, husk, pod. AS. *helan*, to conceal, cover.

Hell. The place of the dead, or place where the dead are punished. ON. *Hel*, death; *Hel*, *Helia*, the Goddess of death. *At slá i hel*, to strike dead; *hel-blár*, death-pale, livid; *hel-blinda*, fatal blindness; *hel-sot*, death sickness; *hel-viti*, the punishment of the dead, whence Dan. *helvede*, Hell. Magy. *halni*, to die, *halott*, a corpse. Gr. *ολεσθαι*, to die.

Helm, 1, Helmet. Goth. *hilms*, ON. *hialmr*, G. *helm*, It. Sp. *elmo*, Fr. *heaume*, helmet. OPTg. *elmo*, a covering, "unum *elimum* laboratum pro super ipsum altare."—Record, A.D. 1087, in Diez. Perhaps the same notion of protecting may be the root of Du. *helm*, the creeping grass which protects the sandy shores of Holland. N. of E. *helm*, a covering.—B.

ON. *hilma*, to cover, hide; *hilming*, concealment; *i hil-mingu*, under pretext; *hilmir*, protector, (poet.) king. Lith. *szalmas*, Russ. *schlem*, *schelom*, a helmet.

2. *Helme* or the rothere of a ship, temo, plectrum.—Pr. Pm. ON. *hialmun*, rudder; *hialmunvölr*, Du. *helm-stock*, the tiller.

Perhaps the *helve* or handle by which the ship is managed, a word which in some cases takes the form of helm.

Help. Goth. *hilpan*, ON. *hialpa*, G. *helfen*, Lith. *szelpti*, to help, to take care of; *gelbėti*, to help, to save; *gilbti*, to receive help; *pagalba*, help, assistance.

Helter-skelter. Pl. D. *hulter-polter*, *holter-di-polter*, an exclamation imitating a loud rattling noise; *huller-de-buller*, an exclamation indicating hasty action.—Danneil. *Hulter de bulter*, in a great hurry, hand over head.—Brem. Wort. Du. *holder de bolder*, pell-mell, in confusion, topsy-turvy.

Helve. AS. *helf*, Bav. *helb*, *helben*, *halb*, Swiss *halm*, han-

dle of an axe or hammer; G. *helm*, handle of a tool, stock of an anchor. OG. *helm-parten*, axe with a long handle, halberd.

To Hem. To confine, surround, enclose.—R. G. *hemmen*, to stop the motion of a body, to skid the wheel of a waggon, to stop the course of water, to thwart or hinder a proceeding. Sw. *håmma*, Pol. *hamować*, to restrain, check, put a stop to; *hamulec*, restraint, curb.

The immediate origin is probably the G. interjection of prohibition *Hamm!* (Kütt.) or *Humm!* (Brem. Wtb.) Stop! Let it alone! *Hamm holln* (in zaum halten), to keep under control.—Danneil. The sound of clearing the throat is represented by the syllable *hem!* explained by Worcester, an exclamation of which the utterance is a sort of half-voluntary cough, and which, being the preparation for speaking, is used for the purpose of calling to a person at a distance. *To hem a person* (Du. *hemmen*, *hummen*), to call him by crying *hem!*—B. From thence to the notion of stopping one is a natural transition; Du. *hemmen*, *sistere*, *retinere*.—Biglotton. We then pass on to the notion of checking, controlling, confining. See Ho.

Hem. The *hem* of a garment, from the verb to hem, is that which binds round the edges and prevents them from ravelling. It was formerly used in the sense of a border of any kind, and not merely a sewing down of the edge as at present; *fimbria*, *limbus*, *ora*.—Pr. Pm.

In opposition to the foregoing it is possible that *hem* may be a parallel form corresponding to *seam*, as W. *hal* to Lat. *sal*, salt; but the evidence upon the whole points the other way. W. *hem*, a hem, seam, border. N. Fris. *heam*, hem; *suum*, seam.—Johansen.

Hemp. Lat. *cannabis*, Du. *hennip*, G. *hanf*, ON. *hanpr*, Lith. *kanape*.

Hen. A female fowl. ON. *hann*, he, *hun*, she; *hani*, G. *hahn*, a cock; *huhn*, *henne*, a hen. Sw. *hannar och honor*, cocks and hens, males and females. Dan. *han*, he, male;

han-kat, male cat; *han-spurv*, cock-sparrow; *hane*, a cock, male of domestic fowl; *hun*, she, female of animals, hen of birds. It should be observed *hun* becomes *hen* in the oblique cases. Pl. D. *heeken* and *seeken*, male and female of animals, cock and hen of birds.

Henchman. A supporter, one who stands at one's *haunch*. So It. *fiancare*, to flank, by met. to urge or set on; (in heraldry), to support arms. A sidesman is a parish officer who assists the churchwardens.

Hend, Hent. To seize. Goth. *fra-*, *us-hinthan*, to take captive; OHG. *heri-hunta*, AS. *huth*, capture, prey; OFris. *handa*, *henda*, to seize, ON. *henda*, to seize, to happen, the connection between these ideas being shown under *Happen*. "I *hente*, I take by violence, or to catch, Je *happe*."—Palsgr. Sw. *hända*, to happen. It is perhaps from this sense of the verb rather than from the noun *hand* that was formed the OE. *hende*, courteous, agreeable, in accordance with G. *gefällig*, falling in with the feelings of another, complaisant, agreeable.

The original image is snapping with the jaws at something; Sc. *hansh*, *haunsh*, to snap or snatch at, violently to lay hold of—Jam.; OFr. *hancher*, to gnasp or snatch at with the teeth.—Cot. "Men—havyng on her shuldres and on her helmes sharp pikes that if the olifaunt wolde oughte *henche* or catch hem (posset apprehendere), the pricks shulde let hem."—Trevisa in Way.

Her. Adjective of OE. *heo*, she.

Herald. Fr. *hérauld*, *héraut*; It. *araldo*. From OHG. *haren*, to shout. See Harrow.

Herd. A troop of cattle or the person who takes care of them, in both of which senses *herde* was used in OG., Fris., &c.—Kil.; G. *hirt*, a herdsman, used in composition, as *herd* in E. *shepherd*, *cowherd*, &c. *Hirten*, to herd cattle.

Probably the *herd* of cattle is named from the act of *herding*, and not vice versâ. ON. *hirda*, to keep, guard; *hirdingi*, a shepherd; *hiörd*, a herd of cattle. Fr. *harde*, *hourde*,

a herd of deer.—Cot. The name of a herd of cattle is commonly taken from the act of driving, and that again from a representation of the cries used in setting on the dog which performs by far the greater part of the shepherd's work. We speak in English of a *drove* of cattle, from *drive*, as Gr. *αγελη*, a herd, from *αγω*, to drive. Magy. *haitani*, to drive, signifies also to pasture cattle, and thence *hairsár*, a shepherd. ON. *beita*, to bait, or set on a dog, gives rise to Sw. *beta boskap*, to feed cattle, as the image of *hissing* on a dog explains the Pl. D. *de schaop hissen*, to herd sheep with a dog.—Danneil. On the same principle Fr. *harèle*, a herd, may be explained from *harer*, to set on a dog. In some dialects the term for setting on a dog takes a *d* after the *r*, which forms the essential part of the word. N. *hirra*, W. *hyrrio*, to set on a dog; *hyrddio*, to irritate, thrust, drive, make an onset; *hwrdd*, onset—Lewis; Rouchi *hourder un chien*, to set on a dog. Hence the name would naturally pass to the *herd* of sheep, the main object of the action, or to the general end in view, the care of the flock, as in ON. *hirða*, to guard, keep, defend. See Hardy. On the other hand a plausible explanation may be found in the point of view which regards the penning of the flock as the most important part of the shepherd's care, while the fencing most generally resorted to for the purpose would be that composed of hurdles or wattled branches. The office of the shepherd then might naturally be named from G. *hürde*, a hurdle or wattled fence, *schaf-hurde*, a sheep-fold. *Schafe in die hürden thun*, to fold sheep.

At a much later period of history we find wattled work employed as a defence in the siege of cities, and the root *hurd* is again connected with the ideas of care and safety.

Et quæ reddebant tutos *hurditia* muros.

Willelm. Brito in Duc.

Hurdare, to defend with wattle work, and even, it appears, to guard in general.

Hurdari turres et propugnacula, muros
Subtus fulciri fecit.—Ibid.

Et viderunt quod timorem habuerunt de obsidione et attornati sunt quatuor homines de communia ad unumquemque quarnellum custodiendum et *hurdandum* eum.—Norman Rec. in Duc.

In the same way N. *hirda*, to guard, *hirdr*, safe, may have arisen from the shepherd's use of hurdles in guarding his flock.

Here. See He.

Heriot. AS. *here-geata*, *wig-geat*, *wig-geatwe*, warlike habiliments, from *here* or *wig*, war, and *geatwe*, apparatus.

Hi in *wig-geatawum*

Aldrum nethdon.

They in warlike habiliments ventured their lives.—Beowulf.

The latter part of the word is identical with Lith. *gátawos*, ready; Walach. *gata*, ready, complete; *gatire*, to prepare, apparatus.

Hero. The Gr. ἥρως may probably be the equivalent of Lat. *vir*. The primitive sense seems preserved in Fin. *uros*, adult male, male of animals, brave man, man exhibiting the manly character in an eminent degree; *uro-teko* (*teko*=act), factum heroicum.'

Heron, Egret. The AS. *hragra* exhibits the most comprehensive form of the name, whence, on the one hand, G. *reiger*, Pl. D. *reier*, and on the other Sw. *hägr*, Dan. *haire*. The augmentative termination produces It. *aghirone*, *airone*, Fr. *egron* (—Vocab. de Berri), *hairon*, *heron*, in contradistinction to *aigrette*, *egrette* (with the dim. termination), the small heron or egret. Fr. *heronceau*, a young heron, gives E. *heronshaw*.

The origin of the name is probably the harsh cry of the bird. W. *cregyr*, a screamer, a heron; *creg*, hoarse.

Herring. Fr. *hareng*, G. *häring*.

To Hew. ON. *höggva*, to strike, to cut; AS. *heawian*, Du. *hauwen*, G. *hauen*, to hew. Prov. E. *hag*, to hack. See Haggie.

Hey-day, Hoity-toity. G. *Heyda!* *Heysa!* exclamations of high spirits, active enjoyment. Hence E. *hey-day*, the vigour and high spirits of youth, where the spelling is probably modified under an erroneous impression that there is something in the meaning of the word which indicates a certain period of life.

At your age
The *heyday* of the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment.

In the same way Sw. *hojta*, to shout, explains E. *hoit*, to indulge in riotous and noisy mirth—Webster; *to hite up and down*, to run idle about the country—Hal.; *highly-tighty*, frolicsome, thoughtless.—Thomson. “He lives at home, and sings and *hoits* and revels among his drunken companions.”—B. and F. Cotgrave explains *estre en ses gogues*, to be frolic, lusty, *all a-hoit*, in a merry mood. Il est à cheval, he is set on cock-horse, he is all *a-hoight*, he now begins to flaunt it.—Cot.

Hence *hoity-toity*, and in a somewhat weaker sense *hey-day*, are frequently used as exclamations implying that the person addressed is all a-hoit, in an excited state, or is assuming airs unsuitable to his position. Hoity-toity! Well to be sure!

We have in this exclamation the origin of Fr. *hait*, liveliness, gladness; *haïter*, to cheer up, to like well of, *dehaïter*, to discourage, to be ill at ease, *souhaïter*, to wish for, which has given much trouble to etymologists.

Hicket, Hiccup, Hiccough. Du. *hik*, *hickse*, *huckup*, Bret. *hik*, Fr. *hoquet*, OE. *snickup*, hiccup. Du. *hikken*, *snikken*, *hicksen*, OE. *yex*, to sob. All direct representations of the sound.

Hide. G. *haut*, Du. *huyd*, ON. *hud*, *hydi*, Lat. *cutis*, Gr. *σκυτος*, skin of a beast. ON. *hyda*, to skin a beast, to give a hiding or flogging.

Hide of Land. As much as could be tilled by a single plough. The word is still used as a measure of land in Norway.

To Hide. To conceal, to cover. Du. *hoeden, hueden*, to keep, protect, cover. W. *huddo*, to cover, shade, darken. N. *hide*, the lair of a beast, *hide seg* (of a bear), to seek covert; ON. *hyd-biorn*, a bear in hybernation.

Hideous. Frightful. OFr. *hide, hisde, hidour, hisdour*, dread.

Tel *hide* en a et telle fréour

Caoir se laisse de paour.—Fab. et Contes 1. 354.

Kant ele vit le cors sans vie

Hidor ot de ce qu'ele vit.—Ib. 4. 324.

La forès estoit hisdouse et faée, the forest was grisly and enchanted.—Diez. La char par *hidour* en homme fremist, flesh in man quakes for dread.—Biblesworth.

The derivation must plainly be from a word signifying to shudder. Sw. *hisna*, to shudder, *hisklig*, Dan. *hæslig*, horrible, hideous. Du. *heyselick, heysig, eyselick, eysig*, horrible, from *eysen*, or *ijsen*, to shudder. Pl. D. *huddern*, to shudder.—Danneil.

To Hie. AS. *higan, higian*, to endeavour, to hasten; *higen*, diligent. To pant is explained by Richardson, to blow quickly and shortly, and consequently, to pursue eagerly, to desire with strong emotion; and our present word affords another example of the same train of thought. Du. *hiighen*, to pant; Dan. *hige, hive, hie efter veiret*, to pant, to gasp for breath; *hige*, to pant for, to covet. In the same way the Lat. *aveo*, to desire earnestly, to strive for, seems connected with Gr. *aw*, to breathe.

“Et mora quæ fluvios passim refrænat *aventes*,” which restrains the rivers *hasting* on their course. *Higan*, like E. *sigh*, is a direct imitation; W. *igian*, to sigh, to sob.

Higre, Eager, Aker. The commotion occasionally made in certain rivers by the meeting of the tide and current is known by the foregoing names. *Akyr* of the sea flowynge, impetus maris.—Pr. Pm. Taylor the water poet describes the phenomenon on the coast of Lincolnshire,

—the flood runs there with such great force,
 That I imagine it outruns a horse;
 And with a head some four foot high that rores,
It on the sodaine swells and beats the shores;—
 It hath lesse mercy than beare, wolfe, or tyger,
 And in those countries is called the *hyger*.

Taylor in Nares.

Any sudden inundation of the sea is called an *egor*, at Howden in Yorkshire.—Kennet in Hal. The essential meaning seems a swelling of the waters apparently arising from some internal cause.

Wel know they the remue (Fr. *remuer*, to stir) if it aryse,
 An *aker* it is clept, I understonde,
 Whose myght there may no shippe or wynd wyt stonde.
 This remue in th' occian of propre kynde,
 Wytoute wynde hath his commotioun.—MS. in Way.

The term is obviously identical with Bav. *hidl*, *higl*, applied to a rising of the underground water level which has the effect of flooding cellars and low grounds in the neighbourhood of rivers by soakage from beneath. When this occurs they say that *the Hidl rises*, giving the name of *Hidl-waters* to the floods so produced.—Schmeller.

The only character in common to this phenomenon and the E. *higre*, is that both consist in a spontaneous swelling or rising of the water, without the action of river floods in the one case or of wind in the other. It is probable then that the origin may be preserved in N. Fris. *hieen*, to rise or swell as water, to raise or make higher—Bendsen, although in the Fris. verb the final *g* is lost, which appears in E. *high* and *higre*, and in Du. *hoog*, high.

High, Height. AS. *heah*, Goth. *hauhs*, ON. *ha*, G. *hoch*, W. *uchel*, high.

Higler, To Higgle. *Higler*, one who carries about provisions for sale.—Webster. *Hegler*, one who buys provisions brought up out of the country in order to sell them again by retail.—B. To *higgle* (as *to huck* from *huckster*), to chaffer, to be nice and tedious in making a bargain.—Webster.

Perhaps radically identical with *huckster*, as we find Bav. *hugkler*, *hugkner*, Swab. *hukler*, *huker*, Du. *hoecker*, *hucker*, G. *hōke*, *hōker*, an engrosser, huckster, provision-dealer. On the other hand it can hardly be separated from Westerwald *hütschler*, Nassau *hitzler*, one who carries about meal or corn in sacks on a horse for sale. Swiss *hodeln*, *hudeln*, to traffic in corn; *korn-hudler*, an engrosser, regrater of corn, corn-broker. Bav. *Hödeln*, to drive a petty trade; *hödl-pauern*, peasants going to load salt, who bought up corn on their route and carried it to dispose of at their market. The notion of hitching up the price seems the prevailing one, but we may notice Alsace *hutzeln* (—Westerwäld. Idiot.), Swab. *hocklen*, to carry on the back; Pl. D. *huck-bak*, *hukke-bak*, pickaback.

Hilarity. The root of Lat. *hilaris*, cheerful, seems preserved in Fin. *hilaan*, *hillata*, ludibundus strepo, lætus tumultuo; *hilastaa*, strepens ludo ut pueri; *hilaus*, strepitus lursorius.

Hilding. A low person.—Hal. An idle jade.—Kennett.

Our superfluous lacquies were enow

To purge the field of such a *hilding* foe.—H. v.

W. *hult*, *hultan*, a stupid, moping person. Pol. *hultaj*, knave, rogue, slothful, idle; Fin. *hultio*, homo rejectaneus, chiefly applied to a servant who seeks a new master every year.

Hill. Du. *heuvel*, *hovel*, G. *hugel*, hill. Pl. D. *hull*, *gras-hull*, a mound, tuft of grass growing more luxuriant than the rest.—Brem. Wtb. Du. *höbbel*, a rising, unevenness in the ground.—Danneil. It would seem that the radical notion is what is *heaved* up. Fris. *Hovel*, *hoevel*, a tumour, hunch in the back.—Kil.

Hilt. Du. *hille*, *hilde*, *holte* or *holde*, the hilt of a sword.—Kil. ON. *hialt*, the knob at each end of the handle (methalkaflan); *hialtid efra*, the upper hilt or pommel. Pl. D. *helft*, the handle of an axe.—Danneil. The *hilt* however is not properly the handle but the guard of the sword, and may perhaps be from Du. *holte*, *heulte*, cavity. It. *elza*, *elso*, the guard of a sword which protects the hand. *Hilt*, garde de

l'épee.—Sherwood. *Capulus*, *helza*, *hiltze*, *hültz*, *hólcz*; *knauff*, *schwartz knopf*.—Dief. Sup. Bohem. *gjlce*, *hilt*.

Hind. 1. ON. *hind*, a female deer. G. *hinde*, *hindinn*.

Hind, 2, Behind, Hinder. G. *hinten*, *hinter*, behind. The structure of his own body constitutes the ultimate standard of position to every individual, and thus the different members of our bodily frame might be expected to supply the figures by which the relations of place are expressed. In E. accordingly we make use of the head, foot, face, hand, side, back, in expressing those relations. The oblique cases of Fin. *korwa*, the ear, or *pää*, the head, are used adverbially to express the relations of beside or above. In like manner from *hanta*, Esthon. *händ*, the tail, are formed expressions connected with the idea of what is behind; Fin. *hännittää*, to follow; *hantyyri*, a follower; *hännässä*, behind; Esthon. *hännäliste*, from behind, reversed. Hence we may explain *behind* as signifying at the tail or back of. The *hinder end* is the end at the tail of. *To hinder* is to put one backwards.

Hind, 3, Hine. A servant, husbandman, peasant. AS. *hina*, *hine* (for *higna*, *higne*), a domestic; *hine-ealdor*, the good-man of the house; *hine-man*, a farmer, *higna-fæder*, pater-familias. The word properly signifies member of a family, in which sense the Sw. *hjun* is used at the present day. *De äro fyra hjon i hushället*, they are four persons in household. *Tjenstehjon*, man or maid servant; *arbeds-hjon*, labourer. Hence elliptically E. *hine*, a domestic labourer. ON. *hion*, family; N. *hjon*, married pair. Compare Lat. *famulus* with *familia*.

The origin of the word is doubtless AS. *hige*, *hiwa*, family; *hiwen*, servants. See *Hive*.

Hind-berry. G. *him-beere*, the raspberry. As the name of *hart-berry*, AS. *heort-berg*, now corrupted to *whortle-berry*, *whorts* or *hurts*, was given to what is otherwise called the bilberry, the raspberry was named after the female of the same animal, or *hind*.

Hinge. The hooks on which the door is *hung*. OE. *hing*,

to hang. Du. *henghen*, to hang; *henghe*, *henghene*, hook, handle, hinge.—Kil.

Hint, Inkling. The meaning of both these words is a rumour or a whisper of some intelligence. Parallel with E. *hum*, representing a murmuring sound, the ON. has *uma* (without the initial *h*), to resound; *ymia* (*umdi*), to whizz, whistle; *ymta*, to whisper or rumour. *Hann ymti á thvi*, suspicionem dedit, he gave a hint, an inkling of it. *Ymtr*, rumour evulgatus, a hint. Dan. *ymte*, to whisper, talk softly, secretly of. Sw. *hafva hum* om något, to have an inkling or a hint of something. For the change from *ymte* to *hint*, compare *emmet*, *ant*.

Inkling is from a frequentative form of the same root, ON. *uml*, Dan. *ymmel*, murmur, *ymple*, to whisper, to rumour—Molbech, whence E. *inkling*, by a change analogous to that which holds between G. *sumpf* and E. *sink*; G. *schrümpfen* and E. *shrink*.

Hip. G. *hüfte*, Du. *heupe*, the hip, flank, thigh. N. *hupp*, the flank. Sc. *hips*, the buttocks.

Hip, Hep. The fruit of the rose. N. *hjupa*, *kjupa*, Sw. *hjupon*, Dan. *hybe*, AS. *hiop*.

Hire. AS. *hyre*, Du. *huur*, G. *heuer*, W. *hür*, wages, payment for service.

To Hiss. *Hiss*, *whizz*, *fizz*, are imitations of the sound represented. Prov. E. to *tiss*, to hiss. Piedm. *issé*, *sissé*, to hiss on a dog.

Hist! Whist! Hush! An interjection demanding silence and attention. A person in a savage state of society apprehending nocturnal danger would have his attention on the stretch to catch the faint rustling sounds made by the most cautious approach of an enemy. Hence in order to intimate to his own friends his desire for silence and attention he would imitate the sounds for which he is on the watch, by such forms as *st!* *hist!* *whist!* representing the sounds made by movement of any kind, whisper, mutter; *ust*, *hist*, or *hust*, silence.

Lat her yelp on, be you as calm's a mouse,
Nor lat your *whisht* be heard into the house.

Ferguson in Jam.

W. *hust*, a low buzzing noise; *husting*, a whisper, mutter; *ust*, a hist or hush, a silence. "After jangling words cometh *huiste*, peace and be stille."—Chaucer. It. *zitto*, a slight sound; *non fare un zitto*, not to let a whist be heard; *zitto!* hush! Piedm. *sissé*, Prov. E. *tiss*, to hiss; Du. *sus!* *tus!* hush! *sus*, silence. Dan. *tys!* hush! *tysse*, to hush, to silence.

To Hit. ON. *hitta*, to light on, to find. *Their hittuz á veginom*, they met in the way. Compare Fr. *trouver*, to find, with G. *treffen*, to hit. Bav. *hutzen*, to strike. *Die böck hutzen an einander*, butt against each other. See Hitch.

Hitch, Hotch. *Hitch*, motion by a jerk; also a loop. To *hotch*, to move the body by sudden jerks.—Jam. *Hotchin and lauchin*, Swiss *gehotzelt seyn*, laughing till one shakes. Bav. *hutschen*, to rock, to hitch oneself along like children on their rumps. Du. *hutsen*, *hutselen*, to shake, to jumble. Fr. *hocher*, to shake. Swiss *hotschen*, to hiccup; *hoschen*, to knock; *hotteren*, *hotzen*, *hotzeln*, *hotzern*, to shake, to jog, jolt. Bav. *Hott!* *hott!* particle by which is expressed the trot of a horse or the jogging movement of his rider. *Hotteln*, to jolt.

Hithe. AS. *hyth*, a port, haven.

Hither. See He.

Hive. Goth. *heiv*, ON. *hiu*, family, household; *hion* (pl.), family, husband and wife. AS. *hige*, *higo*, *hiwa*, a household, family; *hóner-hive*, a hen's-nest. Hence a *hive* of bees, the swarm which constitutes one family or household. Du. *houwen*, *houden*, *houwelicken*, *hijlicken*, to marry. AS. *hiwraeden*, a family, G. *heurath*, marriage.

Hoaming sea. A foaming sea.

Vent. What a sea comes in!

Mast. It is a *hoaming* sea. We shall have foul weather.

Dryden. Tempest in R.

Much of the French that has passed into English belongs to the Walloon or Burgundian dialect, where an initial *s* or *sch* is generally replaced by an *h*. Thus Wal. *hauder* is the Fr. *échauder*, E. *scald*; Wal. *houté*, Fr. *escouter*, E. *scout*; Wal. *houvion*, Fr. *escouvillon*, a clout. In the same way the G. *schaum*, Fr. *escume*, corresponds to Wal. *houmé*, to scum the pot; *houmress*, a scummer—Remacle, leaving no doubt that a *hoaming* sea is a foaming sea, although we do not apply the term *scum* to that element. G. *see-schaum*, the foam of the sea.

Hoard. Goth. *huzd*, treasure, OHG. *hort*, AS. *hord*, treasure; *breost-hord*, the soul, the treasure of the breast; Swiss *hord-reich*, very rich.

Ho, Hoa, Whoa. A cry to stop horses. Hence *to ho*, to stop, to cease. Fr. *ho*, interjection to impose silence or stop an action.—Roquef.

The douchter of auld Saturn Juno
Forbiddis Helenus to speik it, and cries *ho*!—D. V.

O my dere moder, of thy wepyng *ho*,
I you beseik do not, do not so.—D. V.

And at a stert he was betwixt hem two,
And pulled out a sword and cried, *Ho*!

No more, up peine of lesing of your hed.—Chaucer.

Out of all ho, beyond all restraint.

Hoarse. AS. and ON. *hás*, G. *heiser*, Du. *heesch*, OFlanders *heersch*, hoarse. *Hoos*, *hoorse*, raucus.—Pr. Pm. Prov. E. *hooze*, a difficult breathing in cattle; *hoazed*, hoarse.—Hal. N. *hæsa*, to pant, breathe hard, to wheeze.

Hoary. AS. *har*, hoary. ON. *hæra*, a mattress, gray hair; Fr. *haire*, a hair shirt; ON. *hædr*, comatus, haired, also gray-haired, hoary; *at hærast*, to become hoary; *hæru-langr*, having long hair; *hæru-kall* (*kall*, old man), a gray-haired man.

The sense of hoary then would seem to arise from a singular ellipse.

Hob, Hobble. The image originally represented is action

by a succession of efforts, as Sc. *habble*, to stammer or stutter; E. *hobble*, to limp, to move unevenly by broken efforts; *hob*, a false step, an error.—Hal. Du. *hobbelen*, to stammer, to jolt, to rock as a boat; Bav. *hoppelen*, *hoppern*, *hoppen*, to jog up and down, as a bad rider on a trotting horse. The expression is then transferred to what produces a hobbling motion, Du. *hobbelig*, Prov. E. *hobbly*, rough, uneven; *hobbles*, rough stones; *hob* or *hub*, a projection. The *hob* of a fireplace is the raised stone on either side of the hearth between which the embers were confined. *Hub*, the projecting nave of a wheel, a thick square sod, an obstruction of anything, the mark to be thrown at at quoits, the hilt of a weapon.—Hal.

In another direction the sense of a jolting, clumsy gait suggests the idea of clumping shoes, or of the clown who walks with such a gait. Thus *hobnails* are the nails set in the thick soles of a country shoe, thence transferred to the nails of a horseshoe; *hob-prick*, a wooden peg driven into the heels of shoes.—Hal. *Hob*, *hob-clunch*, a country clown.—Hal. A *hob* or clown, pied-gris.—Sherwood. *Hob-goblin*, a clownish goblin, a goblin who does laborious work, where the first syllable is commonly taken as the short for Halbert or Robert.

To Hobble or Hopple horses. See Hamper.

Hobbedehoy. A youth not yet come to man's estate, otherwise written hobbityhoy, hobbledehoy. Perhaps considered as a young cock. *Gækerdihæ*, the cry of the cock.—Dialect of Henneberg in Franconia. Deutsch. Mundart. iii. 407.

Hobby, Hobby-horse. The horse is commonly named in children's language from the cries used in the management of the animal. Thus in E. the cry with which we are most familiar is *gee!* to make a horse go, and the nursery name for a horse is *geegee*. In Germany *hott* is the cry to make a horse turn to the right, *ho* to the left, and the horse is called *hotte-pård* (Danneil), *huttjen-ho-peerd* (Holstein. Idiot), *hotti-huh* (Stalder), as in Craven *highty*, from the cry *hait!* In

Finland *humma*, the cry to stop or back a horse, is used in nursery language for the horse itself. The cry to back a horse is in Westerwald *hüf!* whence *houfe*, to go backwards. Devonshire *haap!* or *haap back!* Prov. Dan. *hoppe dig!* back! From the cry thus used in stopping a horse are formed Craven *houpy*, Fris. *hoppe*, a horse in nursery language—Outzen; Holstein *hüppe-peerdken*, and E. *hobby-horse*, a child's wooden horse. It is apparently from this source that we must explain Esthon. *hobbo*, *hobben*, Lap. *hapos*, Gr. ἵππος, a horse, G. *hoppe*, a mare, Fr. *hobin*, E. *hobby*, a little ambling horse, and *hobelers*, *hobiners*, the light horsemen mounted on such horses.

Hock, Hough. *Hock*, the joint of a horse's leg from the knee to the fetlock; *hough*, the back of the knee. AS. *hoh*, the heel, ham (calx, poples, suffrago), *hoh-fot*, *hoh-spor*, heel, *hoh-scanc*, the leg, *hoh-sin*, the ham-string, sinew of the knee. G. *håkse*, *håxe*, the knuckle or foot-joint of the hind leg in horses, &c.—Kütt. To *hock*, *hough*, *hockle*, *hox*, to cut the ham-string. To *hox* is also to scrape the heels and knock the ancles in walking.—Hal.

The radical signification is probably the member used in kicking; *hoh-sin*, the sinew exerted in kicking. To *hock*, to kick (Lincolnshire).—Latham. G. *hacken*, to dig, break with a pick, peck like a bird; *hacke*, the heel. In Bret. *hak*, stuttering; Prov. E. *hocker*, stammer, the root is used to express repeated exertions of a different kind.

Hocus-pocus, Hoax. *Hocus-pocus* (Du. *hokus-bokus*—Halma; Fr. *hoccus-bocus*) is the gibberish repeated by the juggler all over Europe when he performs his tricks, and it is most improbable that he should have made it the medium of an insult to all Catholics.

To *hocus-pocus*, to deceive by juggling tricks. Hence the modern *hocus* and *hoax*, to put a trick upon one.

Hod. A tray for carrying mortar; a coal-scuttle. Fr. *hotte*, a scuttle, dosser, basket to carry on the back—Cot., G. *hotte*, a dorser in which grapes are gathered.

Perhaps the radical idea may be shown in Sc. *hot*, a small heap of any kind; *a hot of muck*, as much dung as is *hodded* or jogged down in one place. *Huddel*, a heap; to *hud*, to collect into heaps.—Hal. The *hod* is then the basket in which a *hot* of dung or of mortar is carried. Sc. *hut*, a square basket used in carrying out dung to the field, of which the bottom is opened to let the contents fall out.—Jam.

To Hod. To jog.

Here farmers, gash in riding graith,
Gaed *hoddin* by their fellows.—Burns.

To *hoddle*, to waddle.—Jam. To *hodge*, to ride gently.—Hal. Bav. *hott! hott!* sound by which they express the jogging of a trotting horse or of his rider. See Halt.

Hoddipeak.

What ye brain-sick fools, ye *hoddy-peaks*, ye *doddy-poules*.—Latimer in Nares.

They count peace to be the cause of idleness, and that it maketh men *hodiokes* and cowards.—Christopherson, 1554. Ibid.

Du. *hoddebek*, *hobbelbek*, *stammelbek* (*bec pour bouche*—Dict. du bas Lang.), a stammerer. As *hobbelen* is to stammer, as well as to jolt or jog, and the senses of broken speech and broken impulsive movement are commonly united, it is only in accordance with the general analogy that the element *hod*, which has just been seen in the sense of *jog*, should signify stammer in the compound *hoddebek*.

Hodge-podge, Hotch-pot. A dish of meat cut to pieces and stewed with several sorts of things together.—B. Du. *huts-pot*, Fr. *hochepot*. Commonly explained from Du. *hutsen*, Fr. *hocher*, to shake, from shaking up the materials in the pot. Todd suggests Fr. *hâcher*, to mince, and *pot*. The true derivation seems preserved in Rouchi *hach'poter*, *hachepeter*, synonymous with *hachoter*, to hack, disfigure by hacking, cut to bits. *Hachepéte*, a bad cutting tool.—Hécart.

Hoe. Fr. *houe*, hoe, or, as it was spelt by Evelyn, *haugh*. Fr. *houer*, to dig up, break up ground with a hoe. Du. *houwer*, a pick or hoe, from *houwen*, to hew, to hack.

Hog, Hoggel, Hoggrel, Hogget, Hoggaster. A young sheep of the second year. Devonshire, *Hog-colt*, a yearling colt. Du. *hokkeling*, a heifer, beast of one year old. From being fed in the *hok* or pen. *Honde-hok*, a dog kennel; *schaapenhok*, a sheep cote.

Hoggins. Sand sifted from the gravel to be laid on roads. From the jogging motion of the sieve. ON. *hagga*, to move, to jog.

Hog. Bret. *hoc'h*, *houc'h*, swine, from *houc'ha*, to grunt. So Lap. *snorkeset*, to grunt; *snorke*, a pig; Fin. *naskia*, to make a noise like pigs in eating (G. *schmatzen*); *naski*, a call for pigs, a pig.

Hogshead. A measure for liquids. Du. *ochshood*, *oghs-hood*, Sw. *oxhufvud*.

Hoiden. A rampant, ill-bred, clownish wench.—B. But it was not confined to the female sex. Another form of *heathen*, Du. *heyden*, homo agrestis et incultus; *heydensch*, agrestis, incultus, paganus.—Kil.

To Hoise, Hoist. Fr. *hisser*, Sw. *hissa*, Dan. *heise*, to hoist, distinct from Fr. *hausser*, It. *alzare*, E. *halse* or *hawse*, to raise, from Lat. *altus*.

The origin of *hisser* may be a representation of the heavy breath accompanying a violent tug at a rope. Lang. *isso!* cry of men pushing or pulling at a heavy load. *Anen toutes! isso!* All at once! Pull!—Dict. Castr. But as the cry is used for the purpose of animating each other to the work, it may be one of the numerous derivatives from the figure of setting on a dog. Bret. *issa*, or *hissa*, to set on, to push, and in nautical language, to hoist.—Dict. Lang.

Hold, Hull. The hold of a ship, the hollow part, from Du. *holte*, abstract of *hol*, hollow, as *truth* of *true*. *Het hol*, *de holte van't schip*, the hollow space, the whole curvature of the ship.—Père Marin. Accident has in E. appropriated *hold* to the inside, *hull* to the outside aspect of the body. Sc. *how*, hollow, the hold of a ship.

The hate fyre consumes fast the *how*,

Ouer all the schip discendis the perellus low.—D. V.

To Hold. AS. *healdan*, Sw. *hålla*, to keep, observe, hold. ON. *halla*, guard, custody, support, opinion. Du. *houden*, G. *halten*, to keep, preserve, observe. See Behold.

Hole, Hollow. Du. *hol*, G. *hohl*, hollow; *höhle*, Du. *hol*, a cave, den, hole; *holle stemme*, a hollow voice, vox fusca, non clara.—Kil.

From the dull sound of hollow things. Fin. *hollata*, *holista*, cavum sonum edo, to give a hollow sound; *wesi holaa*, aqua cum sono et copiose fluit; *wäki holaa*, the crowd murmurs. *Hollastaa*, to murmur; *hollottaa*, to speak confusedly; *holina*, a hollow sound, confused murmur, noise of waves or of people talking; *holo*, anything hollow; *holo-puu*, a hollow tree.

Holiday. See Holy.

Holly. AS. *holegn*, OE. *hollen*, W. *celyn*.

Hollyhock. Rose d'outremer, the garden mallows, called *hocks* and *hollyhocks*.—Cot. W. *hocys*, AS. *hoc*, mallows. The *hollyhock* was doubtless so called from being brought from the Holy Land, where it is indigenous.

He leaped across the dry bed of the winter torrent, and soon returned in triumph with a large bright trophy of pink *hollyhocks*.—Domestic Life in Palestine, 323.

Holm. An island; a hill or fenny ground encompassed with brooks—B.; deposit of soil at the confluence of rivers.—Hal. N. *holm*, a small island; a spot distinguished from the surrounding land, bit of grass among corn; separate bit of pasture. Du. *holm*, a mount, sand-bank, river island. AS. *holm*, water, sea; *holm-ærn*, an ocean-house, ship. *Holmas dælde Waldend ure*, Our Lord divided the waters.

Holster. Now confined to a case for pistols. Du. *holster*, a case for pistols, soldier's knapsack. AS. *heolster*, a den, cave, hiding-place, from *helan*, to cover, as ON. *blomstr*, a flower, from *bloma*, to bloom. *He sette theostra heolstur*; posuit tenebras latibulum suum.

I wol herborowe me
There I hope to *hulstered* be,

And certainly sickereſt hyding
Is under humbleſt clothing.—R. R. 6145.

Holy. ON. *heilagr* ; G. *heilig*, Du. *heylic*. From G. *heil*, E. *heal*, Du. *heyl*, health. See Hail.

Holiday, Du. *heylich-dagh*, a day to be kept ſacred, unpolluted by work.

Homage. The acknowledgment of the tenant under the feudal law that he was his Lord's *man*, in the terms, "Devenio vester *homo*." Thence applied to any tribute of reſpect to a ſuperior.

Home. See Hamlet.

Hone. A fine kind of whetſtone, N. *hein*, *hein-bryni*. W. *hogi*, to incite, ſet on, to ſharpener; *hogalen*, *hogfaen*, a whetſtone.

Honey. Du. G. *honig*, ON. *hunang*.

Hood. A covering for the head. Pl. D. *hōden*, *hōen*, G. *hüthen*, to keep, guard; Pl. D. *hode*, G. *huth*, guard, keeping; Pl. D. *hood*, G. *hut*, a covering for the upper part of a thing, a hat. *Finger-hut*, a thimble; *licht-hut*, an extinguiſher. Pl. D. *hōdjen*, *hötjen*, a hood. Du. *hoeden*, to keep, cover, protect; *hoed*, hat, hood.

Hood (in compoſition). ON. *hattr*, manner, cuſtom; *hátta*, to uſe, to be wont. Bav. *hait*, the condition of a thing; *von jünger hait auf*, from youth or youth-head up. *Lediger hait*, unmarried ſtate. OHG. *heit*, perſon, manner. *Allo thrío heiti*, all three perſons. *Zi niheineru heiti*, in no wiſe. AS. *had*, perſon, ſex, habit, ſtate, orders. *Thu ne beſceawast nanes mannes had*, regardeſt no man's perſon or condition. *Had oferhogedon halgan lifes*, deſpised a ſtate of holy life.—Cædmon. *Butan halgum hadum*, out of holy orders.

Hoof. Du. *hoef*, N. Dan. *hov*.

Hook. Du. *hoeck*, *haeck*, Pl. D. *hake*, Pol. and Boh. *hak*, a hook. Related to Gr. *αγκος*, *αγκυλος*, *αγκυρα*, *αγκων*, bend, hook, *ογκος*, bend, hook, and Lat. *uncus*, crooked, *angulus*, a hook, corner.

Hoop. Du. *hoep*, *hoepel*, ring, hoop. *Hoepelken*, a bunch

of flowers. *Hoop*, a heap, crowd, globe. Swiss *hup*, *huupp*, convex; *hupi*, a knob; Fr. *houpe*, a tuft.

To Hoop, Whoop. Fr. *houper*, Swiss *hopen*, *hupen*, *huuppen*, to call out; Bret. *hopa*, to call to a distance. AS. *wop*, outcry, lamentation; Fris. *wop*, cry, *wopa*, to call; Goth. *wopjan*, to crow as a cock; ON. *op*, clamour, cry. G. οψ, οπος, voice.

To Hoot. To cry like an owl; to make a cry of derision or contempt. Fin. *hutaa*, to shout, to call; *huuto*, clamour, vociferation. N. *hut*, cry to silence a dog. W. *hwt*! off with it, away! *hwtio*, to hiss out. Gael. *ut*! *ut*! interjection of disapprobation or dislike. N. *hussa*, to frighten or drive out with noise and outcry. Bav. *huss*! *huss*! cry to set on a dog, also to drive away dogs, pigs, or birds; Swiss *huss*! cry of setting on a dog or hissing a man; *huss use*! out! off with you! properly to dogs, then to men.

To Hop. G. *hüpfen*, N. *hoppa*, Du. *hoppen*, *hoppelen*, *huppelen*, *hobben*.—Kil. From the figure of broken speech, or speech by a succession of distinct efforts, we express the idea of motion by a succession of muscular efforts, or of *hopping*, as distinguished from equable motion. Sc. *habble*, *habber*, Swed. *happla*, to stammer, stutter; E. *hobble*, to limp; Bav. *hoppelen*, *hoppern*, *hoppen*, to jog up and down. Here, as in so many other cases, the frequentative is the original form of the word, from whence we arrive at the apparent radical *hop*, expressing a single muscular effort. “It is usual to cry to a stumbling man or beast Hop! Hop!”—Küttner. It is also used to represent the successive beats of continued action.

Hurre! Hurre! Hop! Hop!

Ging's fort in sausendem galopp!

Hop. G. *hopfen*, Du. *hoppen*, Fr. *houblon*, OFlem. *hommel*; ON. *humall*, hops.

Hope. G. *hoffen*, Du. *hopen*. In OE. the word was used in the sense of simple expectation without reference to any pleasure to be derived from the event. So OG. *hoffen*; *Das thier hofft, verhofft*, i. e. stands waiting.—Schwenck.

To Hopple. See Hamper.

Horde. A Turkish word signifying tribe.

Horn. Goth. *hauru*, Lat. *cornu*, Bret. *corn*, Gr. *κερατ'*, Heb. *keren*.

Hornet. G. *horniss*. From the buzzing noise. W. *chwyrnu*, to hum, whizz, snore; *chwyrnores*, a hornet. Du. *hornsel*, *horsel*, hornet, gadfly; *horselen*, to gad, to buzz; *hor*, a plaything, consisting of a toothed disk that is made to spin with a humming noise.

Horrid. Lat. *horreo*, to shudder. Prov. Dan. *hurte*, to shiver.

Horse. ON. *hross*, G. *ross*, horse; N. *hors*, *horsa*, a mare. **Horse-radish**, Pl. D. *mar-reddik*, Du. *mierik-wortel*, from the ancient *mar*, a horse, from some notion of the plant being wholesome for horses.

Horse-courser. Also written *horse-scourser*, a horse-dealer, From OFr. *couratier*, *couracier*, a broker. As one of these forms was contracted in modern Fr. into *courtier*, the other passed in E. into *courser*. *Couratier*, mediateur; —*de chevaux*, maquignon, courtier, marchand.—Roquef. *Maquignon*, a hucster, broker, horse-courser.—Cot.

From the Fr. noun we had formerly to *course*, to deal as a broker.

This catel gat he mit okering (usury),
And led all his lif in *corsing*.

Metrical Homilies of 14th century.

The word was then corrupted to *scourse*, or *scoss*, explained to change—B.; to change, truck, barter. Horse-scourser, maquignon.—Sherwood. For the origin of Fr. *courtier*, see Broker.

Hose. A stocking, covering for the legs. Fr. *house*, *houseau*; It. *uosa*, Bret. *heuz*, *euz*, G. *hosen*, ON. *hosa*. Du. *hose*, boots, leathern casings. If a covering for the leg be the original meaning of the word it would find a satisfactory explanation in Gael. *cas*, *cos*, the foot or leg; *cois-eidiadh* (literally leg-clothing), shoes and stockings. The Gael. initial *c* often

corresponds to E. *h*, as *cuip*, a whip; *cuileann*, hollin or holly. But it is more likely that the original meaning is the sheath, husk, pod of pulse, grain, &c. Bav. *hosen*, pod, husk; Dan. *hase*, the beard or husk of nuts. “Follicoli, the hull, husk, *hose*, peel or thin skin that encloseth any wheat or rye when it is green.”—Fl. Prov. Dan. *haas*, *haser*, the beard of corn; *fas*, Sw. *fnas*, the beard of nuts; OHG. *fesa*, ptisana, siliqua. W. *hôs*, *hosan*, hose, stocking; *ŷd yn ei hosan*, corn in its cover, before the ears burst out.

Host. 1. A landlord. It. *ospite*, Fr. *hôte*, from Lat. *hospes*, *hospit*.

2. An army. In the troubled times following the breaking up of the Roman Empire the first duty of the subject was to follow his lord into the field when required. The summons to the performance of this duty was expressed by the terms *bannire in hostem*, to order out against the enemy, or to order out on military service. “Quicumque liber homo *in hostem bannitus fuerit* et venire contempserit plenum heribannum componat,” i. e. as it is explained, let him pay a fine of sixty shillings.—Edict of Charlemagne in Muratori, Diss. 26. The term *hostis* then, which primarily signified the enemy against whom the expedition was to be made, was compendiously used for the military service itself, and is frequently taken as synonymous with *hostilis expeditio*, or *exercitalis expeditio*, being then used as a feminine noun. A supplication is addressed to Charlemagne, “ne episcopi deinceps sicut hactenus vexentur *hostibus*” (i. e. with demands of military service), “sed quando nos *in hostem* pergimus” (which may be translated either, when we march against the enemy, or when we proceed on military duty or join the ranks), “ipsi propriis resideant in parochiis.” The same immunity is expressed in a charter of A. D. 965, “nec ab hominibus ipsius ecclesiæ *hostilis expeditio* requiratur.” In a law of Lothaire a certain fine is imposed on those who, having the means, neglect “*hostem bene facere*,” while those are excused who

“propter paupertatem neque per se hostem facere, neque adjutorium præstare possunt.” It. *bandire hoste*, to proclaim war.—Fl.

The expression would easily pass from military service to the army on duty, and thence to any numerous assemblage.

Hostage. No doubt Vossius' derivation is correct, from *obses*, *obsid'*, a surety, pledge, hostage; *obsidatus*, hostage-ship, whence *obsidaticus*, *ostaticus*, as shown by It. *statico*, *stadico*, hostage. Mid. Lat. *Obstagia*, ein leystunge, birg-schafft; *obstagium*, gisselunge, giselschafft; *obstagius*, vel *obses*, gissel (G. *geisel*, a hostage), eyn frides pfant.—Dief. Sup.

Hostler, Hotel, Hospital. Fr. *hostel*, *hôtel*, a lodging, inn, house, residence. *Hostler*, properly the keeper of an inn, but now applied to the servant at an inn who looks after the horses. From Lat. *hospit'*, guest, *hospitium*, *hospitaculum*, a lodging-house, inn, place where strangers are entertained. In Mid. Lat. *hospitale* was used in the same sense, whence *hospital*, *hostel*, *hotel*.

Hot. See Heat.

Hottentot. The language of the South African nations, from the well-known click by which it is characterized, would seem to the first Dutch colonists all hot and tot, *hot en tot*. Hence probably the name of the natives of the Cape.

Hough. See Hock.

Hound. G. *hund*, Gr. *κυνων*, *κυνος*, a dog. Probably from his howling voice. OHG. *hunon*, gannire ut vulpes.—Dief. Sup. Esthon. *hunt*, *hundi*, a wolf, from *hundama*, to howl. Sc. *hune*, to whine as children.

House. Goth. *hus*, G. *haus*, Hung. *ház*, Lat. *casa*.

Housel. ON. *hunsl*, *husl*, the sacrament, properly the sacrifice, as Fr. *hostie*, Lat. *hostia*, the host or consecrated wafer, properly the victim sacrificed. Goth. *hunsl*, sacrifice, *hunsljan*, to offer sacrifice; *unhunslags*, unpropitiable, *ασπονδος*, 2 Tim. iii. 3.

Housing. Fr. *housse*, a footcloth for a horse, coverlet for a bed.

From his steed's shoulders, loin, and breast
Silk *housings* swept the ground.—Marmion.

From Fr. *housser*, to sweep, a word like E. *switch*, *swish*, *whisk*, representing the sound of small rods moving rapidly through the air. *Houssée* de pluie, a shower of rain; *hous-sine*, a switch or whisker.

To Hove, Hover. To *hove*, to float on the water, to move, to remain in a place.—Hal. The original meaning seems, to move up and down, to fluctuate, to be supported on the surface of water. To *hover* is to float in the air. Comp. Pol. *plawic'*, to float, *plawic' sie*, to hover. W. *hofian*, *hofio*, to fluctuate, hover, suspend, hang over. Then, as *suspend* is used for letting a matter hang until the determination of a certain event, to *hove* is used for waiting in suspense.

Awhile they *hoved* and byheld,

How Arthuris knyghtis rode that day.—MS. in Hal.

Probably the *v* is the substitute of an earlier *d*, as in Du. *houde*, *houwe*, turbo; *houden*, *houwen*, matrimonio jungi.—Kil. To *houd*, to wriggle, rock, swing, float.

Auld Harry thought to gar him *howd*
Upon the gallows.—Piper of Peebles.

Howding on the groaning billows.—Jam.

To *hoddle*, to waddle; *houldle*, the simultaneous movement of a great number of small creatures, as an ant-hill.—Jam. Du. *huyveren*, to shiver. See Huddle.

Hovel. W. *hogl*, *hogl-dy*, a hovel; Du. and N. *hok*, a cote; Champ. *huge*, *hugette*, *hobe*, *hobette*, a cabin, hut.

How. AS. *hu*, *hwu*, G. *wie*, Du. *hoe*, Dan. *hvor*. It seems the particle which forms an element of the relative pronoun *who*, *what*, and should mean mode, form, specific appearance.

To Howl. Lat. *ululare*, Fr. *huller*, *hurler*, G. *heulen*, Du. *huylen*, Gr. *ολολυζειν*, to cry out.

Howlet. An Owl.

Hoy. Du. *huy*, Fr. *heu*, a kind of vessel used in Brabant either for tracking or sailing.

Hubbub. Outcry, disturbance. A repetition of *hoop!* representing a cry.

Huckle-backed, Huck-shouldered. Crump-shouldered. Du. *huck-schouderen*, to shrug the shoulders; properly to contract them under the influence of cold. See Hug. Du. *hucken*, to draw oneself together, crouch down, bend under a load. To *hutch*, to shrug.—Hal. Swab. *hutscheln*, *hautscheln*, to shiver with cold; *hutsch*, shivery.

Huckle-bone. *Hug-bone*, *hubbon*, *huggan*, the hip, hip-bone.

Huckster. G. *hōke*, *hōker*, a retailer, regrater, one who sells goods, especially victuals, in small quantities, a petty dealer. Du. *hoecker*, *hucker*, caupo, propola.—Kil. Bav. *hugker*, *hugkler*, *hugkner*, Swab. *huker*, *hukler*, a petty dealer, huckster.

The term has always implied a certain amount of obloquy, like engrosser or regrater, and signifies, like them, one who sells at second-hand at an advanced price. The Liber Albus of the City of London contains an ordinance enjoining the city officers that “desormais ne braceront ne par eux ne par autres a vendre, ne fourne tiendront, ne de nulle vitaille seront regratoures, ne huksters de cervoise, ne parceners a eux.”—1. 46. It is essentially the same word with G. *wucher*, Du. *woecker*, *oecker*, *hoecker*, Swab. *höcker*, ON. *okr*, interest, usury, properly increase, from the same source with Lat. *augere*, Goth. *aukan*, AS. *eacan*, to increase. The OHG. *wuocher* is applied to the increase of plants; *erde-wuocher*, the fruits of the earth.—Notker.

It is plain that *huckster* was understood as signifying an engrosser or enhancer of prices when it was translated in M. Lat. *auxionarius*, *auxiatrix*. “*Aucionarii mittunt servos per vicos ad decipiendum clericos quibus vendunt nimis caré cerasa, pruna, poma, pira, lactucas, nasturcia.*” “*Aucionarii dicuntur Gallice regratiers.*”—John de Garlandiâ and Glosses. *Auxiatrix*, a huckster.—Nominale in Nat. Antiquities.

Howbeit, he continued still—pretending his neediness and poverty,

and after much base *hucking* and rising by little and little,—he came off to pay a good hundred talents of silver.—Holland. Livy in R.

“In which year (1438) happened a great and general famine, caused much by unseasonable weather, but more by some *huckstering* husbandmen—insomuch that wheat was sold for three shillings a bushel.”—Fuller. Worthies in R.

Huddle. Bustle, disorder, confusion; to *huddle*, to put up things after a confused manner—B.; to do anything in haste and disorder.

The primitive image is probably the bubbling movement of boiling water. Sc. *hotter*, *sotter*, for the sound of boiling or simmering; *to hotter*, to simmer, shiver, shudder, to walk unsteadily, jolt. *It's a' in a hotter*, all in movement; *hotter*, a multitude of small animals in motion; *hottle*, anything without a firm base, as a young child beginning to walk; *houdle*, the simultaneous motion of a number of small creatures, as an anthill; *to houd*, to wriggle, waddle, rock; *to hod*, to jog, *to hoddle*, to waddle. Swiss *hottern*, to shake; *hoderlen*, *hötterlen*, to waggle, waddle; *hudeln*, to wabble, flutter, to shuffle in business; Bav. *hudeln*, *hudern*, Swab. *hudlen*, *huttlen*, to hurry over, do in an imperfect manner; Bav. *hudri-hudri*, helter-skelter, hurriedly; G. *hudeln*, Du. *hoeteln*, Dan. *hutle*, to bungle or botch. It is not easy to fix the precise point of view under which the term is applied to hastily done work. Perhaps the figure of an imperfect waddling gait (or faltering speech; Du. *hodde-bek*, a stammerer) is used to express imperfectly done work. Swiss *hudern*, to speak quick and confusedly, to do a thing hastily and superficially; *verhudern*, to entangle, confuse, *g'huder*, confusion, rubbish, lumber; and again, *hoodschen*, *hotschen*, to crawl as a toad, shuffle along as a young child, to do anything in a dawdling, untidy way; *anehoodschen*, to shuffle or huddle it over.

On the other hand *to huddle*, as Pl. D. *huddern*, may be to shudder, shrug, to draw oneself into a heap, whence *huddle*, a shapeless heap. See Hug.

Hue. 1. AS. *heaw*, *hiw*, form, fashion, appearance, colour;

hiwian, to fashion, shape, transform, pretend; *hiwung*, creation, pretence. Often explained from *heawan*, to cut, as the cut or shape of a thing. But perhaps *heawan*, *ywan*, to show, is a more likely origin, making appearance the radical meaning of the word. Bav. *hau*! look.

2. Fr. *huer*, to hoot, shout, make hue and cry. Bret. *hua*, *huda*, to cry to frighten wolves, to hoot or cry in derision; W. *hwa*, to halloo, to loo, to hoot.

To Huff, Hoove. To puff or blow, as *whiff*, or G. *hauchen*, to breathe or blow, from a representation of the sound. *To huff up*, to puff up, swell with wind. "In many birds the diaphragm may be easily *huffed* up with air."—Grew in Todd. "Excrescences, called emphysemata, like unto bladders puffed up and *hooved* with wind."—Holland. Pliny in R.

Then, as an angry person puffs and blows, *a huff*, a fit of passion; *to take huff*, to take offence; *to give one a huff*, to speak like an angry man to one, to give him a rebuke. "Fort joyeux de ce que le conte avait ainsi *espouffé* le dit procureur," had given the procureur a good huff.—Motley 2. 20.

To huff one at draughts is so called because the move is accompanied by blowing on the piece. Dan. *blase en brikke*, to blow on a piece, to huff at draughts; Pol. *chuch*! I huff you; *chuchać*, to blow.

Hug. The utterance induced by the shudder of cold is represented in different dialects by the interjections *ugh*! *u*! *uk*! *hu*! *schu*! *shuck*!—Grimm 3. 298; Wall. *chouk*! interjection expressive of cold.—Remacle. From this interjection is formed Du. *huggeren*, frigitire, to shiver—Kil.; Pl. D. *huddern*, to chill or shiver.—Danneil.

Another mode in which cold affects the frame is to make us crouch together, bringing the elbows to the side and crossing the arms upon the breast. Hence E. *hug*, or *huggle*, to huddle, crouch in one's bed for cold.—Palsgr. in Hal. In the ordinary sense of the word the reference to cold is lost, and all that remains is the notion of pressing the arms upon the chest, pressing something closely to one's breast. From

the same image are Du. *huck-schouderen*, to shrug the shoulders; *hucken*, to crouch; Sw. *huka sig, sitta huka*, Dan. *sitte paa hug*, to squat on one's hams.

The introduction of an *r* (always useful in the expression of shivering) gives E. *hurch*, to cuddle, *hurkle*, to shrug up the back.—Hal. To *hurkle*, to crouch, draw the body together; *hurkle-backit*, as E. *huckle-backed*, crump-backed.—Jam. Du. *hurken*, as well as *hucken*, to crouch—Kil.; ON. (with transposition of the *r*), *hruka*, crouching, shrugging; *at sitia i eirne hruku*, as NE. *to ruck*, to squat on the hams.

The same insertion of an *r* is seen in Sc. *hurdle*, to crouch or bow together like a cat or a hedgehog, as compared with E. *huddle*, or with Pl.D. *huddern*, to shudder; or again, in E. *shrug*, from *schuck*! the interjection of cold, or in *croodle*, as well as *cuddle*, to crouch with cold.

Huge. The effect of cold and fear or horror on the human frame being nearly the same, the interjection *ugh*! is used as an exclamation as well of cold as of horror and disgust. Hence *ug* (the root of *ugly*, *ugsome*, &c.), in the sense of shudder, feel horror at; ON. *ugga*, to fear; Sc. *to ug*, OE. *to hounge*, to feel horror at; Bret. *heug*, aversion, disgust. See *Ugly*. The meaning of *huge* then is, so great as to cause terror.

The knight himself even trembled at his fall,
So *huge* and horrible a mass it seemed.—F. Q.

In the same way Bohem. *hruza*, horror, shudder, also a great number, a fearful number.

Hugger-mugger. Privately, clandestinely. Sw. *i mjugg*, clandestinely. *Le i mjugg*, to laugh in one's sleeve. Dan. *i smug*, secretly, privately. See *Smuggle*.

Hulk. Formerly a large merchant ship.

Having collected together about fourscore *hulkes* (navibus onerariis).—Golding. Cæsar in R.

Two *hulkes* wherein certain goods appertaining to Englishmen were taken by Frenchmen.—Cardinal Wolsey in R.

It. *olca, orca*, a great ship or hulk. Fr. *hourque, oulque*, a

hulk or huge flie-boat.—Cot. Probably the word may originally mean a *tub*, a name we give in contempt to a clumsily-built ship. N. *holk*, a pail, jar, tub; Lat. *orca*, *urceus*, a jar; Lang. *dourc*, *dourco*, a jar; Flem. *durk*, *urk*, the bilge of a ship, place where the foul water collects; OE. *horrock*, the hold.

O boy that fled to on of the Flemysh shippis and hid him in the *horrok*.—Capgrave. 234.

In the same way Du. *buyse*, a herring-buss, from *buyse*, a deep and large drinking-vessel.

To Hull. 1. To float, ride to and fro on the water.—B. Fr. *houle*, the waves or rolling of the sea.

2. To coax or fondle.

She *hullid* him and mollid him and took him about the neck.

Chaucer. Beryn.

N. *hulla*, *sulla*, *tralla*, to lull, quiet by singing in a monotonous voice. *Mulla*, to mutter, speak soft and unmeaningly.

Hull. 1. The chaff of corn, cod of pease.—B. G. *hülle*, a clothing, veil, cloke. See to Hill.

2. The body of a ship. See Hold.

Hullabaloo, Hurly-burly. Words formed to represent a confused noise, hence signifying uproar, confusion. As a singular instance of nearly identical words devised in widely different countries to represent the same image we may cite Turkoman *qualabâlac'h*, clamour, row, mob, crowd.—F. Newm. *Karabalik* s. s.—Hunting Grounds of Old World. Fr. *hurluberlu*, inconsiderately, abruptly, properly with a clatter. Champagne *hustuberlu*, a giddy person; *houlvvari*, noise, disturbance. Pl. D. *huller de buller*, signifying hasty in action. Sw. *huller-om-buller*, head over heels, confusedly, in a hurry. Du. *holder de bolder*, topsy-turvy. Boh. *halabala*, helter-skelter; Pol. *halas*, noise, clutter, fuss.

To Hum, Humble-bee. G. *hummen*, *summen*, Du. *hommelen*, Lat. *bombire*, *bombitare*, all from direct imitation, to hum or buzz as a bee. G. *hummel*, a drone, humble-bee; Lat. *bombus*, Gr. *βομβος*, a humming; *βομβυλιος*, a humble-bee, bumble-bee.

To Hum. To delude. To *hum and haw* is to stammer and be at a loss what to say. Hence to *hum* one in a factitive sense is to cause him to hum and haw, to perplex him. ON. *hvums*, repressæ vocis sibilus, astonishment; *at hvumsa*, to confound. *Hann hvumsadiz vid*, he was so confounded he could hardly stammer out a word. On the other hand consider Ptg. *zumbir*, to hum, *zombar*, to jeer or jest.

Humbug. A modern term. Perhaps for *humbuz*, from a passage in the Alchemist.

Sir, against one o'clock prepare yourself,
Till when you must be fasting; only take
Three drops of vinegar in at your nose,
Two at your mouth, and one at either ear,
To sharpen your five senses, and cry *hum*
Thrice, and then *buz* as often.

Humdrum. What goes on in a humming and drumming or droning way; monotonous, common-place.

Hump, Hummock. Du. *hamme*, a lump of something eatable, a piece of land; *hompe*, a hunch, piece cut off something; *hompe broods*, a hunch of bread; *hompen*, to cut off the extremities of a thing. OSw. *hap*, *hump*, a piece of land. The immediate origin seems the notion of a projection, a modification of form which may either be regarded as traced out by a jogging motion, or as giving a jolt to those who pass over it. It must also be borne in mind that a jolting movement is represented by the figure of a rattling sound or broken utterance. Thus we have N. *glamra*, *skrangla*, to rumble, rattle; *glamren*, *skranglen*, rough, uneven; *hurkla*, to rattle in the throat; *hurklet*, hard and uneven, and again Du. *hobbelen*, to stammer, also to jog, jolt, rock; *hobbelig*, rough, uneven; E. *hobble*, to move with an uneven gait; *hob*, *hub*, a projection. On the same principle Sc. *hamp*, to stutter; Bav. *himperen*, to sob; *humpen*, Du. *hompelen*, to limp or stumble; *hompelig*, rough, uneven; E. *hump*, a projection; N. *hump*, a knoll. The same relation holds between E. *limp*, to go unevenly, walk lame, and *lump*, a projection, excrescence, piece cut off. And see next Article.

Hunch. To *hunch*, to give a thrust with the elbow—B.; to shove, to gore with the horns.—Hal. The meaning of the word is thus a jog with something pointed, and thence a projection (Lat. *projicere*, to strike outwards); then, as the prominent part of a loaf or the like is the readiest cut off, a *hunch of bread*, a piece separated for the purpose of eating.

In the same way we have *lunch*, a thump, and *lunch*, a lump or hunch of bread, or the like; *bunch*, to thrust or strike, and *bunch*, a knob; while each of these synonyms ending in *ch* have a parallel form in *mp*; *hump* and *hunch*, *lump* and *lunch*, *bump* and *bunch*; *dump* or *thump* (*dumpling*, a knob of dough or paste) and *dunch*.

Hundred. ON. *hundrad*, from *hund* and *rad*, ratio, reckoning, number. *Hund-margr* (*margr*, many), to the number of a hundred. The term *raed*, a reckoning (a counting up to ten), corresponds in Sw. to the G. *zig* or E. *ty* in the formation of cardinal numbers; *attraed*, eighty, *nyraed*, ninety, and sometimes the *hund-raed* comprised twelve *raeds* instead of ten. This was called the *hundraed tolfraed*, of twelve tens or 120, corresponding to our long hundred still occasionally used in trade reckoning. In Saxon reckoning the term *hund* forms an element in the designation of the decads after threescore; *hund-seofontig*, seventy; *hund-teontig*, a hundred; *hund-twelftig*, a hundred and twenty. The union of the AS. elements *hund*, *tig*, may pretty clearly be recognized in the Gr. *κοντα*, Lat. *ginti*, the termination of the decads below a hundred, while the same element appearing in *quadringenti*, *quingenti*, 400 and 500, connects *hund* with Lat. *centum*, W. *cant*. From the Goth. *taihun-têhund*, a hundred, it would seem that *hund* is a docked form of *taihun*, ten, which would agree with its appearance in the decads below 100. *Hund-seofon-tig*, ten seven times. The termination *red* is explained by Ihre from the practice of reckoning on an abacus composed of several wires, where each bead has a different value according to the wire or line on which it is placed. OSw. *rad*, a line.

Hunger. Goth. *huhrus*, hunger ; *hugrjan*, *huggrjan*, to hunger.

To Hunt. To pursue with hounds. See Hound.

Hurdle, Hoarding. Du. *horde*, a hurdle, fence of branches or osiers ; *horden-wandt*, a wicker wall. G. *hürde*, a frame of rods, hurdle, grate ; *hürdung*, a fence made with hurdles, formally identical with E. *hoarding*, diverted by usage to signify a fencing of boards. Fr. *hourdis*, wattle-work for walls, gave rise to M. Lat. *hurdicium*, a wicker defence in sieges.

Et quæ reddebant tutos hurdicia muros.

ON. *hurd*, a door, properly a wicker gate.

The origin is Swiss *hurd*, a pole, Fr. *hard*, *hart*, a wythe, *hardeau*, a little wythe. Hence Rouchi *hour*, *hourde*, a framework of poles to keep hay from the ground in a barn ; *hourdache*, a mason's scaffold.

Perhaps the word may be identical with E. *rod*, by transposition of the *r*, or the Fr. *hart*, *hard*, may be compared with Lat. *crates*, Dan. *krat*, Gael. *creathach*, underwood, copse ; *creathall*, a cradle, grate.

To Hurl. To make a noise—B. ; to rumble as the wind—Hal. ; but now only to drive through the air with a whirring noise. Sw. *hurra omkring*, to whirl round ; Bohem. *chrleti*, to throw or hurl. Du. *hor*, Prov. E. *hurr*, a toy composed of a toothed disk made to spin round with a humming sound ; Dan. *hurre*, to hum or buzz ; Swiss *hurrli*, a humming-top.

Hurra! Exclamation of excitement. Bav. *hr!* *hrr!* interjectio frementis.

Hurricane. Fr. *ouragan*, Sp. *huracan*, from a native American word probably imitating the rushing of the wind ; E. *hurl-wind*, a hurricane.

To Hurry. This word had formerly a stronger meaning than that in which it is now commonly used. It is explained by Junius *violenter dejicere*, *raptim propellere*. The origin is a representation of the sound made by something rapidly whirled through the air. Thus G. *husch* is explained by

Küttner, a term expressing quick motion accompanied by a hissing sound, and it as well as *hurrr!* are used interjectionally in the sense of quick! make haste! Swiss *hurrsch*, a sound intended to express a rapid action accompanied by a whizzing sound, whence interjectionally, *hurrsch!* out with you! OHG. *hurse*, quick; *hurscjan*, *arhurscjan*, to hasten. *Kehursche dina chumft*, hasten thy coming.—Notker. G. *hurtig*, quick, brisk. The Teutonista gives *huri!* as a cry to urge on horses. “*Huri* est interjectio festinantis quod loquitur auriga equis quando pellit currum vel redum vel hujusmodi.”—Jun. The equivalent cry in France and Italy is *arri! harri!* (a carterly voice of exciting—Cot.), whence Sp. *arriero*, a driver of mules. *Arri! arri! ça, ça, debout, debout*, cry to excite to work.—Dict. Castr. *Harrer!* quicker! an exclamation to a horse in Townly Mysteries.—Hal.

Hurst. Du. *horst*, a brake, bushy place; Swiss *hurst*, a shrub, thicket; G. *horst*, a tuft or cluster, as of grass, corn, reeds, a clump of trees, heap of sand, crowd of people.

To Hurt, Hurtle. Du. *horten*, Fr. *heurter*, It. *urtare*, to dash against. W. *hurdd*, a stroke, blow, brush, onset, *hyrddio*, to drive, thrust, butt, irritate. To *hurtle*, to clash or dash together, is the frequentative form of the same root.

And whenever he taketh him he *hurtlieth* him down.

Wiclif. Mark 9.

The noise of battle *hurtleth* in the air.—Julius Cæsar.

Belongs to the same imitative class as *hurl*, *hurly-burly*, &c. N. *hurra*, to rattle.

Husband. From ON. *bu* (the equivalent of G. *bauen*, Du. *bouwen*), to till, cultivate, prepare, are *bu*, a household, farm, cattle; *buandi*, *bondi*, N. *bonde*, the possessor of a farm, husbandman; *husbond* or *husband*, the master of the house. Perhaps also Lap. *banda*, master, *kåte-banda* (*kåte*, house), master of the house, with the derivative *bandas*, rich, may be borrowed from the Scandinavian.

The composition of the entire word within the limits of

the Gothic tongue would be satisfactory were it not for the resemblance of certain Slavonic forms from which it is not easy to separate it.

Russ. *gospod'*, master, lord, God; Serv. *gospod*, master, lord; *gospotya*, lady; *gospodar*, proprietor, master. Pol. *gospoda*, an inn; *gospodarz*, master of the house, housekeeper, husbandman, landlord, one who carries on any kind of rural industry; *gospodarowac'*, to conduct a house or a farm, to husband; Bohem. *hospod*, lord; *hospoda*, an inn; *hospodar*, the master of the house, manager, landlord; *hospodarny*, husbandlike, economical, frugal; *hospodowati*, hospitari, to receive entertainment. It is impossible not to recognize the identity with Lat. *hospit'*, the original meaning of which must have been that which is commonly taken as secondary, viz. master of the house. The prior element in the Lat. as well as the Slavonic forms seems to preserve a relic of the word *house* in those languages. The other element is doubtless the Gr. *ποσις*, husband, Sanscr. *pati*, husband, lord, of which the feminine form *patni*, lady, wife, mistress, is the title given by Homer to Juno, *ποτνια Ἥρη*. Lith. *patis*, husband, male of beasts; *pati*, wife. In Gr. *δεσποτης* the element signifying house can only be recognized through the medium of the Slavonic equivalents.

Now the nasalization of the Lith. *patis* would produce the *band* of husband or the Lap. *banda*, master, and thence perhaps we may also account for Bohem. *pan*, lord, master of a household, proprietor, husband, man.

Hush. See Hist.

Husk. Du. *hulse*, *hulsche*, husk, chaff, covering of seeds, *huysken*, case in which anything is kept, also as *hulse*, the pod, chaff, or seed vessel.—Kil. The Walach., which changes *k* for *p*, has *hospà*, husk, chaff, pod.

Hussar. Magy. *huszar*, a light horseman, skirmisher, soldier adapted to harass the enemy. From Swiss *huss*! Magy. *usz*! *uszu*! cries used in setting on a dog, Du. *hussen*, *hussen*, Magy. *usztani*, *husztani*, to incite, set on to attack;

N. *hussa*, to chase with noise and outcry. See Harass, Hurry.

Hussy. Corrupted from *huswife*.

Hustings. The municipal court of the city of London, and, probably from the elections having originally been there carried on, the booths where the votes are taken at an election. ON. *thing*, Dan. *ting*, court of justice, assembly. The *husting* was the house or domestic court.

To Hustle. To shake or push about. *Hustle-cap*, a game in which halfpence are shaken about in a cap and then thrown into the air. Du. *hutsen*, *hutselen*, to shake to and fro; N. *huska*, *huste*, to rock, swing. Fr. *houspiller*, to pull about, tug each other like fighting dogs; Champ. *hourdebiller*, to shake, *hourballer*, to ill use.

Hut. W. *hotan*, *hotyn*, a cap, hood, OG. *hot*, a cap. "Digitabulum, *finger-huot*, -*hot*, -*hut*.—Dief. Sup. OSax. *hutte*, care, protection.—Kil. Du. *hut*, *hutte*, hut, cabin.

Hutch. Fr. *huche*, a chest or bin; Champ. *huge*, *hugette*, a coffer, shop, hut, cabin. Du. *hok*, a pen, cote for animals; *konijnen-hok*, a rabbit-hutch; N. *hokk*, a small apartment, bedchamber.

I.

I. G. *ich*, ON. *eg*, Lat. *ego*, G. *εγω*, Sanscr. *aham*.

Ice. ON. *is*, G. *eis*, Du. *ijs*. The Pl. D. *aisen*, Du. *ijsen*, to shudder, which have been indicated as the origin of our word, are probably themselves derivatives, in accordance with Fr. *se glacer d'horreur*, d'épouvante. Magy. *jeg*, Lap. *jägna*, Fin. *jää*, Gael. *eigh*, *eidhre*, *eighre*, W. *ia*, ice; Bret. *ien*, cold.

Iceicle. Provincially ice-shoggle or -shockle. AS. *ises gicel*, Pl. D. *ishekel*, Du. *ijs-kegel*, -*kekel*, -*takken*; N. *is-jukel*, Prov. Dan. *jis-egel*. The meaning is a *jag*, *cog*, or *shag*, i. e. a projecting point of ice. To *jog*, *shag*, or *shog*, is to move sharply to and fro; Bav. *gigkeln*, to shiver, to move rapidly to and fro. G. *zickzack* represents the movement of a body sharply changing its direction, whence *zacken*, to jag, dent,

slash, and, as a noun, any pointed or tapering object; *eis-zakken*, an icicle. See Jag.

Idiot. From Gr. *ιδιος*, one's own, private, *ιδιωτης*, a private person, one who has no professional knowledge, unpractised, unskilled in anything. Mod. Gr. *ιδιωτης τε εργε*, unacquainted with this work; *ιδιωται κατα τον πονον*, persons unaccustomed to labour; *ιδιωτης τω λογω*, rude in speech.

Inscius et brutus, simplex, *idiotia* que, follus,

Indoctus vel insipidus conjungitur istis.

John de Garlandiâ de synonymis.

The word was used in the 16th century in a weaker meaning than at present. *Idiot*, neither fool ne right wise; half innocent.—Pr. Pm.

Idle. Empty, vain, unemployed. G. *eitel*, Du. *ijdel*. *Iidel van hoofde*, mad; *ijdelen haerinck*, a shotten or empty herring.—Kil. *Jedel* (of texture), loose, not tight, pierced with many small holes; *jedele plaats*, an empty place.—Halma.

ON. *audr*, empty, vacant; G. *ode*, waste, void, desert; Fr. *vuide*, *voide*, empty, waste, wide, hollow.—Cot.

If. Goth. *iba*, num, whether? *jabai*, if; OHG. *ibu*, *uba-oba*, *ob*, if, whether; hence condition, doubt; *ano ibu*, without doubt, without condition, as OFr. *sans nul si*. Du. *of*, *oft*, if, whether, or; G. *ob*, whether. ON. *ef*, if; *efa*, *ifa*, to doubt; OSw. *jefwa*, to doubt, suspect. Fin. *epa*, vain, uncertain, unfounded, what fails in its proper end or character; *epä-luku* (*luku*, number), a number beyond counting; *epä-luulo*, a false opinion, suspicion, jealousy (*ibe-uuanda*, *suspicious*—Gl. Lips. in Schilter); *epä-jumala*, Esthon. *ebba-jummal*, G. *abgott*, false god, idol; Fin. *epä-usko*, Esthon. *ebba-usk* (*usk*, belief, religion), G. *aberglaube*, unbelief, superstition. Fin. *epään*, *ewätä*, to deny, refuse, hinder, doubt; *epäillä*, to doubt, suspect, distrust; Lap. *epedet*, to doubt.

The root of the Finnish forms is clearly the negative particle, combined perhaps with an enclitic *pä*, indeed. Esthon. *ep*, not; *ebba*, not even. In Lap. and Fin. the negative is

declined like a verb. Lap. *ib, ih, i, epe, epet, eh*; Fin. *en, et, ei, emme, ette, eiwat*; not I, not thou, not he, not we, not ye, not they. Compare Lap. *epe le jakkam*, non credidimus, with *epe-jakko*, fides imbecilla, superstitio.

IIk. The same. See Such.

III. Goth. *ubils*, G. *übel*, evil. ON. *illr*, for *ifill, iflr*.—Grimm.

To Imbrue. It. *bevere*, to drink, *beverare*, to give or to cause to drink. On the same principle Fr. *beuvre* (Pat. de Berri), to drink, would form *beuvrer*, to cause to drink, whence (by the same inversion as found in Fr. *breuvage, bruvage* from *beverage*) *embreuver*, to moisten, soak in, soften with liquor; *s'embruer*, to imbrue or bedabble himself with.—Cot.

Imp. A scion, shoot, graft, figuratively offspring, a child, but now only applied in a bad sense, a child of Hell.

The origin is Du. *pote*, Dan. *pode*, Pl. D. *paot*, a shoot, slip; whence Pl. D. *paten, inpaten*, Du. *pooten, inpooten*, to plant, to set; Dan. *pode*, Limousin *empeouta*, Bret. *embouda*, OHG. *impiton, impten*, AS. *impan*, G. *impfen*, to graft; in the Salic laws *impotus*, Limousin *empeou*, a graft. The total squeezing out of the long vowel is remarkable. The Du. *pote* is related to E. *put*, as Du. *botte*, Fr. *bouton*, a bud, to Du. *botten*, Fr. *bouter*, to put forth as a tree in the spring.—Cot.

To Impair. Lat. *pejor*, Fr. *pis, pire*, worse; *empirer*, to make worse, impair.

To Impeach. Prov. *empachar, empaitar*, to embarrass, hinder; *empaig*, hindrance. It. *impacciare*, OFr. *empescher*, to encumber, trouble, hinder. *Poitrine empeschée*, obstructed chest; *empescher le fief*, to take legal possession of the fief. To impeach one of treason is to fasten a charge of treason upon him. Now the notion of encumbering, clogging, or impeding is very generally taken from the figure of entangling with a sticky material. Sc. *claggy*, unctuous, miry; to *clag*, to daub with clay, to clog; and *clag* is used in a forensic sense for encumbrance, burden on property, or for impeach-

ment on character. In the same way G. *kummer* (the equivalent of E. *cumber*, *encumber*), sometimes used for the dirt in the streets, signifies arrest, seizure, attachment of goods. To *pester*, to embarrass, trouble, encumber, is the Fr. *empaistrir*, to entangle in paste or glutinous material.

In like manner I doubt not that the root of It. *impacciare* is G. *patsche*, puddle, mud, from *patschen*, to paddle; *Einen in der patsche stecken lassen*, to leave one sticking in the mud, leave him in the lurch. It. *impacciuccare*, to bedaub.—Fl.

Implement. What is employed or applied in the exercise of a trade. Fr. *employer*, *emplier*, to employ.

To Imply. Lat. *implicare*, Fr. *impliquer*, to enfold, enwrap, involve.

Impregnable. What cannot be taken. OFr. *pregner*, Lat. *prehendere*, to take.

Imprest. Money given out for a certain purpose to be afterwards accounted for. “There remaineth in sundrie provicions—as well with certein money delivered *imprest* for the provision of the household, who have not yet accounted for the same.” “In provicion £ — In prest £ — viz. in the hands of, &c.”—Household account Princess Elizabeth, Camden Miscell. vol. ii. *In prest*, in ready money.

Inch. Lat. *uncia*, the 12th part of a pound, as an inch is the 12th part of a foot.

Ingle. Fire. Gael. *aingeal*, fire, light, sunshine.

Ingot. Originally the mould in which the metal was cast and not the bar itself. The alchemist in the canon yeoman’s tale gets a piece of chalk and cuts it into the shape of an *ingot* which will hold an ounce of metal.

He put this ounce of copper in the crosslet,
And on the fire aswithe he hath it set—
And afterward in the *ingot* he it cast.

G. *einguss*, the pouring in, that which is infused, a melting vessel, ingot mould, crucible.—Kütt. From *eingiessen*, Du. *ingieten*, to pour in, cast in.

Ink. Gr. *ευκαστρον*, Lat. *encaustum*, the vermilion used in the signature of the emperor. Hence It. *inchiostro*, *incostro*, Fr. *encre*, *enque*, Wal. *eng*, *enche*, Du. *inkt*.

Inkle. Tape, linen thread. Fr. *ligneul*, *lignol*, strong thread used by shoemakers and saddlers; *lignivol* (corresponding apparently to It. *ligniuolo*), shoemaker's thread.—Roquef. From the first of these forms are E. *lingel*, *lingle*, *lingan*.

Nor hinds wi' elson and hemp *lingle*,
Sit soling shoon out o'er the *ingle*.

Ramsay in Jam.

The second form *lignivol* may probably explain OE. *liniolf*. *Lynyolf* or *inniolf*, threde to sow with schone or botys, indula, licinium.—Pr. Pm. The loss of the initial *l*, of which we have here an example, would convert *lingle* into *ingle* or *inkle*. From Lat. *linum*, flax, Fr. *ligne*, Sc. *ling*, a line; Fr. *linge*, linen, cloth of flax; Sc. *linget-seed*, flax-seed.

Inkling. See Hint.

Inn. ON. *inni*, within; *inni*, a house, the lair of a wild-beast; *inni-bod*, a feast at home. Sc. *in*, *inn*, lodging, dwelling.

The Bruys went till his *innys* swyth.
—went to his lodgings.—Barbour.

To Inn. To bring in, carry home. “I *inne*, I put into the berne.”—Palsgr.

Inquest. Lat. *inquirere*, Fr. *enquerre*, to inquire; *enqueste*, an inquiry.

Interloper. Du. *enterloper*, a contraband trader, one who runs in between those legitimately employed. Du. *loopen*, to run.

To Inveigle. To allure, entice or deceive by fair words.—B. From It. *invogliare*, to make one willing, longing, or desirous.—Fl. “She gave them gifts and great rewards to *inveigle* them to her will.”—Indictment of Ann Boleyn in Froude. It is probably from a false notion of the etymology that we find it spelt *aveugle*. “The marquis of Dorset was—

so seduced and *aveugled* by the Lord Admiral that, &c.”—Sharington’s confession, A. D. 1547, in Froude, 5. 132.

Invoice. A bill of particulars sent with goods. The word could never have been formed from Fr. *envoi*, the envoy or concluding address with which a publication was formerly sent into the world. As most of our mercantile terms are from It., we may with confidence trace the derivation to It. *avviso*, notice, information, by the insertion of an *n*, as in Fr. *attiser*, E. *entice*. The invoice is in fact a letter of advice (It. *lettera d’avviso*), giving notice of the despatch of goods with particulars of their price and quantity.

Ire. Lat. *ira*, OFr. *ire*, *iror*, anger; *iré*, *irié*, *irieux*, irous, angry; AS. *irre*, anger, *yrrian*, to be angry.

The origin is in all probability a representation of the snarling sounds of quarrelling dogs which exhibit a lively expression of angry passion, and are also imitated by man in the cries used to rouse the passions of the animal and excite him to attack. Thus from the same root are developed forms signifying snarl, anger, incite, set on. From the continued sound of the letter *r*, the littera *hirriens*, are formed Lat. *hurrere*, W. *hyrrio*, E. *harr*, to snarl; Fin. *ári*, snarling like a dog, angry; *árista*, to snarl, to rage, *irâ fremere*; *árryttää*, to set on, irritate, make angry. The cry used to incite a dog is represented in W. by the interjection *herr! hyrr!*—Richards, agreeing with N. *hirra*, to incite, and (without the initial *h* as in Lat. *ira*) Dan. *irre*, *opirre*, to tease, to provoke, incite; G. *veriren*, *verirren*, exasperare.—Dief. Supp. See Irritate.

To Irk, Irksome. AS. *earg*, slothful, dull, timid; ON. *argr*, recusans, reformidans.—Andersen. AS. *eargian*, torpescere præ timore, Sc. *ergh*, to feel reluctant, to refrain from for timidity.

Dear Jenny, I wad speak t’ye wad ye let,

And yet I *ergh*, ye’re ay sae scornfu’ set.—Ramsay in Jam.

To *irk* is to make one *ergh*, to dull one’s inclination to action, to tire or become weary.

My spouse Creusa remanit or we came hidder,
Or by some fate of God's was reft away,
Or gif sche errit or *irkit* by the way.—D. V.

—Erravit ne viâ, seu lassa resedit.

Iron. Goth. *eisarn*, Du. *iser*, *isern*, G. *eisen*, W. *haiarn*, Gael. *iarun*.

To Irritate. Lat. *irritare*, to incite, stir up, provoke. A compound of *in* and a simple *ritare*, and not a frequentative of the root *irr*, seen in Dan. *opirre*, G. *verirren*, N. *hirra*, Fin. *ârryttää*, to provoke, mentioned under *Ire*.

The snarling sounds of fighting dogs are imitated by different combinations of the letters *r*, *s*, *t*; *rr!* *ss!* *st!* *ts!* *tr!* *rt!* giving rise to so many forms of the verb signifying to set on, to attack, or quarrel, on the principle explained under the head above-mentioned. Thus, from the imitation by a simple *r*, are formed Lat. *hirrere*, to snarl, N. *hirra*, to incite, Lat. *ira*, wrath; from the sound of *s*, Pl. D. *hissa*, Du. *hissen*, *hisschen*, *husschen*, to set on; from *st*, Bohem. *stwati*, Gael. *stuig*, Lat. *instigare*, to set on, Gr. *στυγος*, hatred; from *ts*, It. *izz!* *uzz!* cries to set on a dog—Muratori, *izzare*, *adizzare*, Sw. *hitsa*, G. *hetzen*, to set on, It. *izza*, anger; and, with the vowel inserted between the consonants, Fr. *tiser*, E. *tice*, *entice*, Sw. *tussa*, to incite, provoke; from *tr*, E. to *ter* or *tar*, G. *zerren*, to provoke to anger; and from *rt*, G. *reiten*, Du. *ritsen*, Sw. *reta*, Lat. *irritare*, to provoke, incense. To the same root may be referred Gr. *ερίδ'*, Lat. *rixa* (for *ritsa*), strife, Gr. *ερεθίζω*, to provoke.

Isinglass. G. *hausenblas*, the bladder of the (*hausen*) sturgeon, as well as the preparation made from it, by us corruptly called *isinglass*, probably from connecting the name with the employment of the substance in *icing* or making jellies; Fr. *gelée*, something iced or frozen, a jelly.

Island, Isle. The spelling of *island* has been corrupted, and the etymology obscured, by the influence of *isle*, a word from a totally different root, viz. Lat. *insula*, It. *isola*, Fr. *isle*; while *island*, AS. *igland*, is properly *eye-land*, a spot of

land surrounded by water as the eye in the face. Fris. *ooge*, eye, and also *island*, as in *Schiermonnikooge*, the white monk's isle, *Spikeroge*, *Wangeroge*, islands on the coast of Friesland. AS. *ig* has the same sense in *Soeapige*, Sheppey or Sheep's Island. Dan. *öie*, eye, *ö* or *öe*, isle. The true etymology is preserved in *eyot*, *ait*, a small island in a river.

Issue. Fr. *issu*, sprung, proceeded from, born of, from *issir*, to go out, to flow forth, and that from Lat. *exire*, to go out.

It. Du. *het*, it; ON. *hinn*, *hin*, *hitt*, *ille*, *illa*, *illud*.

Itch. *Ichyn* or *ykyn* or *gykyn*, prurio.—Pr. Pm. G. *jücken*, to itch. The designation is taken from the twitching movements to which itching irresistibly impels us. Swab. *jucken*, to hop or spring; Bav. *gigkeln*, to shiver, or twitch, under the influence of tickling, desire, anger. *Das herz gieget ihm*; cor ei subsultat. *Einige gigeln so gewaltig nach dem heuraten*;—itch so for marriage. *Ergigkern*, to cause to tremble, to frighten. *Gigken*, *gigkezen*, to utter broken sounds, to stutter, giggle.—Schmeller. Then from broken sounds the signification passed on to abrupt movements.

Ivory. Fr. *ivoire*, Lat. *ebur*.

Ivy. AS. *ifig*, G. *epheu*, OHG. *ebeheue*, W. *eiddew*, Gael. *eidhean*; perhaps from Gael. *eid*, clothe, the plant that clothes walls or trees.

J.

To Jabber, Javer. The sound of noisy, indistinct, unmeaning utterance is represented by the simplest combinations of gutturals and labials, *babble*, *gaggle*, *gabble*, Sc. *gabber*; and with the initial *g* softened to *j*, Fr. *japper*, to yelp; E. *jabber*, *gibber*, *javer*, Fr. *jaboter*, to mutter, chatter, tattle. *Jangelyn* or *javeryn*, garrulo, blatero, garrio—Pr. Pm.; *javver*, idle, silly talk; *javvle*, to contend, wrangle—Hal.; Fr. *jarioler*, to gabble, prate, or prattle.—Cot. For the relation between *jabber* and *javer* comp. Fr. *bavard*, a tattler, with E. *babbler*.

Jack. 1. The Jewish *Jacobus* was corrupted through *Ja-*

quemes, to *Jaques* in France, and *James* in England, and *Jaques*, being the commonest Christian name in the former country, was used as a contemptuous expression for a common man. *Jaques*, *niais*, *sot*, *grossier*.—Roquef. *Jaquerie*, an insurrection of the peasants. The introduction of the word in the same sense into England seems to have led to the use of Jack as the familiar synonym of John, which happened to be here the commonest name, as Jacques in France.

Since every Jack became a gentleman

There's many a gentle person made a Jack.—Rich. III.

The term was then applied to any mechanical contrivance for replacing the personal service of an attendant, or to an implement subjected to rough and familiar usage. *Jack of the clock*, Fr. *jacquelet*, a mechanical figure which struck the hours on a clock. A roasting-jack is a contrivance for turning a spit by means of a heavy weight, and so superseding the service of the old turnspit. A *jack*, a screw for raising heavy weights. A *boot-jack* (G. *stiefel-knecht*, literally boot-boy), an implement for taking off boots. Rouchi *gros-jacque*, a large sou.—Hécart. A *jack-towel*, a coarse towel hanging on a roller for the use of the household; *jack-boots*, heavy boots for rough service; *black-jack*, a leathern jug for household service; *jack-plane*, a large plane for heavy work.

Jack, 2, Jacket. The E. *jack*, Fr. *jaque*, It. *giacco* (whence the dim. *jacket*; Fr. *jaquette*, a short and sleeveless country coat—Cot.), is another example of the depreciatory application of the term in the sense of substitute or servant. A *jack* was properly a homely substitute for a coat of mail, consisting of a padded or leather jerkin for defence, with rings or plates of iron sewed on it. Fr. *jaquemard*, a wooden image against which to practise tilting, a jack of the clock, also a coat or shirt of mail.—Cot. Rouchi *jacotin*, a jacket, from *jacot*, dim. of *Jaques*.

Jackanapes. A coxcomb; *Jack the ape*, a monkey.

Jack of Dover.

Full many a pastie hast thou lettin blode,
 And many a *Jack of Dovy*r hast thou sold
 That hath been twyis hot and twyis cold.

Chaucer. Prol. to Cook's Tale.

In accordance with the E. use of *jack*, to signify anything used as a substitute or put to homely service, Fr. *jaques* is a name given by pastry-cooks, implying that a piece of meat or pastry is old and hard.—Roquefort in v. Jaquet. The remaining part of the expression is probably a punning repetition of the same idea. I am informed that a heated up dish is still among waiters called a *dover* or *doover*, doubtless *do over*.

Jack-pudding. A buffoon or juggler's servant set to entertain the crowd by coarse tricks, among which eating in a ridiculous manner pudding, soup, &c., occupied a conspicuous place.

I had as lief stand among the rabble to see a jack-pudding eat a custard as trouble myself to see a play.—Shadwell in Nares.

G. *hans-wurst* (*Hans*, Jack; *wurst*, pudding); Fr. *Jean-potage*, *Jean-farine*, a showman's buffoon.

Jade. To *jade*, to wear out with exertion; *jade*, a worn-out horse. Sp. *ijada*, the flank, from Lat. *ilium*; *ijadear*, the flanks to play, to pant, palpitate. Hence *to jade* would signify to cause to pant, or show signs of exhaustion.

Jag, Jig, Jog. We have had repeated occasion to remark the way in which roots representing in the first instance tremulous or broken sound are applied to signify quivering or reciprocating movement, or the kind of figure traced out by bodies in motion of such a nature. Now the syllables *gig*, *gag* are often used in the representation of harsh broken sounds; Gael. *gagaich*, Bret. *gagéi*, to stutter; E. *gaggle*, to cry as geese; Swab. *gigacken*, to gaggle as geese, bray as an ass; Swiss *gigagen*, to bray; Bav. *gagkern*, *gagkezen*, to cluck as a hen, cough harsh and abruptly, to stutter; *gigkezen*, *gigken*, to utter broken sounds, stutter, giggle; Gael. *gog*, the

cackling of a hen, also the nodding or tossing of the head; E. *gog-mire*, a quagmire, shaking mire; Swab. *gâgen*, *gâgelen*, to jog, jiggle, move to and fro; Swiss *gageln*, to shake, be unsteady as a table; *gagli*, a giglot, a girl that can't sit still. Then, with the initial *g* softened to a *j*, *jag* or *jog*, an abrupt movement, a thrust brought to a sudden stop, a projection, indentation.

Some *jagit* uthers to the heft
With knives that sheip could scheir.

The Dance. Evergreen.

The North and South Joggins are indented cliffs on opposite sides of a river in Nova Scotia, which seem to *jog in* and *jog out* in correspondence with each other.—Lyell. A *joggle* in masonry is a projection in a stone fitting into a hollow in the adjoining one for the purpose of bolting them together.

The prefix of an *s* in W. *ysgogi*, to shake, unites the forms having an initial *g* or *j*, with E. *shag* or *shog*, to shake or jog—Hal.; *shaggy*, jagged, rugged; *ice-shoggle*, a projecting point of ice; ON. *skaga*, to project; *skagi*, a promontory.

The thin vowel in *jig*, *jiggle*, implies a lighter movement of similar kind to that signified by *jag* or *jog*.

Jail. See Gaol.

Jakes. A privy; in Devonshire any kind of filth.—Hal. Bav. *gäckeln*, to cack; *vo'gackln*, to dirty. AS. *cac-hus*, a privy.

To Jam. To press in between something that confines the space on either side like the *jamb*s of a door; to fix between *jamb*s.

In a stage-coach with lumber cramm'd,
Between two bulky bodies *jamm'd*.—Lloyd in R.

Jam. The thickened juice of fruit. Mod. Gr. ζεμι, broth, juice, ζεμι των πορικων, juice of fruit.

Jamb. Fr. *jambe*, a leg, also the *jaumb* or side-post of a door.—Cot. See Game.

Janty. Fr. *gentil*, pretty, agreeable.

To Jangle. Formerly to chatter as a bird, then to chatter, talk idly, tattle, wrangle, quarrel.

Thy mind is lorne, thou *janglest* as a jay.

Man of Law's Tale in R.

Lang. *jhangla*, to cry, to yelp. OFr. *jangler*, to prattle, tattle, jest, flatter, lie.—Roquef. Like *jingle*, the representation of a clattering sound. G. *sank*, chiding, jangling. Du. *jangelen*, *janken*, to yelp.

To Japan. To varnish, because the best kind of varnished goods came to us from the country of Japan.

To Jape. The same softening of the *g* which is seen in *gabble* and *jabber* connects the OE. *gab*, to lie, mock, deceive, with *jape*. The radical meaning is chattering, idle talk. Fr. *japper*, to yelp, in low language is used in the sense of chatter.—Gattel. *Avoir bone jape, ben del jape*, to have the gift of the gab.—Hécart. N. *gjeipa*, to make a wry face, twist the mouth.

Jar. Fr. *jare*, Sp. *jarra*, It. *giara*, from Arab. *garrah*, a water-pot.—Diez. But It. *giara* has also the same sense as Fr. *grès*, sand, gravel, sandstone. *Giara* then, like Prov. *grasal*, may originally be a *pot-de-grès*, an earthen pot. See Grail.

To Jar. To creak, make a harsh noise, as things that do not move smoothly on each other. Hence *jar*, disagreement, variance, quarrel. "Christians being *at jarre* among themselves."—Bale in R. Swab. *garren*, Bav. *garrezen*, to creak like a wheel or shoe, or the hinge of a door; Sp. *chirriar*, to creak or chirp; Lat. *garrire*, to chirp, to chatter.

Jargon. Properly the chattering of birds, analogous to forms like AS. *cearkian*, OE. *chark*, *chirk*, to creak or chirp; Lith. *kirkti*, to creak or cluck; *karkti*, to whirr, cluck, gaggle; *czirksti*, to chirp, twitter; Mag. *csergeni*, to rattle, rustle. Fr. *jargonner*, to gaggle as a goose; *jargouiller*, to warble, chirp, or chatter.

But she withal no word may sowne

But chitre, and as a bird *jargowne*.—Gower in R.

Hence figuratively for an utterance of sounds not understood. It. *gergo*, *gergone*, Fr. *jargon*, gibberish, fustian language, a

barbarous jangling.—Cot. In the same way Wall. *gazouy*, to warble, is also used in the sense of speaking jargon.

Jaundice. Fr. *jaunisse*, the yellow disease; *jaune*, yellow.

Jaunt, Jaunce. Two ways of writing the same word, as Fr. *tancer* becomes E. *taunt*. The fundamental meaning is to jolt or jog. To *jounce*, to bounce, thump, and jolt as rough riders are wont to do.—Forby.

Spurgalled and tired by *jauncing* Bolingbroke.—Rich. II.

Fr. *jancer un cheval*, to stir a horse in the stable till it be swart withal; also as E. *jaunt*.—Cot. Manx *jonse*, a jolt or wince; *jonseragh*, wincing, acting in a wild, untamely manner.—Cregeen. Sw. *dunsa*, Dan. *dundse*, to thump, to fall heavily.

A *jaunt* or *jance* is then used in the sense of an outing for pleasure or exercise, as Fr. *aller se faire cahoter un peu*; Sw. *fara ut at skaka på sig*, to take a jog, to take exercise.

Faith would I had a few more *jeances* on't,

An you say the word send me to Jericho.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii. 4.

Javelin. Fr. *javeline*, Sp. *jabalina*, properly a boar-spear, from *jabali*, a wild boar.

Jaw. *Jowe* or cheek-bone, mandibula.—Pr. Pm. Fr. *joue*, the cheek, was formerly used in the sense of throat, jaws. “Garde la ley et le conseil et vie ert à ta alme et grace a tes *jowes*,” et erit vita animæ tuæ et gratia *faucibus tuis*.—Proverbes.

The cries of different animals, yelping of dogs, chattering of birds, &c., give rise to numerous depreciatory expressions for talking, and thence furnish designations of the mouth, throat, jaws, as the instrument of talk. Thus from Pl. D. *kiffen*, *keffen*, to yelp, is *kiffe*, the jaw; *halt de kiffe*, hold your jaw; from Du. *kaeckelen*, Fr. *caqueter*, to cackle, is Pl. D. *käkel*, in the same sense as *kiffe*, the instrument of talk; *holt dog eenmal de käkel*, hold your jaw one moment; whence, throwing off the frequentative termination, Du. *kaecke*, the jaw, cheek. So from *gaghelen*, to gaggle, Fris. *gaghel*, the

throat, palate—Kil.; from Wall. *chawer*, to cheep, cry, *chaweter*, to chatter as daws, E. *chaff*, to chirp, chatter (*chaffinch*, a chirping bird; *chough*, a chattering daw), *chaffle*, *chaffer*, to haggle, we pass to *chaff-bone* (Hal.), *chaw-bone* (Palsgr.), jaw-bone; *chavel*, *chawl*, *chowl*, the jaw. Dan. *kiævle*, to wrangle, *kiæve*, the jaw. To *kaw*, to cry as rooks or daws, to gasp for breath, leads to Du. *kauwe*, a daw; *kauwe*, *kouwe*, a jaw, throat, cheek. Again, from *gabble*, confused talk, passing into *javvle*, to contend, wrangle (Fr. *javioler*, to gabble—Cot.), *javver*, idle talk, *jaul*, to scold or grumble (parallel with Dan. *kiævle*)—Hal., to *jaw*, to wrangle, we have *gab*, the mouth, the faculty of speech, *jowl*, *joll*, the jaw, and (with the same relation to *jowl* as was seen in *kaecke*, the cheek, compared with *käkel*), Fr. *jowe*, E. *jaw*. It will be observed that an initial *k* or *ch* frequently interchange with *j*, even in the same language; Fr. *joffu*, E. *chuffy*; E. *jowl*, *chowl*, *jaw*, *chaw*, Du. *kauwe*, Dan. *kiæve*.

Jaw, 2, Jawhole. Sc. *jaw*, the dash of the sea; *jaw-hole*, a gully-hole, sink where slops are thrown. Fr. *gachis*, splashing; G. *gauche*, slops; *mist-gauche*, the draining of the dunghill; *schiff-gauche*, bilge-water.

Jay. A bird noted for its chattering cry. Fr. *geai*, *gai*, a jay, *chough*, daw; Sp. *gaio*, *grai*, a jay; Du. *kauwe*, *kae*, a daw.—Kil. Russ. *gai*, croaking, E. *caw*, cry of rooks. Comp. It. *gazza*, a pie, with *gazzerare*, Fr. *gazouiller*, to chirp, warble.

Jealous. Fr. *jaloux*, from Lat. *zelus*, zeal, emulation, jealousy.

Jeer. ON. *dár*, derision, *dára*, to make sport of, *dári*, a fool. On the other hand the form of the word would agree better with OE. *cheorre*, *bicharren*, to deceive—Layamon, from AS. *cerran*, to turn; Rouchi *girie*, mauvaise plaisanterie, tromperie, mauvais tour—Hécart, where the idea of deceit is again connected with that of turning. But the sense of E. *jeer* agrees better with ON. *dára*.

Jelly. Fr. *gelée*, the juice of meat or fruit which congeals on cooling; *geler*, to freeze.

Jeopardy. From Fr. *jeu parti*, M. Lat. *jocus partitus*, an even chance, a choice of two alternatives.

Dan moine *je vos partirai*

Deus geus, li malvès lesserez,

Et à meillour vos en tanrez.—Fab. et Contes, 4. 24.

Or regardez que vous ferez

Que je vous vueil *un jeu partir*.—Ibid. 4. 293.

Jerk, Jert. A lash of a whip, a hasty pull or twitch.—B. “A shake, *jert*, or blow with the cord of a caveson.”—Cot. W. *terc*, a jerk or jolt.

Jerkin. Lang. *jhergaou*, an over-coat; Fr. *jargot*, a kind of coarse garment worn by country people.—Cot. Du. *jurk*, a child’s slop or pinafore. OFr. *jasque*, a quilted jacket worn under the cuirass; *jazequen*, a coat of mail.—Roquef.

Jest. See Gest.

Jet. Fr. *jaiet*, Lat. *gagates*. “The *geat* which otherwise we call *gagates* carrieth the name of a town and river both in Lycia called Gages.”—Holland. Pliny in R.

Jetty. Fr. *jettée*, a cast, also a *jetty* or *jutty*, a bearing out in buildings, also the bank of a ditch, or the earth cast out of it when it is made.—Cot. *Jetteis*, earth cast out of a ditch.—Roquef. Hence E. *jetty*, a bank carried out into the water.

Jewel. Fr. *joyau*, *jouel*. It. *gioia*, joy, delight, a gem, jewel, a precious thing; *gioie*, *gioielle*, all manner of jewels.—Fl. See Joy. In Mid. Lat. by erroneous etymology *jocale*.

Jewise, Juise. Fr. *juise*, judgment, from *judicium*, as *benéïson*, from *benedictio*. “Si proeves varient eient *juyse* de pylorie et la partie perde sa demande.”—Lib. Alb. 665.

To Jet. To strut, to carry the body stately or proudly. “I *iette* with facyon and countenance to set forthe myselfe, je me braggue.”—Palsgr. in Way.

From Lat. *jactare*, It. *giattare*, OFr. *jacter*, *jatter*, to brag or vaunt, also to swing, toss, shake up and down; *jactance*, bragging, proud ostentation.—Cot. In the same way Lith. *mesti*, to cast; *metyti*, to cast to and fro, to brag, to strut.

To Jib. To start backwards. The *jib-sail* is a sail which

shifts of itself from side to side as required by the wind. Du. *gijpen* (of sails), to turn suddenly.—Halma. OFr. *regiber*, *regimber*, to kick or wince. “Uor al so sone so thet flesch haveth al his wil, hit regibbeth anon ase fet kalf.”—Ancren Riwle 130. *Jibby*, a gay frisky girl.—Hal.

To Jiffle, Jiffy. To *jiffle*, to be restless.—Hal. A *jiffy* is an instant, a turn of the hand. To *jib*, to turn rapidly back; Fr. *gibelet*, a gimlet, an instrument that pierces by turning round; W. *cipio*, *ysgipio*, to snatch.

Jig. To move to and fro or up and down, a merry dance; *jiggeting*, jolting, shaking, going about idly; a *jigger*, any piece of machinery that moves with reciprocating action. Fr. *jiguer*, to throw the legs about.—Pat. de Champ. Hence vulgarly *gigues*, the legs, and *gigot*, a leg of mutton. See Jag.

Jilt. Sc. *gillet*, a giddy girl, probably for *giglet* or *giglot*, a flighty girl; *giglet Fortune*.—Shakesp. To jilt one is to behave to him like a *jillet*, to be inconstant to him.

A *jillet* broke his heart at last.—Burns.

To Job. To peck, to strike with a pointed instrument. Byllen or jobbyn as bryddys, jobbyn with the byl, rostro.—Pr. Pm. The *nut-jobber* is a synonym of the nut-hatch, a bird which breaks open nuts with blows of the bill. Bohem. *dubati*, Pol. *dziobac*, to peck; *dziob*, Gael. *gob*, the beak of a bird.

Job. The diminutions *jobbel*, *jobbet*, a small load (—Hal.), show that the proper meaning of *job* is a lump, whence in a secondary sense it signifies a piece of work, a definite task. In the same way from *gob*, *gobbet*, a lump or portion—Hal., to work by the *gob*, to work by the piece.

Jobation. To *jobe* (at the university), to reprimand.—B. *Jobation* is still in use for a taking to task, such as Job received at the hand of his friends.

Jockey. From Jack (or, with the Northern pronunciation, *Jock*), in the sense of a person if in inferior position, *Jocky* was specially applied to the servant who looks after horses, now

almost confined to the rider of a race-horse; but traces of the original sense remain in the way it is sometimes used for fellow. "That's the jockey for me."

Joist. The *joists* are the sleepers on which the floor of a room is laid, the bed of the floor. *Gyst*, that gothe over the flore, solive, giste.—Palsgr. in Way. Fr. *giste*, a bed, place to lie on, from *gesir*, Lat. *jacere*, to lie. The term *sleeper*, with which railways have made us so familiar, is a repetition of the same figure.

Joke. Du. *jok*, sport; Lat. *jocus*, It. *gioco*, sport, game. Lith. *dzugti* (*dz*=English *j*), to be merry; *dzugulis*, a joker, *dzaugtis*, *padzugti*, to rejoice.

Jolly. It. *giulivo*, Fr. *joli* for *jolif*, gay, fine, also merry, jocund; *jolieté*, *joliveté*, prettiness, mirth.—Cot. Not from *Jovialis*, but from ON. *jol*, E. *yule*, Christmas, the great season of festivities in rude times.—Diez. N. *jula seg*, Du. *joelen*, to live a joyous life, to make merry.

Jolly-boat. Dan. *jolle*, a yawl, jolly-boat. The original meaning is probably as in Fr. *jalle*, *jalaye*, a bowl; Du. *jolleken*, a trough. Dan. *jolle afsted*, to bowl along. See Gallon.

To Jolt. The representation of the sound of a blow admits of infinite variation. To *jot*, *jotter*, to jolt roughly—Forby; to *jock*, to jolt.—Hal. To *julk*, to sound as liquor shaken in a cask—Forby, to shake, splash, jolt.—Hal. To *jolle*, to knock. He *jowl'd* their heads together.—Mrs Baker. A *joult-head*, or *jolter-head*, like *logger-head*, seems to be from the notion of wagging the head to and fro, and not from the idea of thickness.

Jonquil. Fr. *jonquille*, Sp. *junquilla*, the sweet yellow Narcissus with rush-like leaves. Lat. *juncus*, rush.

Jordan. Properly an earthen pot, synonymous with *gally-pot*, Du. *glei-pot*, a clay or earthen pot. Like *gally-pot*, in modern times the term was specially applied to the vessels in medical use. Our host in the Canterbury Tales, addressing the Doctor of physick, invokes blessings upon

—thy *urinalles* and thy *jordanis*.

Hollinshed speaks of a pretended “*physicus et astrologus*” being exposed with two “*jorden pots*” hung round his neck, for having deceived the people by a false prediction; “*duæ ollæ quas jordanes vocamus*.”—Walsingham in Jam. Dan. Sw. *jord*, earth. In like manner Northampton *jurnut*, a pig-nut, for earth-nut.

To Jostle. To thrust or push with the elbows.—B. A frequentative from OFr. *jouster*. See Joust.

Jot. Synonymous with *plump*, representing the sound made by the fall of an inelastic object. To fall *jot* on one’s rump, to plump down. To *jot* a thing down, to note it at once in a memorandum book as it occurs. N. *detta*, to fall suddenly, drop down, to break in pieces; *dotten*, fallen; *daatt*, suddenly; Dan. (with an intrusive *r*), *dratte*, to drop; *drat*, a little bit, scrap, slop.

The same train of ideas as in the Danish word is found in the case of E. *jot*, which, as well as *dot*, is used in the sense of lump, small portion of anything. “*Briccia*, any dot or crum.”—Fl. Thus we are led to regard the resemblance to Gr. *iota*, from which in the latter sense the word is commonly derived, as an accidental coincidence. The interchange or equivalence of an initial *d* and *j* is of frequent occurrence, as in *jag*, *dag*; *job*, *dab*, a lump; E. *jounce*, and Sw. *dunsa*, to thump.

Journey. Fr. *journée*, a day’s work; Lat. *diurnus*, daily, from *dies*, day.

Joust. It. *giostrare*, Fr. *jouster*, to tilt. Derived by Muratori from It. *chiostro*, *chiostra*, Lombard *ciostra*, the enclosed yard in which a tournament was held. But the word has a more extended meaning than this derivation would account for, and the radical signification seems to have reference to the shock of the combatants. Limousin *dzusta* (*dz*=Eng. *j*), to knock at a door; Fr. *jouster*, *jouter* (whence E. *jostle*), properly to knock, then, with softened significance, to meet together, to join, to abut.

Ce m'est avis qu'en Loüneis,
Justerent li dux e li reis.

Chron. Norm. 2. 10260.

—the Duke and the King met together.

Mon champ joute au sien, my field abuts upon his, as G. *stosst daran*, literally, strikes against it.

The origin may be traced to ON. *thys*, OHG. *thuz*, *doz*, OSw. *dyst*, *dust*, noise, uproar, tumult. *Dero wellono doz*, fragor undarum.—Notker.

Med *dyst* swa at stanga gingo sunder.

With a crash, so that their spears flew in sunder.

Chron. Rhythm. in Ihre.

Dan. *dyst*, combat, shock, set-to. *Vove en dyst med en*, to try a fall with one. Hence *ránna diost*, or *rida diust*, to joust.

Jovial. Cheerful, merry; qualities supposed to belong to one born under the influence of the planet Jupiter or Jove, as melancholy was promoted by the influence of Saturn.

Jowl, Jole. Properly the jaws, throat, gullet, often specially applied to the head of a fish. A *joll* of sturgeon.—B. & F. *Geoules* of sturgeon.—Howell. Brancus, a *gole*, or a *chawle*.—Vocab. in Pr. Pm. v. *chavyl* bone. *Jolle*, or heed, caput. *Jolle* of a fysshe-teste. *Jawle-bone* of a wilde-bore.—Pr. Pm. and notes. “The *chowle* or crop adhering to the lower side of the bill.”—Brown. Vulg. Err. in R.

The E. forms seem to have equal claims to a Fr. and AS. ancestry; OFr. *gole*, *golle*, *geule*, Fr. *gueule*, the mouth, throat, gullet, also the stomach itself; *gueullard* (the equivalent of E. Jowler, Chowler), the muzzle of a beast, also a wide-mouthed fellow.—Cot. On the other hand, AS. *geagl*, jaw, throat, *geaflas*, *geahlas*, the jaws. Viewed in connection with the latter forms *jowl* or *jole* would differ from *jaw* only in the addition of a final *el* or *l*, and the same relation is seen between *chowle* or *chawle*, and Du. *kauwe*, *kouwe*, *kuwe*, throat, gullet, cheek, jaw, chin, gills.—Kil.

Joy. Lat. *gaudere*, *gavisus sum*; It. *godere*, *gioire*, OPtg.

gouvir, Prov. *gauzir*, *jauzir*, Fr. *jouir*, to enjoy ; Ptg. *goivo*, Prov. *gaug*, *joi*, It. *gioia*, Fr. *joie*, joy.—Diez.

Jub. A jug.

With brede and cheese and good ale in a *jubbe*.

Miller's Tale.

It. *gobbio*, *gozzo*, a bunch in the throat, goitre, craw, or crop of a bird, by met. any glass with a round big body.—Fl. See Goblet.

Judge. Lat. *judex*, It. *giudice*, Fr. *juge*.

Jug. A vessel for drink. *Jug* or *Judge* was formerly a familiar equivalent of Joan or Jenny. Jannette, *Judge*, Jennie (a woman's name) ; Jehannette, *Jug*, or Jinny.—Cot. Now the vessel which holds drink is peculiarly liable to familiar personification. We have *black-jack* (a jack of leather to drink in—Minsheu), a leathern jug ; Fr. *dame-jeanne*, lady Jane (disguised in E. under the form of *demijohn*), a large pitcher ; and both *jack* and *jill*, the typical designation of a common man and woman, are used for a small measure of drink. *Jack*, half or a quarter of a pint.—Hal. But see Goblet and Gill.

To Juggle, Juggler. OFr. *jangleur*, *jongleur*, *jougleor*, *jugleur*, a musician, mountebank, conjurer, jester, story-teller. It. *giocolatore*, Mid. Lat. *joculator*, a juggler. AS. *geogelere*, *præstigiator*, G. *gaukler*, a mountebank, conjurer, merry-andrew ; *gaukeln*, to perform tricks of legerdemain ; Du. *guycheler*, *kokeler*, ludius, gesticulator, mimus, *joculator*.—Kil. Bohem. *kuglar*, *keykljr*, Pol. *kuglar*, may probably be borrowed from the G.

The Fr. *jongleur* and *jugleur* are I believe from two different aspects of the juggler's business, the first regarding him as a jester or storyteller, the second as a performer of sleight of hand. The first is from OFr. *jangler*, to prattle, tattle—Cot., to jest, flatter, lie.—Roquef. *Jangelyn* or *javeryn*, *gar-rulo*, *blatero*, *garrio*.—Pr. Pm. The Lat. *joculator* is doubtless a translation of *jugleur*, and not vice versâ, and can only be taken as evidence of a very natural supposition on the part of

the translator that the word was derived from Lat. *jocus*, which indeed is probably from the same ultimate root. The radical signification of G. *gaukeln*, E. *juggle*, is deception by sleight of hand, and the word is probably one of the numerous class formed from the root *gog*, *jog*, *cog*, *gig*, *jig*, expressing rapid movement to and fro. Ir. *gogam*, to gesticulate—O'Brien; E. *cog*, to cheat; Pl.D. *gigeln*, *begigeln*, to delude, beguile; Du. *beguichelen*, to dazzle, fascinate, delude; Sc. *jouk*, to move quickly on one side, also to juggle or play tricks; *joukry-pawkry*, trick, deception, juggling; *juxter*, a juggler.

Juice. Sp. *jugo*, Lang. *jhuc*, Lat. *succus*, juice, sap of plants; Lang. *jhuca*, to suck.

Julep. A drink made of distilled waters and syrups, or of a decoction sweetened with honey or sugar.—Cot. According to Diez from Pers. *gul-âb*, rosewater, but if so there is a singular coincidence with Mod. Gr. *ζαλω*, to press hard, squeeze out juice; *ζελαβιον*, *ζελαπιον*, a julep, a drink composed of juices.

To Jumble, Jumbre. To shake together.

Ne *jombre* ne discordant thing ifere.

Chaucer. Tr. and Cress. 2. 1037.

N. Fris. *shumpeln*, to jolt, shake as a waggon on a rough road. Then to agree together.

Let us yet further see how his definicion of the church and his heresies will *jumper* and agree together among themselfe.—Sir T. More in R.

A frequentative of *jump*.

To Jump. Sw. *guppa*, to rock, to tilt up; Bav. *gumpen*, to jolt, spring, jump; *gumper*, the plunger of a pump. Connected forms are OFr. *regiber*, *regimber*, to kick, *giber*, to throw about the arms or legs; Lang. *ghimba*, to jump, to kick.

Jump. 2. A throw, cast, hazard.

Our fortune lies

Upon this *jump*.—Antony and Cle.

Plump, without qualification or condition, exact.

I'll set her on
 Myself, awhile to draw the Moor apart,
 And bring him *jump* where he may Cassio find
 Soliciting his wife.

Ye shall find it make *jump* six hundred sixty six.—Bale in R. In this sense the word, like the synonymous *plump*, represents the sound of a lump thrown down in the midst. *Jum*, a sudden jolt or concussion from encountering an object unawares. So also *jot*, to jolt; also plump, downright; “he come down *jot* upon his rump”—Forby, where *jot* is meant to represent the sound of the fall.

Junk, Junt. *Junk*, a lump or piece.—Hal. *Old junk* is cable or thick rope cut up into short lengths for the purpose of unravelling. “A good *junt* of beef.”—Allan Ramsay. Swiss *jānte brod*, a hunch of bread.—Idioticon Bernense. Parallel forms are *chunk*, a log of wood; *chump*, a log or thick piece. The *chump-end* of the sirloin is the thick end. *Cob*, a lump or piece; *cobbin*, a piece of an eel.—Hal. ON. *kubbr*, a short thick piece; N. *kubba sund' ein stock*, to cut a stick to bits; *kubb*, *kumb*, *knubb*, a short thick piece.

The origin of all these terms seems a representation of the sound made by a lump thrown on the ground. N. *dunk*, a hollow sound, as when something heavy falls. The word *chump* is used by boys to represent the sound made by a stone thrown so as to fall into the water without splash.

Junket. It. *giuncata*, any junkets, viz. dainty fresh cheese, so called because brought to market upon fresh rushes (Fl.), as we see Yorkshire cheese marked with the straws upon which it has been set to drain. Fr. *joncade*, a certain spoon-meat made of cream, rosewater, and sugar.—Cot. The name of *junket* is still given in Devonshire to a similar preparation.

From delicacies of the foregoing description to *junket* has come to signify to feast, to frequent entertainments.

To Jut. Fr. *jecter*, *jetter*, to cast, throw, put or push forth;

forjetter, to jut, lean out, hang over.—Cot. Lat. *jactare*, to throw.

K.

To Kaw, to Keck. *To kaw*, to fetch one's breath with difficulty. *To keck*, to make a noise in the throat by reason of difficulty of breathing—B.; to retch, hawk, clear the throat.—Hal. Hence *kecker*, squeamish. G. *kauchen*, *keichen*, to gasp for breath; Du. *kichen*, to pant, cough, sob; Lap. *kákot*, *káklot*, to nauseate, properly doubtless to retch.

Kebbers. Refuse sheep taken out of the flock.—B. "*Kebbers* or cullers drawn out of a flock of sheep."—Nomenclator in Hal. From Du. *kippen*, to pick out, to cull.

Kecks, Kecksy, Kex. The dry hollow stalks of last year's growth, especially of umbelliferous plants. *Kex*, an elder pipe.—Sherwood. W. *cecys*, reeds, canes; *cecysen*, hemlock.

Kedge. 1. A small anchor. ON. *kaggi*, a cask fastened as a float to the anchor to show where it lies. From the float the name seems to have been transferred to the anchor itself.

2. Brisk, lively. ON. *kátr*, N. *kaat*, glad, lively.

Kedge-belly. A glutton; *kedgy*, pot-bellied; *to kedge* one's belly, to stuff one's belly. N. *kaggje*, a keg, small cask, jar, a heap or close-packed mass; figuratively, a round belly, thickset person.

To Keek. N. *kika*, Du. *kijcken*, to peep. *Keek*, *peep*, and *teet* are all used in the sense of looking narrowly, and all seem originally derived from the representation of a sharp sound. The syllable *kik*, in Sw. *kik-hosta*, represents the shrill sound of the throat in whooping-cough. OE. *chykkyn* as *hennys byrdys* (to peep as a young chick) *pipio*—Pr. Pm. *Chick* is also used to represent the sound made by a hard body breaking, and thence a crack or chip, and it is perhaps from the image of the light shining through a crack that the notion of peeping is derived. Thus we speak indifferently of the peep of day, or crack of day. But it may be simply from

the notion of shining, so often expressed by a root originally representing a sharp sound. Lap. *kiket*, to shine.

To Keel.

While greasy Sue doth *keel* the pot.

Commonly explained *to cool*, or by others, to scum. The meaning however which would best suit the context is to scour, a sense warranted by the patois of central France, where we have *quillaud*, slippery, polished, shining; *acquiller*, to scour.

*J'acquillais pôeles et pôelons,
Les marmites et les chaudrons.*

Équiller la vaisselle, to scour. *Quiller*, as *couler*, to slip or slide.—Jaubert.

Keel. 1. ON. *kiölr*, Du. *kiel*, Fr. *quille*, keel of a ship.

Keel, 2, **Kayle**, **Skayle**. G. *kegel*, Fr. *quille*, nine-pins. Du. *keghel*, *kekel*, icicle. See Icicle.

Keelson, **Kelson**. The piece of timber lying upon the keel in which the mast is stepped.

The topmast to the *keelsine* then with halyards down they drew.

Chapman. Homer.

Dan. *kiöl-svin*, N. *kiöle-svill*, from *svill*, G. *schwelle*, a sill or beam on which something rests in building.

Keen. G. *kühn*, daring, bold; *auf etwas kühn seyn*, to be keen after something; *kauf-kühn*, eager to buy. OSw. *kón*, *kyn*, quick, prompt, daring.

To Keep. AS. *cepan*, to observe, be intent upon; *cepan his hearmes*, to seek his injury; *fleames cepan*, fugam capesere, to be intent upon flight. To take *keep* of a thing, to take notice of it. To *keep* a day holy is to observe it as holy; to *keep* your word, to observe it. Fris. *kijpen*, to look.—Epkema. A similar train of thought is seen in the case of *hold*, the primitive sense of which seems to be that which is now expressed by the compound *behold*.

Keg. N. *kaggje*, a small cask, a jar; W. *cawg*, a bowl; Sc. *cogue*, *cog*, a hooped wooden vessel, a pail; Gael. *cogan*, a small drinking-dish.

Kelter. Readiness for work. He is not yet in kelter.—
Skinner. Prov. Sw. *kiltrasig*, to kilt oneself, or tuck up one's
clothes, as one preparing for work, *operi se accingere*.

Kemlin, Kimnel. A flat tub used in brewing, for scalding
pigs, or the like. *Kemplin* (—B.), *kembing*, a brewer's vessel.
—Hal. Du. *kam*, *kamme*, a brewery.—Kil. OFr. *cambe*, a
brewing. “Nus ne puet *faire cambe*, ne brasser chervoise ne
goudale sans son congié.” Mid. Lat. “*camum*, sicera, potus
factus ex hordeo et aliis rebus calidis ut zinziber et similia,
quæ ponuntur in testaceis parvis bene obturatis, et cum aperi-
untur, salit in altum et vocatur cerevisia.”—Simon Januensis
in Duc.; ginger beer.

To Ken. ON. *kenna*, N. *kjenna*, to perceive by sense, re-
cognize, observe.

Kennel. 1. Fr. *chenal*, a gutter or kennel; Lat. *canale*,
pipe, channel, water conduit.

2. Fr. *chenil*, It. *canilo*, a place where dogs are kept. Lat.
canis, dog.

Kenspeckle. Easy to recognize, conspicuously marked. N.
kjennespak, ready at observing, quick at recognizing what
has once been seen, from *kjenna*, to recognize, and ON. *spakr*,
wise, prudent. In E. *kenspeckle* the sense is inverted, so as
to indicate a quality of the object instead of the observer,
the latter part of the word being made to signify the mark-
ing by which the object is distinguished.

Kerb. A stone laid round the brim of a well, &c.—B. A
raised border, perhaps originally a border of potsherds. G.
scherbe, a pot-sherd; *blumen-scherbe*, a flower-pot; *kerben*,
(=E. *carve*), to notch or jag; *kerbe*, a notch or jag; Du.
kerf, a notch, segment, piece cut out.

Kerchief. Fr. *couvrechief*, a covering for the head; OFr.
chef, *chief*, head.

Kernel. 1. ON. *kiarni*, pith, heart, kernel; Fr. *cerneau*,
kernel of a nut, &c. G. *kern*, pip of fruit, core, inmost or
best part of a thing, pith of a tree. Probably from *korn*,
grain; *körnen*, *kernen*, to reduce to grain.

2. Fr. *carneau*, *creneau*, the battlement of a wall; *crenelé*, imbattled; *cren*, a notch, nick, jag. See Cranny.

Kersey. Fr. *carisée*, *creseau*, Sw. *kersing*.

Kestrel. Burgundian *cristel*, Fr. *cresserelle*, *quercelle*, a hawk of a reddish colour. The G. synonym *röthel-weihe*, from *röthel*, raddle or red chalk, points to an origin in G. *rod-crite*, *creta rubea*.—Dief. Supp.

Kettle. G. *kessel*, Goth. *katil*, Bohem. Russ. *kotel*.

Kevel. A bit for a horse, gag for the mouth. *Kevel*, mordale, camus.—Pr. Pm. N. *kjevla*, to gag a kid to prevent it sucking. ON. *kefli*, Dan. *kievle*, a short staff, peg, rolling-pin. W. *cef*, Lat. *cippus*, a stock. See Gyve.

Key. 1. AS. *cæg*, Fris. *kay*, Lat. *clavis*, Gr. *κλεις*, *κληις*, a key of a lock. The Lat. and Gr. forms are from *claudere*, *clausum*, *κλειω*, to inclose or shut, as G. *schlüssel*, a key, from *schliessen*, to shut. Thus analogy would lead us to derive *key* from W. *cau*, to shut, making it identical with W. *cae*, an inclosure, hedge, garland, Bret. *kaé*, a hedge, or dyke.

It is remarkable that Walach. *kyae* or *kyé*, a key, an undoubted descendant of Lat. *clavis*, is almost identical with the E. word, and perhaps this identity in the derivatives may proceed from a radical unity of the parent forms, teaching us to regard W. *cau*, the origin of *cae*, an inclosure, and of E. *key*, as the analogue of Lat. *claudo*, the origin of *clavis*. The *l* of *claudo* might easily fall away, as the *l* of G. *schliessen*, or Sw. *sluta*, in E. *shut*, while the final *d* disappears as completely in Gr. *κλειω* as in W. *cau*. Evidence moreover that *cae* had once a final *d* may be found in Du. *kade*, *kaai*, *kae*, a dyke or causey; *zomer-kade* or —*kaai*, a dyke which confines the waters in summer only; *winter-kaai*, one which withstands the winter floods.

Key, 2, Quay. Fr. *quai*, Ptg. *caes*, Bret. *kae*. The Bret. *kae*, inclosure, hedge, dyke, as well as quay, and Du. *kade*, *kae*, dyke, causey, would look as if a quay was regarded in the first instance simply as a dyke or embankment along a river's side. But the true explanation is that given by Spel-

man, "*Caia*, a space on the shore compacted by beams and planks as it were by *keys*." The name of *key* is given in construction to any bond used for firmly uniting separate parts. Thus *key-stone* is the stone which binds together the two sides of an arch. "*Key*, to knitte walls togedyr, clef."—Palsgr. "*Key*, or knyttynge of two wallys in unstabyllle ground, loramentum (concatenatio lignorum, as the word is elsewhere explained—Dief. Sup.) vel caya. *Keyage*, or botys stonding, ripatum."—Pr. Pm.

Kibe. A sore on the heel. Devonsh. *kibby*, sore, chapped.—Hal.

To Kick. Words signifying vibratory or abrupt movement are commonly taken from sounds of a similar character. Now Bav. *gagkern*, *gagkezen*, *kackezen*, *kickern*, *kickezen*, are used to represent abrupt sounds, such as the clucking of a hen, dry short coughing, stammering, tittering, *giggling*. *Gigk-gagk*, in nursery language a clock, a ticker.—Deutsch. Mundart v. 434. Hence *gig*, *gag*, *kik*, appear as roots from whence spring forms signifying abrupt impulsive action. Tyrol *gagen*, *goglen*, to gesticulate, to toddle as a child; *gicken*, to stick; *gigl*, a contemptuous expression for the feet. Prov. Fr. *giguer*, *gigasser*, to leap, throw about the legs; *gigailler*, s'ébattre, s'agiter.—Jaubert Gl. du Centre de la Fr. *Gigue*, *gigot*, a leg.—Dict. du bas lang. Hence may be explained W. *cicio*, to kick; *cic*, a foot; *cicwr*, footman—Jones; *cicwyr*, infantry.—Richards.

The same correspondence between the expression of abrupt utterance and muscular action of a similar kind is seen in *stammer* and *stamp*; *stutter* and G. *stossen*, to hit or kick; Pl. D. *staggeln*, to stammer, and E. *stagger*; Sc. *habble*, to stammer, and E. *hobble*.

Kickle, Kittle. Ticklish, unsteady, easily moved. *Kickish*, irritable; *kiddle* (of the weather), unsettled.—Hal. N. *kita*, to tickle, to touch a sensitive place; *kitl*, tickling, irritation, shrug; *kitla*, to tickle, touch a sore place, to rub one's

shoulders or arms ; ON. *kida ser*, to scratch oneself. *To kid on*, to incite to an act.—Modern Slang.

Kickshaw. From Fr. *quelquechose*, something, applied to an unsubstantial nicety in cookery, and thence extended to unsubstantial gratifications of other kinds.

“There cannot be no more certain argument of a decayed stomach than the loathing of wholesome and solid food, and longing after fine *quelqueschoses* of new and artificial composition.”—Bp. Hall in N. and Q. “Fricandeaux, short, skinless, and dainty puddings, or *quelkchoses* made of good flesh and herbs chopped together.”—Cot. “(Brainsick). Yet would I quit my pretensions to all these rather than not be the author of this sonnet, which your rudeness hath irrecoverably lost. (Limberham.) Some foolish French *quelquechose*, I warrant you. (Br.) *Quelquechose* ! O ignorance in supreme perfection ! He means a *kekshose*. (Lim.) Why then a *kekshoes* let it be, and a *kekshoes* for your song.”—Dryden. Kind Keeper.

Kid. 1. ON. *kid*, a young goat ; G. *kitze*, a female cat, a goat ; *kitzlein*, a kid. See Kindle.

Kid. 2, **Kidnap.** In rogues' slang *kid* is a child, agreeing with Lith. *kudikis*, a child. Hence *kidnap*, to *nab* or steal children.

3. A brush-faggot. W. *cidys*, faggots ; *cidysen*, a single faggot.

4. A pannier or basket.—Hal. Possibly connected with the last sense as being made of twigs. Bav. *kötz*, *kötzen*, *kützen*, a hod or basket for carrying on the back. Boh. *koss*, a basket, anything made of wicker.

Kiddier, Cadger. A packman or travelling huxter. *Kiddier*, *kidger*, one who buys up fowls, &c., at farm-houses, and carries them to market.—Forby. Persons who bring fish from the sea to Newcastle market are still called *cadgers*.—Brocket. As *pedler*, *pedder*, from the *ped* or basket in which he carries his wares, so it is probable that *kiddier*, *cadger*, are from *kid*. See Kid, 4.

Kiddle. A basket set in the opening of a weir to catch fish, an implement frequently denounced in our old municipal laws, probably on account of its destructiveness. Fr. *quideau*, a wicker engine whereby fish is caught.—Cot. Bret. *kidel*, a net fastened to two stakes at the mouth of a stream.—Legonidec. From *kid* in the 3rd and 4th senses. Boh. *koss*, basket, anything made of wicker; *kossatka*, a wicker cage for fishing.

Kidney. No probable derivation can be suggested.

Kilderkin. Du. *kindeken*, *kinneken*, a small barrel. Comp. Du. *kind*, E. *child*.

To Kill. AS. *cwellan*, to kill; *cwelan*, to die.

And preyid him that he wolde to him sell

Some poison, that he might his rattis *quell*.

Pardoner's Tale.

The primitive meaning seems as in Dan. *quæle*, to strangle, choke, smother. G. *qualm*, a suffocating fume, thick vapour; Fin. *kuolla*, to die, to lose strength and vigour; *kuolen weteen*, aquâ suffocor; *kuolettaa*, to kill. If choking be the primitive meaning, we may observe a like relation between Fin. *kuolla* and Lat. *collum*, neck, as between *necare*, to kill (properly to choke) and E. *neck*.

Kiln. An oven for burning bricks or lime, drying malt, &c. W. *cylyn*, OSw. *kolna*, kiln; N. *kylna*, a drying-house for corn.

Kilt. The radical meaning of the word is preserved in Sw. *kylsa*, a bunch or cluster, Du. *kildt brods*, a hunch of bread. *Klåderna sitta i en kylsa*, her clothes hang all in a bunch. Hence OSw. *opkilta*, Dan. *kilte*, to kilt one's clothes, to truss or gather them up into a bunch. The *kilt* or short petticoat of the Highlander is so called from resembling an ordinary petticoat kilted up for convenience of walking. Sw. *kilta barn*, to swathe an infant, to make a bundle of it.

Kin, Kind. AS. *cyn*, Goth. *kuni*, kind, family, race; *kuns*, *kunds*, related, of the same family; *aljakuns*, of another family, foreign. AS. *næddrena cyn*, generation of vipers; *moncyn*, mankind. ON. *kyn*, race, family, sex; *kynd*, off-

spring; Du. G. *kind*, child. E. *kind*, *kindly*, express the loving disposition towards each other proper to the members of a family. When Hamlet accuses his uncle of being "a little more than kin and less than kind" he is simply contrasting the closeness of the connection with the absence of corresponding affection.

The origin is AS. *cennan*, to beget, the root of which, *cen* or *gen*, is somewhat masked in the reduplicate forms, Lat. *gigno* (*gigeno*), Gr. *γινομαι* (*γιγενομαι*, *γιγνομαι*), but is manifest in the derivatives *genitus*, *genus*, *gens*, *γενος*, offspring, race, kind, sex, *γενεα*, *γενεθλον*. Bret. *gana*, *genel*, to beget; W. *cenedl* (= Gr. *γενεθλον*), a race; Gael. *gin*, beget; *gineal*, offspring; *cine*, *cineadh*, race, family.

Kindred. The latter part of the word is AS. *ræden*, condition, equivalent as a termination to E. *ship*. *On tha rædenne*, on the condition.—Leg. Inæ. 63. *Gefer-ræden*, companionship; *mægræden*, relationship; *teon-ræden* (*teonan*, to accuse, reproach), quarrel, dispute; E. *hatred*, the condition of *hate*.

To Kindle. 1. To produce young, applied to cats and rabbits. Probably a nasalized form of *kittle*, notwithstanding W. *cenedlu*, to beget. It may be observed that Dan. *killling* (for *kitling*) is applied to the young of both the hare and the cat. See Kitten.

2. To produce fire. ON. *kynda*, to set fire to, *kyndill*, a light, torch, candle; N. *kvende*, chips and shavings for kindling fire; *kyndel*, *kynnel*, a torch, whence E. *cannel coal*, coal that burns like a torch. Lat. *candere*, to shine, to glow; *incendere*, to kindle, inflame, incite.

Probably a metaphorical application of the idea of giving birth to, expressed by the root *gan*, *gen*, *ken*, in accordance with the analogy which leads us to speak of the extinction of life or extinction of flame, although in this case the metaphor runs in the opposite direction.

King. G. *könig*, ON. *konungr*, *kongr*, king. Lith. *kuningas*, *kuningas*, Lett. *kungs*, lord, noble, an address commonly

given to the pastor ; Lit. *kuningene*, the pastor's wife ; Lett. *kundziba*, dominion ; *kenins*, king. Probably identical with Tartar *chan*. Wotiak *kun*, king, emperor, *kunlen*, queen, *kunoka*, lord, chief.

To Kink. 1. Said of children when their breath is long stopped through eager crying or coughing.—B. An imitation of the shrill sound of drawing the breath under such circumstances. *Chin-cough*, *king-cough*, Du. *kick-hoest*, *kink-hoest*, whooping-cough. Sw. *kikna*, to have the respiration stopped ; *kikna af skratt*, to chink with laughter.

2. Du. Sw. *kink*, a twist in a cable that hinders it running evenly out. Prov. E. *kench*, a twist or sprain. *Kneck*, among sailors is the twisting of a rope or cable as it is veering out.—B. The primitive meaning may perhaps be a *knot*, from ON. *keckr*, *kickr*, a clod, a lump in gruel ; Du. *knokkel*, *kinkel*, a clod, a boor ; in accordance with the analogy of Fr. *coque*, a knob, a bump on the forehead, also a kink in a cord ; N. *kok*, a lump of earth.

On the other hand it may be one of those numerous cases in which the derivation is veiled by the loss of an *r*, from N. *kringa*, to twist ; E. *crinkle*, Du. *kronkelen*, *konkelen*, to whirl, to twist.

Kirtle. AS. *cyrtel* ; Sw. Dan. *kjortel*, a garment either for man or woman.

Kiss. Goth. *kukjan*, G. *küssen*, W. *cusaw*, *cusannu*, Gr. *κυβεω* (fut. *κυσω*, *κυσσω*), to kiss ; Sanscr. *kuch*, *kus*, ON. *koss*, kiss.

Analogy would lead us to seek the derivation in a word signifying mouth. N. *mutt*, mouth, *mutte* (in nursery lang.), to kiss ; Lat. *os*, mouth, *osculum*, kiss ; Boh. *huba* (=Gael. *gob*, E. *gab*), the mouth, *hubička*, kiss ; Prov. *cais*, mouth, jaws, *acaissar*, to kiss. In the same way Goth. *kukjan* may be compared with N. *kok*, throat, swallow.

Kit. 1. A pail, bucket. Du. *kit*, *kitte*, a hooped beer-can.

2. Brood, collection. Du. *kudde*, a flock ; Bav. *kütt*, a covey of partridges ; Swiss *kütt*, an assemblage or crew of

people; Sette Commune *kutt*, *kutta*, an assemblage; *kutte va bei*, a swarm of bees.

Kite. 1. A bird of prey. W. *cúd*, kite; *cudyll y gwint*, the kestrell or wind-hover. Bret. *kidel*, a hawk. From *cudio*, to hover—Pugh; *cud*, velocity, flight.—Spurrell. So Lith. *lingoti*, to hover; *linge*, kite.

2. A belly. See Cud.

Kitchen. Lat. *coquina*, It. *cucina*, G. *küche*, Du. *kokene*, *keukene*; from Lat. *coquere*, to boil. See Cook.

Kith. Acquaintance. AS. *cuth*, G. *kund*, known. From AS. *cennan*, G. *kennen*, to know. *Kith and kin*, acquaintance and relations.

Kitten, Kitling, To Kittle. N. *kjetla* (of cats), to bring forth young; *kjetling*, a kitten; Fr. *caller*, to kittle as a cat.—Cot. “Gossype, whan your catte *kytelleth* I pray you let me have a *kytlynge*.”—Palsgr. in Way.

At first sight we have no hesitation in regarding *kittle* and *kitling*, as well as *kitten*, as derivatives from the parent *cat*, but it may be doubted whether the name of the animal be not derived from the verb signifying to bring forth young, rather than vice versâ. Bohem. *kotiti se* (of sheep, cats, dogs, &c.), to produce young; Lat. *catulus*, a whelp; Dan. *killling* (for *kitling*), the young of hares or cats. To the same root apparently belong G. *kitzlein*, E. *kid*, a young goat; G. *kitze*, a she-goat, she-cat, and possibly the word *cat* itself may have the same origin, as the names of animals are originally very ill defined, and the designations of general relations of age or sex are apt to be appropriated to particular species. Thus the word *stag*, which seems properly to signify a male, is in E. appropriated to the male deer, while N. *stegg* is a gander or male fowl; E. *bitch*, a female dog; Fr. *biche*, a female deer.

Knack. A snap with the fingers, a trick or way of doing as it were at a snap.

Knacks we have that will delight you,
Sleight of hand that will invite you.

B. Jonson in R.

Ir. *cnog*, a knock, crack, &c. In the same way, from Du. *knappen*, to snap, *knap*, alacer, celer; *knap-handig*, dexter, manu expeditus.—Kil. *Avoir le chic*, to have the knack of doing something.—Jaubert.

Knick-knacks, trickery, gesticulation, articles of small value for show and not for use.

But if ye use these *knick-knacks*,
This fast and loose with faithful men and true,
You'll be the first will find it.—B. & F. in R.

Knag. A projection, a knot in wood. “The great horns of beetles, especially such as be *knagged* as it were with small teeth.”—Holland. Pliny in R. A word formed on the same plan with *jag* or *cog*, signifying in the first instance a sudden jog, then the corresponding projection in the path of the jogging object, a projection from a solid surface. Ir. *cnag*, a knock, crack; *cnagach* (properly jolting), rough or uneven; Sw. *knaglig*, rugged; Dan. *knag*, a crack, crash, a wooden peg, cog of a wheel. It. *nocco*, *nocchio*, any bunch, knob, snag, or ruggedness in tree or wood.—Fl.

Knap. To snap, to break with a snapping noise. G. *knappen*, to crackle, crack, to gnaw, bite, nibble, to nip, twitch or break off; also as E. *knap* (among hunters), to feed upon the tops of leaves, shrubs, &c.; to *knapple*, to gnaw off.—B. Fin. *nappata*, to snap at, pluck, snatch, *nappia*, to pluck as berries; Du. *knappen*, to snatch, to nab.

Knapsack. From the notion of chewing or gnawing G. and Du. *knappen* acquires the sense of eating. *Wir haben nichts zu knappen*, we have to live on. Hence *knap-sack*, a provision-sack.

Knave. AS. *cnapa*, G. *knabe*, *knappe*, a boy, youth, servant, a depreciatory term of address to an inferior.

But he that nought hath ne coveiteth to have
Is rich, although ye hold him but a *knave*.—W. of Bath.

Du. *knegt* (the equivalent of E. *knight*), a boy or servant, as well as *knape*, have acquired a depreciatory sense analogous to E. *knave*. *Hy is een knegt, een knape*, he is a rogue.

The original meaning is probably a lump (of a boy), from *knap* or *knop*, a knob or bunch, as the word boy itself has formerly been explained on the same principle. Gael. *cnap*, a knob, knot, lump, a stout boy. So also ON. *hnaus*, a clod; Sw. *knös*, a knoll; Dan. *knos*, a lad.

To Knead. ON. *hnoda*, *gnyda*, Du. *kneeden*, G. *kneten*, to knead; Dan. *gnide*, to rub; Pl. D. *gnideln*, to smooth by rubbing with a flat implement. W. *cnittio*, to strike, twitch, rub gently; Bohem. *hnetu*, *hnjsti*, Pol. *gnies'c'*, to press or pinch (as a tight shoe), to knead.

ON. *gnyr*, tumultus, strepitus; *gnya*, *gnuddi*, to rush violently, to rub, to knead. *Stormurinn gny'r á husum*, or *gnædir á husum*, the storm beats upon the house; *gnydr*, the rushing of waters.

Knee, Kneel. G. *kníe*, Gr. *γόνυ*, Lat. *genu*.

Knell. Sw. *knall*, explosion, loud noise, N. *gnell*, *gnoll*, *noll*, shrill cry; Mid. Lat. *nola*, a bell; Dan. *knald*, crack of a whip, explosion.

Knick-knack. See Knack.

Knife. Du. *knijf*, G. *kneif*, Cat. *ganivet*, knife; Fr. *canif*, penknife. An instrument for nipping or snipping; G. *kneifen*, *kneipen*, to nip or pinch; *kneip-schere*, snippers; Du. *knippen*, *snippen*, to clip, shear; *knip-mes*, a razor; W. *cneifio*, to clip, shear, poll.

Knight. Properly a young man, then a man at arms, fighting man; *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, the soldier who fought on horseback with armour of defence. AS. *cniht*, a boy, youth, servant; *cniht-cild*, man-child. Swiss *knecht*, strong active youth; *knechten*, to put forth strength, show activity.

The word is so exactly synonymous with G. *knabe*, *knappe*, E. *knave*, that we are disposed to attribute to it a like origin in Du. *knocht*, a knot.—Kil.

To Knit. To form knots, to make a texture, like that of stockings, formed of a succession of knots; also to bind together. Pl. D. *knutte*, a knot; *knutten*, to make into a knot, to knit. See Knot.

Knob, Knop, Knock. The sound of a crack or blow is imitated by the syllables *knap* and *knack*, with such variations in the vowel and in the character of the final consonant as may seem to suit the nature of the particular sound in question. Hence are developed two series of forms, ending in a labial and a guttural respectively, and expressing ideas connected with the notion of striking, as the blow itself, the implement with which it is given, the track of the blow, a projection, jutting out, prominence, lump.

Thus, with a labial termination, we have Gael. *cnap*, to strike, to beat; a button, lump, boss, hillock; W. *cnwpa*, a knob, a club; E. *knap*, the top of a hill, or anything that sticks out—B.; *knop*, a bud; Du. *knoppe*, *knoop*, a knot, a bud; G. *knopf*, a knob, button, ball, head; Pl. D. *knobbe*, *knubbe*, anything thick and round, a knotty stick, a flower-bud; *knobken*, a small loaf; Dan. *knub*, a log, block; *knubbet*, knotty; *knubbe*, to bang, to thrash.

With a guttural termination G. *knack*, a crack or snap; *nüsse knacken*, to crack nuts; Gael. *cnac*, crack; E. *knock*, to strike; Gael. *cnoc*, a hillock, eminence; W. *cnwc*, a knob, lump, bunch; Ir. *cnagaim*, to knock, to rap; *cnagach*, rough, uneven; *cnagaid*, hump-backed; Gael. *cnag*, a knob; E. *knag*, a projection.

Knock. See Knob.

Knoll. A round hillock; a turnip.—B. An expression of the class of those explained under Knob. ON. *hnalla*, to beat with a stick; *knallr*, a cudgel; G. *knollen*, a knob, bunch, lump, figuratively a clown. Pl. D. *knulle*, a hunch, a crumple.

Knot. Another of the forms signifying a knob or projection, derived from the image of knocking or striking. Du. *knodse*, *knudse*, a club; *knodsen*, *knudsen*, to beat; *knodde*, a knuckle, a knot; *knuttel*, a cudgel; Pl. D. *knutte*, G. *knote*, a knot; Lat. *nodus*, a knot, knob. Dan. *knude*, knot, bump, protuberance. See Knob.

Know. AS. *cnawan*, OHG. *cnahen*, Sanscr. *jna*, Pol. *znać*,

Lith. *žinoti* (*ž*=Fr. *j*), Gr. (*γενωω*, *γίγενωω*, *γίγενωσκω*) *γινωσκω*, Lat. (*genoo*, *genosco*) *gnosco*, to know. The original root seems to be *gen* or *ken*, with the sense probably of seize, get, apprehend.

It is singular that the Lat. *cognoscere* should be reduced in the course of degradation to a form nearly identical with E. *know*. *Cognoscere*, Namur *conoche*, and thence by the change usual in Walloon of the sound of *sch* into *h*, Wall. *kinohe*, to know.

Knowledge. Formerly *knowleche*, the last syllable of which is the ON. *leik*, N. *leikje*, usually employed in the composition of abstract nouns. In AS. and OE. it took the form of *lac* or *leic*; AS. *reaf-lac*, robbery; OE. *schend-lac*, derision; *wouhlac*, seduction; *fear-lac*, fear; *god-leic*, goodness—Ancrén Riwle; Pl. D. *bruut-lag*, E. *wedlock*. It is remarkable that the termination *lik* has exactly the same force in Turkish; *fichigi-lik*, the trade of a cooper; *kalem-lik*, the function of a pen; *adem-lik*, the quality of man; *dagh-lik*, mountainous country; *beyaz-lik*, whiteness; (*bakmak*, to look) *bakmak-lik*, the act of looking, Turk. *lika*, face, countenance; OE. *læches*, looks, gestures.—Layamon.

Knuckle. Du. *knokel*, the knotty or projecting part of the joints; *knokels van den rug-graet*, the vertebræ of the back; *knoke*, *knock-been*, the ankle; *knoke*, a knot in a tree, a bone, because the bones in the living body become conspicuous at their projecting end; G. *knocken*, bone; *knochel*, a knuckle, knot, or joint, the joints of the fingers, ankle, toes. See Knob.

L.

Label. OFr. *lambel*, a shred or rag holding but little to the whole, a label; *lambeaux*, rags, tatters. *Lambeaux* or *labeaux* was also the name given to the fringe (*laciniis*) hanging from the military cloak—Duc.; OE. *lamboys*, the drapery which came from below the tassels over the thighs.—Hal. G. *lappen*, a rag, lap, lobe; *lumpen*, a rag, tatter; It.

lembo, the skirt or lap of a garment, anything that flaps or hangs loose; Milan. *lamp*, a lap, skirt, rag, slice. See Lap.

Lace. Lat. *laqueus*, Prov. *lac*, *laz*, *latz*, It. *laccio*, Fr. *lacqs*, a lace, tie, snare, noose; Prov. *lassar*, *lachar*, Fr. *lacer*, to lace, bind, fasten. The *lacing* is thus the binding of a garment, and the name has been appropriated to the border of gold or silver tissue, of silk or open thread-work used as an ornamental edging to garments of different kinds. See Latch.

Laches. Negligence.

Then cometh *lachesse*, that is, he that whan he beginneth any good work, anon he wol forlete and stint it.—Parson's Tale.

OFr. *lasche*, slack, remiss, faint; Lat. *laxus*, loose. See Loose.

Lack, 1, Lake, Lacker. *Lack*, an East Indian resin of a red colour, the pigment extracted from which is *Lake*. Fr. *lacque*, sanguine, rose or ruby colour.—Cot. *Lacquered* ware is ware covered with a varnish of *lack*. "The lack of Tonquin is a sort of gummy juice that drains out of trees. The cabinets to be *lackered* are made of fir or pine tree."—Dampier in R. Du. *lak-werk*, lackered ware. The name is then extended to other kinds of varnish. Fr. *lacre*, a cement of rosin, brimstone, and wax.—Cot. It. *lacca*, white lead, also a kind of white varnish; *laccare*, to paint or daub over with *lacca*, to paint as women do their faces.—Fl.

2. *Lack* had formerly two senses, identical with those of Du. *lack*, *laecke*, want, defect, fault, blame; *laecken*, to decrease, become deficient, also to accuse, to blame. Of these senses the notion of fault or blame might be incidental to that of deficiency or want, but it is probable that the two uses of the word are from totally different sources.

The origin of *lack*, want, is seen in Swab. *lack* (properly slack), slow, faint. To *lack* then is to become slack, to cease, to be wanting. In like manner G. *flau*, faint, feeble; *diese waare wird flau*, this article *lacks* or is no more sought for—

Küttner, the demand becomes slack. Du. *laeckende waere merx* decrescens; *laecken*, minuere, decrescere, deficere paulatim, deesse.—Kil. Namur *lauk*, slack; Wall. *laker*, to slacken, cease, give over. *I n' lâke nin d' ploure*, it does not cease to rain.—Grandg. Again, from Prov. E. *lash*, *lask*, slack, loose, watery; *to lask*, to shorten, lessen.—Hal.

On the other hand *lack*, in the sense of blame, seems to be for *clack*, *clag*, Pl. D. *klak*, *klaks*, G. *kleck*, a spot, blot, stain, disgrace; *einem enen klak anhangen*, to fix a blot upon him. Sc. *clag*, an encumbrance, charge, impeachment. “He has nae *clag* till his tail,” no stain on his character.

He was a man without a *clag*,
His heart was frank without a flaw.

Pl. D. *een lak* (or more frequently), *enen klak in de ware smiten*, to find fault with wares; Sw. *lak*, vice, fault.

Lackey, Lacket.

Than they of Haynault bought little nagges to ride at their ease, and they sent back their *lackettes* and pages.—Berners. Froissart in R.

Fr. *laquais*, a footman; OFr. *naquet*, *naquais*, an attendant at a tennis-court; *naqueter*, to stop a ball at tennis, also to wait at a great man's door, to observe dutifully, attend obsequiously.—Cot.

The name is taken from the *nacket's* original office of catching the ball. Fr. *naque-mouche*, a fly-catcher. A sharp sound is represented by the syllable *knack*, as in G. *knacken*, to crack, Fr. *naquer*, to gnaw with a snapping sound like a dog; *naqueter des dens*, to chatter with the teeth. Thence the term is applied to any quick abrupt movement, as in the sense of catching, or in Bav. *knacken*, a stroke; Fr. *naqueter de la queue*, to wag the tail.

The interchange of an initial *l* and *n* is not infrequent, as in It. *livello* and *nivello*, Lat. *lympa* and *nympha*; N. *lykjel* and *nykjel*, a key; Sp. *lutria* and *nutria*, an otter.

Lad, Lass. *Lad* was formerly used in the sense of a man of inferior station.

Sixti and ten

.Starke *laddes*, stalworthe men.—Havelok.

To make lordes of *laddes*

Of land that he winneth,

And fremen foule thralles

That follwen noght his lawes.—P. P. 1325.

When *laddes* weddeth leuedies.

Prophecy of Thomas of Ercildoune in Havelok. Gloss.

It would seem to be the same word with OHG. *laz*, libertinus (G. *freigelassner*); *frilaz*, manumissus; *hantlaz*, libertus.—Graff. “Sunt etiam apud illos (Saxones) qui edhilingi, sunt qui frilingi, sunt qui *lazzi* illorum linguâ dicuntur, Latinâ vero linguâ hoc sunt; nobiles, ingenui, atque serviles.”—Nithardus in Graff. G. *lasse*, Du. *laete*, a peasant bound to certain rents and duties, corresponding to our copyhold tenures. The word is Latinized in various ways, *litus*, *lidus*, *ledus*, adscriptitius, servus glebæ.—Duc. “Et Saxones omnes tradiderunt se illi et omnium accepit obsides tam ingenuos quam et *lidos*.”—Annales Franc. *ibid*. In the Frisian laws the composition of a *litus* was double that of a slave and half that of a freeman. Mid. Lat. *leudus*, *leudis*, a vassal, subject, AS. *leod*, a people, G. *leute*, people, Goth. *jugga-lauds*, a young man, may probably be distinct.

The difficulty in identifying E. *lad* with OHG. *laz* arises from the fem. *lass* (for *laddess*), which is not in accordance with the Sax. idiom, and would look like a derivation from W. *lodes*, a lass; *llawd*, a lad.

Ladder. AS. *hlædre*, OHG. *hleitar*, G. *leiter* (fem.), Pol. *letra*, a ladder. W. *llethr*, the slope of a hill, declivity.

Lade. 1. *Lade*, a ditch or drain.—Hal. A *lade*, *mill-lade* or *mill-leat*, is the cut which brings water to a mill. AS. *lad*, a canal, conduit; Du. *leyde*, *water-leyde*, aquæductus, aquagium.—K.

From AS. *lædan*, Du. *leyden*, to lead.

To Lade, 2, Ladle. To *lade*, to let in water, to leak; to draw off a liquid by dipping in it a receptacle of smaller size; *ladle*, the implement employed for that purpose.

Wythynne the ship whiche that Argus made,
Whiche was so staunche it myghte no water *lade*.—Hal.

In the same sense Swab. *lassen*; *das gefäss lässt*, the cask leaks. The G. *ablassen*, to let off, is applied not only to drawing off a cask by letting the liquor run, but to *lading* it out by a scoop or bucket, while the simple verb *lassen* is used in Swabia in the same sense, and as a noun is used to signify the bucket used in lading. We thus are led to identify *lade* with G. *lassen*, Dan. *lade*, to let. Comp. Dan. *ladejern*, a lancet, an implement for letting or drawing off blood.

Lady. AS. *hlæfdig*.

Lady-cow, Lady-bird. The name of a well-known small, spotted, hemispherical beetle, dedicated to Our Lady, as appears by the German name *Marien-käfer* or *Gottes-kühlein*. In Brittany it is called *la petite vache du bon Dieu*, and Bohem. *Bozj krawicka*, God's little cow, has the same meaning. The comparison of a beetle to a cow seems strange, but in other cases the name of cats, dogs, sheep, are given to insects of different kinds, and Pol. *krowka*, little cow, is the name given to the dung-beetle. The large black beetle, popularly called Devil's coach-horse, is in ON. *Jötun-oxi*, the Giant's ox, the Jötun in Northern mythology filling the place of the Devils in Jewish, while the ox or beast of the plough is exchanged in modern times for the more conspicuous coach-horse.

The other name, Lady-bird (by which *Lady-cow* is being rapidly supplanted), was probably given as seeming more appropriate to a flying creature; but *bird* may here be a corruption of *bode* or *bud*, a name given to insects of different kinds, as *sharn-bode*, dung-beetle, *wool-bode*, hairy caterpillar.—E. Adams on names of insects in Philolog. Trans.

To Lag. To trail behind, to flag. As in muscular exertion the limbs are made rigid, the idea of the opposite condition, faintness, laziness, slowness, is expressed by the figure of what is loose or slack. W. *llag*, loose, slack, sluggish; Gael. *lag*, feeble, faint; Esthon. *lang*, *lank*, loose, slack; Gr.

λαγapos, slack, pliant; *λαγγαζω*, *λαγγεω*, to slacken; Bav. *lugk*, loose, not tight.

The origin of all these terms is a representation of the sound of a loose body flapping or rattling. Prov. E. *log*, *logger*, to oscillate, shake as a loose wheel; G. *locker*, loose, &c. See To Log.

Lair. A lying place, now confined to a lying place for beasts.

The mynster church, this day of great repayre,
Of Glastenbury where now he has his *leyre*.—Hardyng in R.

Du. *leger*, bed, sleeping place, lair of a beast, camp or place occupied by an army; Dan. *leir*, camp; from Du. *leggen*, to lie; *te bedden*, *te velde leggen*, to lie in bed, to camp. AS. *leger*, a lying, whether in the grave or in bed; *legeres wyrthe*, worthy of burial; also the cause of lying or disease; place of lying or bed; lying with or adultery; *leger-gyld*, OE. *lair-wite*, a fine for adultery.—B.

Lake. 1. A pigment. See Lack.
2. Fr. *lac*, Lat. *lacus*.

To Lam. To give a beating to. ON. *lemja*, to give a sound drubbing, N. *læmja*, to beat. Du. *lam-slaen*, enervare verberibus; *lam*, flaccid, languid, weak; *lamme leden*, membra dissoluta; Piedm. *lam*, loose, slack. To *lam* then would be to beat faint, to exhaust with blows, analogous to Dan. *mör-banke*, to give a sound drubbing, literally to beat tender.

Lamb. Esthon. *lammās*, *lamba*, Fin. *lammās*, *lampaan*, a sheep; *lampuri*, a shepherd. Lap. *libbe*, a lamb.

Lame. Broken or enfeebled in some of the members. Serv. *lomiti*, to break; *loman*, broken, tired; Pol. *lamac'*, to break; *lamanie w nogach*, gout in the feet; Dan. *lam*, palsied, paralytic; Du. *leme*, *lemte*, mutilatio, vitium—Kil.; ON. *lami*, broken, enfeebled, impaired; *lami*, a break, fracture; *lama*, to weaken, impair; *lam*, a fracture, enfeebling; *lama*, membris fractus vel viribus; *fot-lama*, *far-lama*, incapacitated in the feet, in the power of walking.

It must be admitted that the meaning of *lame* sometimes

approaches very closely that of Du. *laf*, *lam*, flaccid, languid, weak; Pied. *lam*, loose, slack; N. *lama*, *lamen*, fatigued, exhausted, unstrung. Comp. Du. *lammelick*, languidé, remissé, segniter, with *lamely*; *lamme sanck*, inconditum et ineptum carmen, a lame production; *lamme leden*, membra dissoluta; *lam-slaen*, enervare verberibus, to disable or make lame by blows.

Lammas. On the first of August, the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, it was customary in AS. times to make a votive offering of the first-fruits of the harvest, and thence the feast was termed *Hlafmæsse*, *Lammas*, from *hlaf*, loaf. In the Sarum Manual it is called *Benedictio novorum fructuum*.—Way in Pr. Pm.

Lampoon. From Fr. *lamponner*, signifying apparently to banter or make a butt of. *Lamponner* (synonymous with *lanterner*) is explained by Cot. to cog, foist, dally or play the fool with, to trouble or be tedious to, to quaff, revel, feast it all night long; *lanternerie*, night revels; *lamponnier*, an idle companion; *lanternier*, an idle companion, night-walker, one that while others are in bed revels abroad or banquets at home.

Lamprey. Fr. *lamproie*, It. *lampreda*, Bret. *lamprez*, probably, as Legonidec suggests, from *lampr*, slippery, shining, the skin of the lamprey being slimy like an eel. In the same way W. *llysw*, slime; *llyswen*, an eel.

Land. Du. *land*, rus, ager et continens, vulgo terra firma, et littus, ripa.—Kil. In the latter sense it agrees with W. *glàn*, Corn. *gland*, brink, shore, bank of a river.

Landscape. A delineation of the land, from AS. *sceapan*, to shape or form. So N. *fiellskap*, the outline of a range of hills. *Eg kienne land 'e paa fiellskap*, I know the land by the line of hills.

Lane, Lawn. Du. *laen*, an alley, opening between houses or fields. Sc. *loan*, *loaning*, an opening between fields of corn left uncultivated for the sake of driving the cattle homewards.—Jam. Fris. *lona*, *lana*, a narrow way between

gardens and houses. Prov. Dan. *laane*, *lane*, a bare place in a field where the corn has failed; *lane*, an open or bare place; E. *lawn*, *lawnd*, an open space between woods; W. *llan*, a clear place, area, or spot of ground to deposit anything in.

The fundamental idea is probably the opportunity to see through given by an opening between trees or the like; N. *glana*, *gleine*, to stare, to look steadily, to open (as clouds) and leave a clear space; *glan*, an opening among clouds; *glanen* (of a wood or of clouds), open, separate, so that one may see through; *glenna*, a clear open space among woods, grass-plot between cliffs and wood; *gleine*, an open space. Hence E. *lawn*, as *leam*, compared with *gleam*, *latch* with Gael. *glac*.

Laniard, Lanyel, Langet. It is probable that *langet*, *lan-gel*, *lanyel*, a strap or thong, tether, strip of ground, must be separated from Fr. *lanière*, E. *laniard*, a narrow band, a thong; *lanier*, the lash of a whip.—Forby. The former are certainly from Lat. *lingula*, a little tongue, narrow pointed object, It. *lingua*, a langet or spattle, *linguella*, *linguetta*, the point or langet of a pair of scales, a tenon.—Fl. *Langot* of the shoe, latchet.—Kennett in Hal. *Langelyn* or bynd together, colligo, compedio.—Pr. Pm. *Lanière* on the other hand seems from *longière* (a long narrow towel—Cot.), signifying a strip. Limousin *loundieiro*, Fr. *allonge*, piece that one adds to lengthen anything. *Allonge* or *longe* was also used in the sense of It. *langolo* for the *lunes* or *lewins* of a hawk, the leather thongs by which his legs were attached to the wrist in carrying him. Fr. *longe*, Wal. *long*, signifies also a long strap fastened to the halter of a horse, whence the expression *to lunge a colt*, in breaking him in, to hold him with a long rope and drive him round in a circle.

The *g* of *long* disappears occasionally in the Fr. dialects, as Wal. *lon*, slow, long, far.—Remacle. Lim. *loun*, *loun*, slow, tedious, long. It. *lungi*, Fr. *loin*, far; *eslongier*, *eloigner*, to put to a distance.

Bret. *louan*, a thong or strap, especially that by which the yoke is fastened to the ox's head.

Lank. Du. *slank*, G. *schlank*, slender, pliant. A nasalized form of the root which appears in E. *slack*, Gael. *lag*, weak, faint, with the fundamental signification of absence of rigidity. Du. *lank*, the flank or soft boneless part of the side; Devonsh. *lank*, the groin.

Lansquenet. G. *lanzknecht*, a soldier serving with lance.

Lantern. Fr. *lanterne*, Lat. *laterna*, as if from AS. *leoht*, light, and *-ern*, place, an element seen in *domern*, judgment-place, *heddern*, hiding-place, *bæces-ern*, oven, and *lihtes-ern*, a lantern. In *lucerna* the same element is joined with *lux*, *lucis*, light.

The spelling of *lanthorn*, which so long prevailed, was doubtless influenced by the use of transparent sheets of horn for the sides of the lantern.

Lap, Lappet. The flap or loose skirt of a garment. Like *flap*, *clap*, *slap*, a representation of the noise made by a loose sheet striking against itself or any surface. ON. *lapa*, *slapa*, to hang loose; Du. *labberen* (of sails), to shiver in the wind; G. *lapp*, slack; *lappen*, anything hanging loose, rag, tatter, clout; *bart-lappen*, the wattles of a cock; *öhr-läppchen*, lobe of the ear; AS. *læppa*, a lap or lobe of the liver.

A *lapwing* is a bird that *flaps* its wings in a peculiar manner as it flies.

To Lap. 1. Fr. *lapper*, to lap or lick up; Gr. *λαπτω*, to lap, then to drink greedily; Lat. *lambere*, to lick; Fr. *lamper*, to drink, to swill. In E. cant the term *lap* is used for liquid food, wine, pottage, drink. From the sound of lapping up liquids with the tongue.

2. To *lap* or *wlap*, to wrap. “*Lappyn* or whappyn yn clothes, involvo.” “Plico, to folde or lappe.”—Pr. Pm. “He was *wlappid* in a sack (*obvolutus est sacco*).”—Wicliff. From the root *wlap* spring It. *inviluppare*, Fr. *envelopper*.

To lap in the present sense is to bring the lap or flap of the garment round one; the forms *wlap* and *flap* corresponding together, as Du. *wrempen* and E. *frump*.

Larboard. The left side of the ship looking forwards.

From Du. *laager*, OE. *leer*, left. "Clay with his hat turned up o' the *leer* side too."—B. Jonson in Nares. Du. *laager-hand*, the left hand, from *laager*, lower, on the same principle on which the right hand is in Dan. *höire-hand*, the upper or higher hand. But Du. *laager* being also used in the sense of *lee*, as in *laager-wall*, lee-shore (the lee-side of the vessel being lower than the windward), the ambiguity which would arise from the use of *laager-bord* for the left side of the ship has been avoided by the use of *bak-bord* (Fr. *babord*) in the latter sense.

Larceny. Fr. *larcin*, robbery, from Lat. *latrocinium*, robbery; *latro*, a robber. Lith. *lātras*, a rogue, villain, murderer; Pol. *lotr*, rogue, malefactor, miscreant; G. *lotter-bube*, rogue, knave.

Lark. AS. *laferc*, Sc. *laverock*, Du. *leeuwercke*, *lewerck*, *lercke*.

Larrup. To beat. Du. *larp*, a lash; *larpen*, to thresh in a peculiar manner, bringing all the flails to the ground at once.—Bomhoff.

To Lash. 1. To strike with a sounding blow, as when a whale lashes the sea or a lion his flanks with his tail. *To lash out*, to throw out the heels with violence; *lasher*, a weir, from the dashing of the water. Like *clash* or *slash*, a representation of the sound. Esthon. *laksuma*, to smack, to sound like waves when they *lash* the shore. G. *klatschen*, to yield that sound which is represented by the word *klatsch*; lashing with a whip, clapping of the hands, clashing of arms.—Kütt. Du. *kletsen*, to clash, clack, crack, to fling; *klets*, lash, slap.

2. To bind or fasten anything to the ship's sides.—B. Du. *lasch*, a piece set on or let into a garment, also the place where the joining is made, the welding of two pieces of iron together, splicing of rope ends; *lasschen* or *lassen*, to join two pieces together; Dan. *laske*, to baste, stitch, mortise; N. *laskje*, a gore or patch; *aarelashje*, the patch of hard wood, let into an oar to protect it from the rullocks; Bav. *lassen*,

einlassen bretter ineinander, to scarf boards together, to let one into the other; *die gelass* or *gelassen*, the joining.

Lass. See *Lad*.

Last. 1. Contracted from latest, as best from *betst*. G. *letzt*, Bav. *lesst*, Pl. D. *lest*. *Zi lezzist*, *zu lazzost*, demum; *zu dem listen*, extremo.—Gl. in Schmeller.

2. A burden. ON. *hlass*, AS. *hlæst*, Du. G. *last*, a load; ON. *hlada*, to load, to pile up, G. *laden*, to load.

3. The form of a shoemaker. Du. *leest*, make, form, shape; G. *leisten*, model, mould, form, size. "Ein Spanischer ross, ob es gleich klein von *leist*, ist es doch adelich von gestalt," though small of size is noble in form. "Ein pfarrer soll ein bildner und *leist* sin zu leben sinen unterthanen," a pastor should be a model to his parishioners.

The origin is probably AS. *last*, Goth. *laist*, trace, footstep; *wagen-gelaist*, the trace of the wheel; the impression of a thing showing the size and form without the substance of the original.

To Last. Properly to perform, but now confined to the special sense of performing the duty for which a thing is made, enduring. When we say that a coat will last for so many months, we mean that it will serve the purpose of a coat for so long. G. *leisten*, to fulfil, perform, carry out. "And thei ben false and traiterous and *lasten* noght that thei bihoten."—Sir Jno. Mandeville.

As Lat. *sequi*, to follow, gives *exsequi*, to follow out, perform, accomplish; or G. *folgen*, to follow, *befolgen*, to perform (*befehl befolgen*, to perform one's command), so *to last*, from Goth. *laist*, AS. *last*, a trace, footstep, is to tread in one's footsteps, to follow, fulfil; Goth. *laistjan*, *afarlaistjan*, to follow after; *fairlaistjan*, to attain. The legal expression *in pursuance of* is used in the sense of in fulfilment or execution of.

To Latch. To catch. AS. *laccan*, *gelæccan*, to catch, to seize; Gael. *glac*, catch. The word seems to represent the sound of clapping or smacking the hand down upon a thing,

or perhaps the snap of a fastening falling into its place. Fr. *loquet*, the *latch* of a door. From the same root are Lat. *laqueus*, Fr. *laqs*, It. *laccio*, any latch or latchet, binding-lace or fillet, halter, snare to catch birds or beasts—Fl.; Rouchi *lache*, a noose, leash, lace.

Pol. *lapac'*, to catch, corresponds to E. *latch*, as *snap* to *snatch*, *clap* to *clack*, Lat. *capere* to E. *catch*.

Late. ON. *latr*, OHG. *laz*, slow; G. *lass*, faint, negligent, lazy; Bav. *lass*, slack, loose, slow. The radical meaning is, doubtless, slack, unstrung, then inactive, slow, behindhand. See *Loiter*.

Lathe. A turner's frame, called by Cot. a lathe or lare.

Lather. NE. *lother*, to splash in water.—Hal. ON. *lōdra*, to foam; *lōdr*, foam of the sea; Sw. *såp-löder*, soap-suds; Bav. *loder*, suds, dirty water from washing; Swiss *ladern*, *lättern*, *plädern*, *plättern* (from an imitation of the sound), to dabble in water, make wet and dirty, let fall liquid dung (of cows); *kuhpläder*, cow-dung; *verlätteren*, dawb with cow-dung; G. *plätschern*, to paddle or dabble in water; Dan. *pladder*, mud, mire, chatter; Sw. *pladdra*, to prattle, an idea often expressed by the same form as dabbling in water.

Lath, Lattice. Fr. Du. G. *latte*, a thin piece of cleft wood; G. *latte*, is also used for a pole or rod, a young slender tree in a forest. The primary meaning is doubtless the shoot of a tree. Russ. *loza*, a rod, branch, twig; G. *lode*, a sprig or shoot; Bret. *laz*, a pole, fishing-rod; W. *llath*, a yard, or measure of three feet; Gael. *slat*, a switch, wand, yard. Fr. *lattis*, E. *lattice*, lath-work.

Latiner. Fr. *latinier*, one who speaks Latin, an interpreter.

Latten. Brass, tinned iron. Fr. *laiton*, It. *latone*, *ottone*, brass; *latta*, tin plate. From being used in the shape of plates.—Diez. Piedm. *lata*, thin narrow piece of iron or other metal, plate, blade. Way cites a document of the 15th century which speaks of "latten, or Cullen (Cologne) plate."

Laugh. G. *lachen*, Du. *lachachen*, *lachen*—Kil.; from the sound.

To Launch. Fr. *lancer*, It. *lanciare*, violently to throw, hurl, dart; *lanciare un cervo*, to rouse a stag. Probably *lancia*, a lance, is from the present verb, and not vice versâ; a weapon to be hurled. A nasalized form of E. *lash*, to throw out.

Laundry, Laundress. It. *lavare*, to wash; *lavanda*, suds, anything to wash with; Fr. *lavage*, washing; *lavandière*, a washerwoman. In E. *laundress* (*lavanderess*), the element signifying female agent is again repeated. Sp. *lavadero*, a washing-place; *lavadero*, a washer; *lavanderia* (E. *laundry*), the wash, linen for washing.

Lavender. Fr. *lavende*, from being laid with fresh-washed linen, to perfume and preserve it from mildew. It. *lavanda*, a washing.

Laver. A sea weed, otherwise called sea *liver-wort*, looking as if the word were a corruption of *liver*.

Lavish. Prodigal. Fr. *lavasse*, or *lavace d'eaux*, an inundation. The idea of unthrifty dealing is often expressed by the dashing abroad of water. It. *guazzare*, *squazzare*, to dabble or splash in water; *guazzare*, to lavish in good cheer; *squazzare*, to lavish his estate—Fl.; Sw. *pluttra*, properly to dabble, corresponding to Sc. *bluiter*, in a similar sense, and to Dan. *pludder*, slush, mire; Sw. *pluttra bort penningas*, to squander money. And *squander* itself is a repetition of the same metaphor.

Law. ON. *lag*, order, method, custom, law. From *leggja* (*hefi lagt*), to lay. So Lat. *statutum*, statute, from *statuere*, to lay down; G. *gesetz*, law, from *setzen*, to set; Gr. *θεσμος*, law, from *τιθημι*, to lay.

Lawn. 1. See Lane.

2. A kind of fine linen, Fr. *linon*, from which however the E. word can hardly have been derived. Sp. *lona*, canvas, a texture agreeing with lawn in being open and transparent. It is remarkable that *lawn*, an open space between woods, seems to be so called from the opportunity it affords of seeing through.

To Lay. ON. *leggja*, G. *legen*, to lay; ON. *liggia*, G. *liegen*, to lie, to lay oneself down. The first of the two seems the original form, with the sense of thrusting, casting, striking. Sw. *lægga på en*, to lay on, to strike; ON. *hoggva och leggja*, to strike and thrust; *lag af kesio*, a thrust with a javelin; Sw. *lægga til lands*, to reach the shore; *lægga sig*, to lie down.

In the same way Lat. *jacere*, to cast; *jacēre*, to lie.

Lay. 1. Gr. *λαϊκος*, of the *λαος*, or people as opposed to the clergy.

2. A song, metrical tale. Prov. *lais*, song, piece of poetry, song of birds, clang, cry; *lais dels sonails*, the sound of bells. *Tuit s'escriidon a un lais*, all cried out with one voice.—Rayn. As the old Fr. poets (as Diez observes) regard the *lay* as specially belonging to the Bretons, it is natural to look to the Celtic for the origin of the word.

Les cuntes ke jo sai verais,
Dunt li Breton aut fait lor *lais*,
Vus cunterai assez briefment.—Marie de France.

W. *llais*, a sound, note, tone, voice; Gael. *laoidh*, *laoi*, a verse, hymn, sacred poem; ON. *hlíod*, *líod*, voice, sound; *líod*, AS. *leoth*, a lay or short poem; G. *lied*, song; Goth. *liuthon*, psallere, to sing hymns.

Lay, 3, Lea, Laystall. *Lay-land* or fallow-land might plausibly be explained land laid up from immediate use, in accordance with Sw. *lægga igen en åker*, to lay up a field or leave it fallow. But the word is undoubtedly the analogue of Du. *ledig*, *leeg*, empty, vacant, fallow; *ledig-land*, G. *leede*, *lehde*, an uncultivated piece of ground; *der ledige stand*, unmarried life, celibacy.

Let wife and land lie *lay* till I return.—B. and Fletcher.

Another form of the word is E. *ley*, *lea*, AS. *leag*, *leah*, the untilled field, pasture.

Plenty shall cultivate each scaup and moor,
Now *lea* and bare because thy landlord's poor.—Ramsay.

Though many a load of marl and manure laid
Revived his barren *leas* which erst lay dead.—Bp. Hall in R.

A *clover-ley* is a field in which clover has been sown with the former crop, and which is left without further cultivation after the crop is carried. Prov. Dan. *lei*, fallow; *leid ager*, novalis; *leid jord*, cessata terra.—Molbech.

Laystall. Properly *lay-stow*, where *lay* has the same sense of vacant, unoccupied, as in *lay-land*, an empty place in which rubbish may be thrown. “The place of Smithfield was at that daye a *laye-stowe* of all order of fylth.”—Fabyan in R.

Lay, 4, Layer. A *lay*, a bed of mortar.—B. In the same way Fr. *couche*, a layer, from *coucher*, to lay. Du. *laag*, lay, layer, bed, stratum; *leger*, a lying place. Pl. D. *lage*, a row of things laid in order, tier of guns; *afleger*, a layer or offset of a plant laid in the ground to strike root.

Lazar, Lazaretto. *Lazar*, a leper, from Lazarus in the parable. Du. *Lazarus-haus*, a *lazaretto*, hospital for lepers, pest-house.

Lazy. Bav. *laz*, slow, late; Du. *losig*, *leusig*, flaccid, languid, slack, lazy—Kil.; Pl. D. *lösig*, *lesig*, loose in texture, slow, weary; G. *lass*, slack, slow, dull.

Lea. See Lay.

To Leach. In carving, to cut up. Fr. *lesche*, a long slice or shive of bread.—Cot. *Lechette*, *lisquette*, a tongue of land, morsel to eat.—Roquef. *Leche*, *liche*, *liquette*, *lisquette*, a morsel.—Pat. de Champ. Properly a tongue, from *lescher*, to lick, as G. *lecker*, the tongue of cattle, from *lecken*.

Leacher. See Lechery.

Lead. Du. *lood*, *loot*.

To Lead. ON. *leida*, to lead; *leid*, track, way; *at snua á leid*, to turn on his traces, to turn back. The Goth. *laithan*, ON. *lida*, to move on, go, pass, would seem to be a derivative, related to *leida*, as *jacere*, to lie, to *jacere*, to cast, or as G. *liegen*, E. *to lie*, to G. *legen*, E. *to lay*.

Leaf. G. *laub*, Du. *loof*, *loove*, the leaves of trees. The

radical meaning seems something flat. Magy. *lap*, the leaf of a book; Lith. *lápas*, a leaf; *lapalka*, the shoulder-blade.

League. 1. Mid. Lat. *leuca*, Fr. *lieue*, a measure of distances, properly the stone which marked such a distance on the public roads. “*Mensuras viarum, nos miliaria, Græci stadia, Galli leucas.*”—Isidore in Dief. Celtica. Gael. *leug*, *leag*, a stone; *liagan*, an obelisk; W. *llech*, a stone.

2. Fr. *ligue*, It. *legua*, an alliance, from Lat. *ligare*, to bind.

Leaguer. 1. Du. *leger*, a lying, lying-place; the lair of cattle, lying-place of an army in the field; *belegeren*, to *beleaguer* or pitch one's camp for the attack of a fortress; whence *leaguer*, a siege, having essentially the same meaning with the word *siege* itself, which signifies the seat taken by an army before a town for the same purpose.

2. A small cask. G. *legger*, *wasser-legger*, Sw. *watten-leggare*, water-cask in a ship. Piedm. *lighera*, *ighera*, Fr. *aiguière*, a water-jar.

Leak. Du. *lekken*, water to penetrate, to drip; *lekwijn*, wine that leaks from a cask; *lekzak*, a bag for straining. The radical meaning seems to drip. Lith. *laszas*, a drop; *laszėti*, to drip, to leak. E. *latch-pan*, a dripping-pan; *latch*, *leech*, a vessel pierced with holes for making lye; *leach-troughs*, troughs in which salt is set to drain; *lecks*, drainings; *to leak off*, to drain, and hence *to leak on* or *latch on*, to add fresh water after the first wort has been drawn off in brewing.—Hal. Sw. *björk-laka*, the juice of birch-trees; *sal-laka*, brine; *laka på*, as E. to leak, or latch on in brewing. The same root is seen in Lat. *liquo*, to strain, filter, melt; *liquatum vinum*, strained wine; *liquari*, to melt away; *liquor* (as Sw. *laka*), juice, liquid.

Leam. A parallel form with *gleam*. ON. *liomi*, splendour; *lioma*, to shine. *Glemyn* or *lemyn* as *fyr*, *flammo*;—as light, radio.—Pr. Pm.

Here, as in so many other cases, we are able to trace the designation of phenomena of sight after those of hearing.

ON. *hliomr*, resonantia, clamor; AS. *hlemman*, to crackle as flame; *hlem*, a sound.

To Lean. AS. *hlynian*, Du. *leunen*, G. *lehnen*, Dan. *læne*, It. *lenare*, to lean, to bend towards. Russ. *klonit'*, to bow down; *klonischsya*, to slope, incline, tend to; Gael. *claon*, incline, go aside, squint; *clainte*, bent, sloping; Gr. *κλινω*, to make to bend, turn towards, turn aside; Lat. *clino* (in composition), to bend towards.

Lean. AS. *hlæne*, *læne*, Pl. D. *leen*, slender, frail, lean; It. *leno*, lean, meagre, faint, feeble, also leaning towards, easily credulous, and yielding to fair words.—Fl. The radical signification seems to be what leans from the want of sufficient substance to keep it upright, hence feeble, thin, spare in flesh.

To Leap. ON. *hlaupa*, to run, spring; *hleypa*, to make to spring, to shoot forwards; *hlaupast*, to escape, elope; G. *laufen*, to run.

Leap-year. ON. *hlaup-år*, the intercalary year which leaps forwards one day in the month of February. The Du. *schrikkel-jaer* has a similar meaning, from *schrikken*, to spring or stride; *schrik-schoen*, skaits.

To Learn. Goth. *leisan*, to know; *laisyan*, AS. *læran*, Sw. *læra*, G. *lehren*, to teach; Du. *leeren*, to teach, to learn, AS. *leornjan*, G. *lernen*, to learn. OHG. *lêra*, AS. *lâri*, E. *lore*, learning. Goth. *laisareis*, a teacher.

To Lease. To glean. Goth. *lisan*, *las*, *lesun*, to gather; Lith. *lesti*, to peck as a bird, to pick up.

Lease. Fr. *lais*, *laissement*, the lease or instrument by which a holding of any kind is *let* to a tenant, or given into his hands to turn to profit. The *lessor* and *lessee* are the persons who give and accept the lease respectively. Fr. *laisser*, G. *lassen*, to let; *lass-gut*, *lass-hain*, a farm or wood *let* for a period at a certain rent. Bav. *verlassen einem etwas*, to let something to one on lease.

Leash. Lat. *laqueus*, Prov. *lac*, *latz*, *laz*, Fr. *lacs*, a noose,

snare, *laisse*, *lesse*, a *leash* to hold a dog, a bridle or false rein to hold a horse by, any such long string; It. *laccio*, any kind of latch or latchet, bind-lace, halter, snare or spring to catch or tie birds or beasts.—Fl. Sp. *lazo*, a slip-knot, snare, tie, bond; Bav. *geläss*, a noose for catching birds.

The word probably is radically identical with E. *lash*, Sc. *leisch*, *lesche*, a lash, a stroke with a whip, the thong with which the stroke is made, a thong like the lash of a whip applied to other purposes, as the holding in of dogs.

Let him lay sax *leisches* on thy lends.—Kennedy.

The origin is a representation of the sound of a blow with a pliant thong.

Leasing. OE. *lies*. Goth. *laus*, empty, vain; *lausarauds*, an idle talker; N. *lôs*, loose, lascivious, shameful; AS. *leas*, empty, false; *leasian*, to lie, *leasere*, a liar; Du. *loos*, pretence, false, sham; *looze wapenkriet*, a false alarm; *looze deur*, a false door.

Least. See Less.

Leat of a Mill. From G. *leiten*, to lead. Das wasser in einen garten *leiten*, to convey water into a garden. Einen fluss anders wohin *leiten*, to turn the course of a river; *wasser-leitung*, aqueduct, conduit, canal.

Leather. G. *leder*, W. *llethr*, Du. *leder*, *leer*, Bret. *ler*.

To Leather. In familiar language, to thrash or beat one; and the Swab. *ledern* is used in the same sense. In the same way we speak of giving one a good *hiding*, as if it were meant as a dressing of his hide or skin, and similar expressions were current in Latin. *Corium perdere*, —*redimere*, to suffer blows, —*forisfacere*, to deserve them.

To Leave. Goth. *laiba*, AS. *laf*, ON. *leifar* (pl.), Gr. *λοιπος*, leavings, overplus, remainder; ON. *leifa*, Gr. *λειπειν*, *λιμπανειν*, to leave; Goth. *aflifnan*, Sw. *blifwa*, G. *bleibein*, to remain. Carinthian *lâpen*, to leave remaining; *lapach*, remnants.—Deutsch. Mundart iii. 307.

Leave. Permission. AS. *leaf*, *geleaf*, Pl. D. *lof*, *love*, ON.

lof, permission; *lofa*, *leyfa*, G. *erlauben*, AS. *lyfan*, *alyfan*, to permit. The radical meaning, as shown under Believe, is applaud, approve, and in a weaker degree, allow, permit.

Leaven. Fr. *levain*, the sour-dough or ferment which makes the mass prepared for bread rise in a spongy form; from *lever*, Lat. *levare*, to rise.

Lechery, Lickorous. From Fr. *lescher*, *lecher*, to lick, were formed *lescheur*, *lecheur*, *lechereau*, a lick up of, a lickdish, slapsauce, lickorous companion.—Cot. *Lécherie*, gourmandise.—Dict. de Berri. From G. *lecken*, to lick, *lecker*, dainty, lickorish, nice in food; in familiar language, a lively degree of a sensual desire. *Der lecker steht ihm darnach*, his chaps water at it, he has a *letch* or *latch* for it, as it would be expressed in vulgar E. *Latch*, a fancy or wish.—Hal. E. *lickerish*, *lickorous*, dainty. Lat. *ligurire*, to lick, to be dainty in eating, eagerly to long for.

The gratification of the palate was then taken as the type of other sensual pleasures, and G. *leckerer* is not only a dainty-mouthed man, but in a wider sense one who makes the gratifying of his appetites his chief business.—Kütt. OFr. *lécheor*, *lecherres*, *lescheur*, glutton, epicure, one given to the pleasures of the table or the flesh, adulterer, loose companion. The E. *lechery* has become exclusively appropriated to the applied sense, while in France *lécherie*, as we have seen, provincially retains the original meaning.

The same train of thought which produced the change of meaning in *lechery* led in the middle ages to the use of Lat. *luxus*, *luxuria* (classically signifying excess in eating and drinking), in the sense of fleshly indulgence; *luxus*, bosc lust; *luxuriosus*, horentriber.—Dief. Supp. “Oncques n’orent compagnie ne atouchement de carnelle *luxure*.”—St. Graal c. xxix. 152. In the E. translation—“nether in weye of *lecherie* lay hire by.” And probably this use of *luxuria* in the sense of *lechery* may justify the conjecture that *luxus* in the primary meaning of excess in the pleasures of taste has

the same origin with G. *lecker*, E. *lickorous*, and Fr. *lécherie*, in a representation of the sound made by smacking the tongue and lips in the enjoyment of food. The Gr. γλυκὺς, and Lat. *dulcis* (for *dlucis*), sweet, seem to show that the sound of a smack was represented by the syllable *gluck* or *dluck*, which when softened down to *luck* would supply the root of *luxus*. See Luck.

Lede. A kettle.

And Ananias fell down dede
As black as any *lede*.—Manuel des Pêchés.

Ir. *luchd*, a pot or kettle.

Drum-slede, a kettle-drum.—Fl. in v. *nacchere*.

Leden. Speech, language.

The queinte ring
Thurgh which she understood wel everything
That any fowle may in his *leden* sing.—Chaucer.

From AS. *lyden*, *leden*, Latin, the Latin speech, then language in general. Of *Ledene on Englisc*, from Latin into E. *He cuthe be dæle Lyden understanden*, he could partly understand Latin.—Pref. Hept. *Mara is on ure lyden, biternes*, Mara in our language is bitterness. The same application has taken place in It., where *latino* is used for language.

E cantin gli augelli ogni in suo *latino*.—Dante.

E canta ogni augelletto in suo *latino*.—Poliz.

Fr. *latinier*, an interpreter.

The foregoing explanation would never have been questioned if it were not for the use of *leid* or *lede* in the same sense as *leden*. Ilk land has its ain *leid*.—Sc. prov.

Translait of new thay may be red and song

Ouer Albion ile into your vulgare *lede*.—D. V. in Jam.

ON. *hliod*, a sound, the sound of the voice; *hlioda til*, to address one; *hlioda*, Sw. *lyda*, to signify. *Huru lydde brefvet?* what did the letter import? *Lagen lyder så*, so the law says. *Läte*, cry, voice. *Foglar hafva olika låten*, fowls have different notes.

Ledge. A narrow strip standing out from a flat surface,

as a *ledge* of rock, the *ledge* of a table. ON. *lōgg*, Sw. *lagg*, Sc. *laggen*, the projecting rim at the bottom of a cask. *Ledgins*, the parapets of a bridge.—Jam.

Ledger. A *leiger* or *ledger* ambassador was a resident appointed to guard the interests of his master at a foreign court.

Now gentlemen imagine that young Cromwell's in Antwerp, *leiger* for the English merchants.—Lord Cromwell in Nares.

Return not thou, but *legeir* stay behind
And move the Greekish prince to send us aid.

Fairfax Tasso, *ibid.*

The term was also applied to other cases in which an object lies permanently in a place.

A name which I'd tear out
From the High German's throat, if it lay *leiger* there
To dispatch privy slanders against me.—Roaring Girl, *ibid.*

A *ledger-bait* in fishing is one "fixed or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent from it."—Walton.

It happened that a stage-player borrowed a rusty musket which had *lien long leger* in his shop.—Fuller in R.

Hence *leiger-books* are books that lie permanently in a certain place to which they relate. "Many *leiger-books* of the monasteries are still remaining, wherein they registered all their leases."—H. Warton in R.

In modern book-keeping the term *ledger* is applied to what the Fr. call the *grand livre*, the principal book of account.

The origin is Du. *legger*, he who lies or remains permanently in a certain place, the supercargo, or person appointed to look after the interest of the owners of the cargo in a ship, their *leiger-ambassador* in that respect; also an old shop-keeper, a book that does not get sold.

Lee. Shelter. *Lee-side*, ON. *hliebord*, the sheltered side of the ship. *Lee-shore*, the shore opposite the lee-side of the ship, and consequently the shore exposed to the wind. AS. *hleow*, *hleow*, shade, shelter. ON. *hlifa*, *hlja*, *liva*, to protect,

shelter; ON. *hlif*, a shield (Lat. *clypeus*), defensive armour. Du. *luw*, shelter from the wind. *Het begint te luwen*, the wind abates. *Dat luwt wat*, that gives some relief. *Luwte*, place sheltered from the wind. AS. *hleowth*, apricitas. Hence Sc. *lythe*, shelter, and met. encouragement, favour. The *lythe* side of the hill. Possibly the radical image may be shown in ON. *hlid*, side, slope of a hill.

Leech. A physician, healer, then the blood-sucking mollusk used for medicinal purposes. ON. *læknir*, Goth. *leikeis*, *lekeis*, a leech, *leikinon*, to heal; Boh. *lek*, medicine; *lečiti*, Fin. *lää-keta*, Gael. *leighis*, to heal.

We are inclined in the first instance to suppose that the notion of curative efforts may be taken from the type of an animal *licking* his wounds; Gr. *λειχειν*, Goth. *laigon*, Gael. *ligh*, to lick. But it is more likely that the radical idea is the application of medicinal herbs. Esthon. *rohhi*, grass, herb, potherb, medicine; *rohhitsema*, to apply medicaments. Bret. *louzou*, *lézeu*, pot or medicinal herb; *louzaoui*, to use medicaments, dress a wound; *louzaouer*, *lézeuour*, a herborist, mediciner. W. *llysiaw*, herbs; *llyseua*, to collect herbs. Manx *lhuss*, leeks, lentils, herbs; *lus-thie*, houseleek. The final *s* exchanges for a *k* (which is probably the older form) in Russ. Bohem. *luk*, G. *lauch*, ON. *laukr*, E. *leek*, potherb, onion, whence in all probability the *lock* or *lick*, G. *luege*, which forms the termination of many of our names for plants; *hemlock*, *charlock*, *garlick*, Swiss *wegluege*, wild endive; *kornluege*, *galeopsis ladanum*. It is to be remarked that *houseleek* was cultivated as a vulnerary.

The Lat. *legūmen*, potherbs, seems to belong to the same class. Gael. *luibh*, *luigh*, an herb, plant.

Leek. See last Article.

To Leer, to Lour. Du. *loeren*, to look askance, peep, wink, lie in wait; Sw. *lur*, a nap (a wink); *lura*, G. *lauern*, to lie in wait, to spy. Pl. D. *gluren*, to spy, look covertly, to lour. *Dat weer gluret*, the sky lours, looks doubtful. *Gluur-angel*,

luur-angel, a deceitful person. Sc. *glowre*, to look intently, frown. N. *glira*, to be open so that one can see through, to half close the eyes, to peep; *ljora*, *ljöra*, to clear up, so that one can see a portion of the sky; *ljör*, an opening through a fog, or among clouds; *ljöre*, an opening in the roof; *ljös*, light. See Glare.

Leet. G. *lasse*, *lass-bauer*, the name given in many parts of G. to tenants subject to certain rents and duties. *Lass-bank*, the court of the *lassi*, court leet; *Lass-schopfen*, leet-jury. Du. *laet*, a peasant tenant, subject of a certain jurisdiction; *laet-banke*, the court of the tenants, *court-leet*. In England *court-leet* is the court of the copyhold tenants opposed to *court-baron*, that of the freeholders of a manor, copyhold being a servile tenure. See Lease.

Leg. ON. *leggr*, a stalk or stem; *arm-leggr*, the upper joint of the arm; *hand-leggr*, the forearm; *gras-leggr*, a stalk of grass.

Left. Du. *lucht*, *luft*, Lat. *laevus*, Pol. Boh. *lewy*. Perhaps the *light* hand, in opposition to the stronger heavier right; AS. *swithre*, the stronger, the right hand. In Transylvania *licht* is used for *schlecht*, poor, slight.—Deutsch. Mundart. Fris. *lichte lioeden*, the common people. Boh. *lewiti*, to slacken; *lewny*, light, moderate.

Leisure. Fr. *loisir*, from Lat. *licere*, as *plaisir* from *placere*. —Diez. Prov. *lezer*, *leзор*, leisure, permission, opportunity. OFr. *leist*, *loist*, licet, it is permitted, it is lawful.

Leman. A mistress, for *lefman*, from AS. *leof*, loved, dear, as *woman* for *wifman*.

Thys mayde hym payde suythe wel, myd god wille he hire nom
And huld hyre as a *lefmon*.—R. G. 344.

To Lend, Loan. ON. *lia*, Goth. *leihvan*, G. *lehen*, to lend money at interest; *lehen*, a fee, or estate given in respect of military service; ON. *làn*, Dan. *laan*, a loan, or thing lent; OHG. *lehanon*, G. *lehn*, Sw. *låna*, to loan or lend.

Length. See Long.

Lent. AS. *lencten*, Du. *lente*, G. *lenz*, Swab. *glenzt*, spring, N. Fris. *lenk*, *laink*, a spring, a leap (G. *sprung*); *lainken*, to spring about.—Bendsen.

Less, Least. In all kinds of action the idea of relaxation is identical with that of diminution. We say indifferently, his zeal never for a moment relaxed, or never grew less; Lat. *remittere* is explained by Andrews, to loosen, slacken, relax, and also to abate, decrease; as *slack* by Richardson, relaxed, weakened, diminished. The sinking of the waters is expressed in Genesis by *decrease*, in Chaucer by *aslake*, or slacken.

The water shall *aslake* and gone away
Aboutin prime on the nexte day.

Now the root *lass* is widely spread in the sense of loose, slack; It. *lasso*, weary, faint; Fr. *lasche*, slack, flagging, faint; W. *llaes*, Bav. *lass*, OE. *lash*, slack, loose. And in OE. *less* was often written *lass*; *the lasse Bretaine*.—R. G. 96. *To lass*, *less*, or *liss* are constantly used in such a manner that they may be explained with equal propriety to slacken or to diminish, to grow or make less.

The day is gone, the moneth passid,
Hire love encreaseth and his *lasseth*.

His love slackens, grows weak, or becomes less. “For their strength dayly *lassed*.”—Froissart in R. In the following passage the abstract idea of diminution is more distinct.

So that his owen pris he *lasseth*
When he such measure overpasseth.

In the application to pain it is commonly written *less* or *liss*.

But love consent another tide
That onis I may touch and kiss,
I trow my pain shall never *liss*.—R. R.

—shall never slacken or abate.

And thus with joy and hope well for to fare
Arcite goth home *lessid* of his care:

—i. e. with his care abated or diminished. G. *leschen*, to slake, to abate the strength of, and thence to extinguish fire.

Like a man that hurt is sore
 And is somdele of aking of his wound
Ylessid will, but heled no dele more.—Chaucer in R.

When *less* had thus acquired the sense of feebler, smaller, in weaker degree, a superlative was formed in analogy with *most, best*. *Lest* in the sense of Lat. *quo minus*, to the end that not, was originally *less*.

But yet *lesse* thou do worse, take a wife.—Chaucer.

—i. e. in abating or slackening the tendency to do worse.

2. The termination *less* in hopeless, restless, and the like, is G. *los*, loose, free; *los-binden ein pferd*, to untie a horse, to set him loose. *Nun bin ich von ihm los*, now I am free of him; *namenlos, rastlos*, without a name, without rest.

Lessee. See Lease.

To Let. To *let* is used in two senses apparently the reverse of each other, viz. 1st, to allow, permit, or even take measures for the execution of a purpose, as when we say let me alone, let me go, let me have a letter to-morrow; and, 2nd, to hinder, as in the phrase without let or hindrance.

The idea of slackening lies at the root of both applications of the term. When we speak of letting one go, letting him do something, we conceive him as previously restrained by a band, the loosening or slackening of which will permit the execution of the act in question. Thus Lat. *laxare*, to slacken, was used in later times in the sense of its modern derivatives, It. *lasciare*, Fr. *laisser*, to let. *Laxas desiccare*, let it dry; *modicum laxa stare*, let it stand a little while.—Muratori. Diss. 24, p. 365. So from Bav. *lass*, loose, slack, slow, G. *lassen*, to permit, to let. The analogue of Bav. *lass* is ON. *latr*, lazy, torpid, slow, the original meaning of which (as observed under Late) was doubtless slack, whence E. *let*, to slacken (some restraining agency), to permit.

At other times the slackness is attributed to the agent himself, when *let* acquires the sense of be slack in action, delay or omit doing.

And down he goth, no lenger would he *let*,
And with that word his counter door he shet.—Chaucer.

The Duke of Parma is ill and will not *let* to send daily to the Duke of Medina Sidonia.—Drake to Walsingham in Motley.
Goth. *latjan*, *galatjan*, to delay.

Then in a causative sense, to *let* one from doing a thing, is to make him *let* or omit to do it, to hinder his doing it. Bav. *laz*, late; *letzen*, to retard, impede, hinder.

To Levant. To run away from debt. Sp. *levantar*, to raise; *levantar el campo*, as Fr. *lever le piquet*, to decamp.

Level. Lat. *libella* (dim. of *libra*, a balance, also used in the sense of a plummet), It. *livella*, a plummet. “Locus qui est ad libellam æquus.”—Varro. The OFr. had *livel*, *liveau*, while in modern *niveau*, as well as in It. *nivello*, the initial *l* has been exchanged for an *n*. *Level*, *rewle*, perpendiculum.—Pr. Pm. *Levell*, a ruler, *niveau*.—Palsgr.

Lever. Fr. *levier*, an instrument for raising weights, from *lever*, to raise.

Leveret. Lat. *lepus*, It. *lepore*, Fr. *lièvre*, a hare; It. *lepreto*, a leveret or young hare; Fr. *levreter*, a hare to have young; *levreteau*, *levrault*, a leveret.

Levesell, Lessel. A shed, gallery, portico.

He looketh up and doun till he hath found
The clerkes hors, there as he stood ybound
Behind the mille, under a *levesell*.—Reve’s tale.

The gay *levesell* at the taverne is signe of the wine that is in cellar.—Parson’s tale. G. *laube*, Pl. D. *löve* (from *laub*, foliage), an arbour, hut, gallery, portico. Dan. *lövsal*, Sw. *löfsal*, a hut of green branches; Dan. *lövsals-fest*, the feast of tabernacles. The termination *sal* is frequently used in G. to form substantives from verbs; *trübsal*, tribulation; *schicksal*, lot; *scheusal*, an object of aversion, &c.

Levin. Lightning. Formerly pronounced *luwen* or *lewin*, as is evident by the spelling. “Fulgur, *leuenynge* that brenneth.”—Ortus. “To *levyne* or to smyte with *leuenynge*.”—Cath. Ang. “Fulgur, fulmen, *leuenynge*s; fulgurat, (it)

lewnes.—MS. Vocab. in Way. It is evidently identical with N. *ljon*, *ljun*, Dan. *lyn*, *lynild*, lightning, a flash of lightning. The proper meaning of the word seems flash; *lynende oine*, flashing eyes. Fabian in describing a comet says that “out of the East part appeared a great *levin* or beam of brightness, which stretched toward the said star.”—Way in v. So many words connected with the idea of shining are found with initial *gl* as well as a simple *l*, that we may probably connect *lewen* or *levin* with Sc. *gleuin*, to glow.

So that the cave did *gleuin* of the hete.—D. V.

But N. *lygne*, to lighten, seems the older form; OSw. *lygn-eld*, *lygnu-eld*, ODan. *lugn-eld*, lightning. The *g* seems to have passed into a *v* in *levin*.

To Levy. Fr. *lever*, to raise.

Lewd. Originally illiterate, untaught, as opposed to the educated clergy; then inferior, bad, wicked, lustful. AS. *læwd*, *læwde*, laicus.—Bede 5. 6. 13. 14. *Læwede man*, laicus homo.—Ælfric. Gram. “*Ægther ge preosthades, ge munuchades menn and that læwede folc.*” As well the men of the priesthood and monkhood as the lay people.—Lye. Doubtless from *leod*, people; OFris. *lioed*, *liued*, men, people, common people; *lichte lioeden*, the laity. “*Buta da Eedsuara ieftha da Prestar, ieftha ander lichte lioed.*” Besides the sworn parties or the priests or the other laity.—Wiarda. *Liudamon*, *liodamon*, man of the people. “*Ieftha helgena mon, ieftha eng liuda mon.*” If a spiritual man or any layman.—Richthofen. Russ. *liodi*, the people; *liodin*, *liodyanin*, a secular person.

Lewde, not letteryd, illiteratus;—unknowynge in what so hyt be, inscius, ignarus.—Pr. Pm. *Leude of condycions*, maluays, villayn, maugraneux.—Palsgr. *Leude or naughty wine*, illaudatum vel spurcum.—Horman in Way.

Lich. *Lich-gate*, the gate where the corpse is set down on entering a churchyard to await the arrival of the minister. *Lich-wake*, the watch held over a dead body. Goth. *leik*, G. *leiche*, AS. *lic*, *lice*, corpse.

To Lick. 1. G. *lecken*, Goth. *laigon*, Gr. *λειχω*, It. *leccare*, Lith. *lakti*, Fin. *lakkia*, Russ. *lokat'*, to lick or lap, to sup up liquids with the tongue. Pers. *laq-kerden*, literally to make *laq*, to do what is characterized by the sound *laq*, shows the imitative character of the word in the clearest light.

2. To beat. W. *llach*, a slap; *llachio*, to slap, to thresh; *llachbren*, a cudgel.

Licorous. See Lechery.

Lid. It is probable that *lid*, a cover, and *lith*, a joint, NFr. *ladd*, a cover, and *lass*, a limb, are fundamentally the same word, signifying something that moves to and fro. N. *lide*, to move the limbs. Pl. D. *lid* is used in both senses. *Ogen-lid*, eyelid, the covering of the eye. In NFr. however the term is *ugenlass*, from *lass*, limb.—Bendsen. It should be observed that Dan. *lem*, a limb or member, is also used for lid, cover.

AS., ON. *hlid*, OHG. *hlit*, lid, cover; AS. *lid*, *lith*, ON. *lidr*, OHG. *lid*, joint.

To Lie. 1. Goth. *ligan*, *lag*, *leguns*, to lie; *lagjan*, to lay; Fr. *liga*, *lidsa*, *lidisa*, *lizze*, to lie; Russ. *lojit* (Fr. *j*), to lay; *lojitsya*, to lie down. Lat. *legere*, to lay, as appears from *colligere*, to lay together, to collect. Gr. *λεγειν*, originally to lay, then to lay to sleep; *λεγεσθαι*, to lie, *λεχος*, a couch, bed. Serv. *lojati*, to lay; *legati*, to lie. ON. *leggia*, to lay; *liggia*, to lie. See Lay.

2. Goth. *liugan*, G. *lügen*, Slavon. *lügati*, Pol. *lgac'*, Boh. *hlati*, to lie. OHG. *lougen*, *lougner*, negation, falsehood; AS. *loochenen*, AS. *lygnian*, to deny, Lett. *leegt*, to deny, refuse. So in Gael. *breug*, a lie; *breugaich*, give the lie, gain-say. The fundamental meaning of a lie is vain idle talk, and to deny or refuse is to make the speaker talk in vain. Gael. *leog*, idle talk; *leogair*, trifler; Ir. *liogam* (as Gael. *breug*), to flatter. In a Vocab. A.D. 1470, cited by Adelung, *loggen* is translated *nuga*, derisio.

The origin seems preserved in the Finnish languages where Fin. *liika*, Esthon. *liig*, signify by, beside, beyond

what is natural or right. Esthon. *jominne*, drink; *liig-jominne*, drunkenness; *juus*, hair, *liig-juus*, false-hair, a wig; *nimmi*, a name, *liig-nimmi*, a nick-name, surname; *te*, a way, *liig-te*, wrong way, by-path; and *pajatus*, speech, *liig-pajatus*, falsehood, trifling. Bret. *gaou*, awry, wrong, false; *gao-lavarout*, to lie.

Lief, Liever. *As lief*, as soon; *liefer* or *liever*, rather. Du. *lief*, dear, pleasing, acceptable; *dat is mij lief*, I am glad of it; *lief hebben*, to love. See Love.

Liege, Allegiance. The Mid. Lat. *litgius*, *ligius*, Prov. *litge*, *lige*, Fr. *lige*, was a term of the feudal law, signifying the absolute nature of the duty of a tenant to his lord. *Liege-man*, a tenant who owes absolute fidelity; *liege-lord*, the lord entitled to claim such from his tenant. Mid. Lat. *litgancia*, *ligiantia*, *ligeitas*, &c., allegiance, the duty of a subject to his lord.

The notion that the word was derived from Lat. *ligare*, signifying the tie by which the subject was bound to his lord, appears very early, but is not entitled to more respect on that account. The derivation adopted by Duc. is far more satisfactory; from *litus*, *lidus*, *ledus*, a man of a condition between a free man and a serf, bound to the soil, and owing certain work and services to his lord. *Litimonium*, *lidimonium*, *litidium*, the duty of a *litus* to his lord. See Lad.

Lien. An arrangement by which a certain property is bound to make good a pecuniary claim. Fr. *lien*, from Lat. *ligamen*, tie. See Limehound.

Lieutenant. One holding the place of another. Fr. *lieu*, place, and *tenir*, to hold.

Life, Live. Goth. *liban*, G. *leben*, to live; *leib*, body. Du. *lijf*, body, life.

Lift. OE. *lift*, *luft*, the sky, air.

Tho hurde he thulke tyme angles synge ywis,
Up in the *luste* a murye song.—R. G. 280.

Goth. *luftus*, the air; Pl. D. *lucht*, *lugt*, Du. *lucht*, *locht*, air, sky, breath; N. *lukt*, ON. *lopt*, air, sky.

Pl. D. *lucht* signifies light as well as air, and the enjoyment of the two are so intimately connected that we can hardly doubt the identity of *lucht*, light, with *lucht*, *lugt*, *luft*, air; and must suppose that *luft* has arisen from *lucht* by the same tendency to soften aspirates which is seen in the pronunciation of *cough*, as compared with the spelling, or in E. *soft*, compared with G. *sacht*. The absence of light and air is expressed in Du. by the same word *bedompt*, signifying dark, obscure, and also close, stifling.—Bomhoff. Gr. *αιθω*, to light up, blaze; *αιθηρ*, the lift, sky.

To Lift. Pl. D. *lüften*, *lichten*, to raise into the lift (Pl. D. *lucht*, OE. *luft*) or air. *Lüften* is also used in the sense of giving air. ON. *lopt*, air, sky; *á lopt*, up in the air, aloft; *lopta*, Dan. *løfte*, to raise or lift. Swab. *lupf*, a breathing, moment of breath taking (comp. Pl. D. *lucht halen*, to draw breath); *lupfen*, to lift; AS. *hlifian*, to rise up, to raise or lift.

It must be admitted that the idea of lifting may also be explained as making a thing light, making it rise upwards, and the verb seems often to be formed in this manner. Thus from Lat. *levis*, light, *levare*, to lift; from Bohem. *lehky*, light, *lehčiti*, to lift. The Pl. D. *lichten* may be formed either from *lucht*, the air, or from *licht*, light, and it is used as well in the sense of *lift* as of that of *lighten*; *die anker lichten*, to weigh or raise the anchor; *ein schiff lichten*, to lighten a ship, to take out the cargo; *die casse lichten*, to take money out of the chest, an application which may be compared with E. *shop-lifting*, removing goods clandestinely from a shop, or Sc. *to lift a debt*, perhaps to empty or make void the debt, to receive the money. Lower Rhine *løfte*, to steal; Goth. *hliftus*, a thief, *hlifan*, to steal, may be connected with AS. *hlifian*, to raise, by Fr. *enlever*, to take away.

The vacillation in the apparent derivation of all these words may be explained by the ultimate identity of the parent stocks. Lightness is a tendency upwards, towards the light and air. To make a thing light (in the sense of not

heavy) is to bring it towards the light, or, what is radically the same word, towards the lift or air. It must be remembered that the final *t*, which is lost in AS. *hlifian*, Bav. *lupfen*, Lat. *levare*, as compared with *lift*, is no essential part of the root of *light*. See *Light*.

Light. 1. Goth. *liuhath*, light; *lauhmoni*, lightning; G. *licht*, light; ON. *lios*, Gael. *leus*, Lat. *lux*, light; *lucere*, Bret. *luc'ha*, *luia*, Fr. *luire*, to shine; W. *llŷg*, light; *llygad*, the eye; *llugorn*, Lat. *lucerna*, Gr. *λυχνος*, a light, lamp, &c.; Bret. *lugern*, shine, brilliancy; Gr. *λευκος*, white; *λυκη*, the dawn; Sanscr. *luj*, *lok*, *loch*, shine, see.

2. G. *leicht*, Du. *licht*, *leycht*, ON. *lettr*, Pol. *lekki*, Boh. *lehky*, Serv. *lak*, Russ. *legok*, Sanscr. *laghu*, Lat. *levis*, of small weight, easy. The Gr. *ελαχυσ*, small, mean, is generally recognized as identical with *levis*, which it unites with the Slavonian forms.

As lightness is a tendency upwards towards the light and air, it may take its designation either from *light* (*lux*), or from Pl. D. *lucht*, the *lift* or air, words which have been shown to be radically identical. The air is the most common type of lightness, and it is besides the only thing which interposes no impediment to the passage of light. Thus lightness and light are naturally associated together; heaviness and darkness. N. *let*, light (*levis*); *letta* (of the weather), to clear up, to become bright and uncovered. See *Lift*.

To Light, Alight. The different senses of the verb to light afford a good instance of the intimate association in our mind between light and air. *To light* on a thing, to fall in with it, is to have light on it.

I hope by this time the Lord may have blessed you *to have light* upon some of their ships.—Carlyle's *Cromwell*, 2. 384.

In the same way the native of New Holland to signify meeting with a thing says that it makes a light. "Well me and Hougong go look out for duck; aye, aye. Bel make a light duck." Which rendered into English would be, "We don't see any duck" [don't meet with or light on any].—Mrs.

Meredith, Australia. In Pl. D. a similar idea is expressed by reference to the air. *Het was as wen he uut der lucht fult*, it was as if he fell out of the lift or air; of one who unexpectedly comes to light. And probably it is in the sense of the Pl. D. *lucht*, that *light* must be understood in such expressions as *lighting* like a bird on a tree; *lighting* on one's legs, *lighting* or *alighting* from horseback or a carriage; i. e. coming out of the lift or air.

Lighten, Lightning. Goth. *liuhath*, light; *liuhtjan*, *lauhatjan*, to lighten; *lauhmoni*, lightening; G. *licht*, light, *leuchten*, to lighten; W. *llûg*, light, *lluched*, AS. *liget*, flash, lightning. So far lightning seems simply to be regarded as a flash of light, the type of brilliancy, but in other cases we meet again with that singular confusion of the ideas of light and sky or air, which has been observed under Lift and Light, and the phenomenon is regarded as sky-fire. N. *lukt*, air, sky, heavens; *lukting*, lightning; ON. *lopt*, air, sky; *lopt-eldr*, sky-fire, lightning.

Lighten. Pl. D. *lichten*, to lift, to lighten. *Ein schiff lichten* or *leichten*, to lighten or unload a ship; *die kasse lichten*, to take money out of the chest; *eine tonne l.*, to empty a cask; *die anker l.*, to weigh anchor.

Lights. G. *die leichte leber* (the light liver), the lungs, from their light spongy texture. Russ. *legkij*, light; *legkoe*, the lungs.

Like, —ly. The Goth. termination *leiks*, equivalent to Gr. *λικος*, Lat. *lis*, G. *lich*, and E. *ly*, is used to indicate the nature, form, or appearance of a thing. Goth. *galeiks*, of common form, alike, *samaleiks* (Lat. *similis*), of the same nature, like; *seldaleiks*, wonderful; *svaleiks*, so-formed, Gr. *τηλικος*, Lat. *talis*, such, *hvileiks*, *πηλικος*, *qualis*, how-formed, which.

The same element is preserved as a substantive word in Lap. *lake*, mode, manner. *Kutte lakai*, *kutte laka*, in what manner? how? *Paha-laka*, in bad manner, badly; *mainetes laka*, blamelessly. The addition of an adjectival termination

produces a form, *lakats* (sometimes standing by itself), equivalent to Goth. *leiks* or Lat. *lis*. *Tjaskeslakats*, of cold nature, chilly; *kåkoslakats*, of slow nature, slowish; *aktalakats* (*akta*, one), OHG. *anali*, AS. *anlic*, G. *ähnlich*, of one nature, equal, like; Lap. *to lakats*, like thee, thine equal; *tann lakats*, Lat. *talis*, like this; *mann lakats*, *qualis*, like which. A remarkable approach to the Lap. form is preserved in the OE. *lok*, used in forming the comparative and superlative of adjectives in *liche*. Thus from *grisliche*, grisly, Robert of Gloucester forms *grisloker*, and in the same way we find *hastilokest*—R. G., *lightloker*, *wikked-lokest*.—P. P. In Finn. where the sound of *k* is frequently softened to that of *y*, the Lap. *lake* becomes *lai*, genus vel indoles rei, explaining Lat. —*lis*, G. —*lei*, and E. —*ly*. Fin. *sillā laillā*, in that manner. *Niin on laini* (—*ni*=meus), that is my habit. *Mitālaija*, of what kind; *kahtalaija*, G. *zweiertei*, of two kinds. Esthon. *luggo*, *lukko*, condition, manner, thing.

The same element may be recognized in OE. *leche*, *læche*, looks, countenance, likeness.

Lathlece *læches*

Heo leiteden mid egan.—Layamon Brut. 1. 80.

Loathly *looks* they flashed with their eyes.

He—thas worde seide,

Mid scornfulle *laichen*.—Ibid. 1. 145.

—with sorrowful looks.

He gealp that he wolde fleon

On fugeles *læche*.—Ibid. 1. 122.

—He boasted that he would fly in the image of a fowl.

Goth. *manlicha*, OHG. *manalihho*, AS. *manlica*, an image, representation of a man.

The course of development is probably look, countenance, appearance, form, mode of being. Pers. *lika*, facies, vultus, forma—Diefenbach; Serv. *lik*, countenance, Russ. *lichiko*, little face, *litze*, the face, mien, person, agent.

In like manner from Lap. *muoto*, face, appearance, form,

image, is formed *muotok*, like; *muotolas*, likeness. *Attje muotok*, like his father, having the form of his father. In Fin. the same word conveys the sense of Lat. *modus*, of which indeed it probably explains the origin; *niin modoin*, in that manner; *monella modolla*, in many manners. It then forms an adjectival termination, *muotoinen* (contracted to *moinen*), *alicujus formæ*, *gestaltet*, *ähnlich*, equivalent to Lap. *lakats* above-mentioned; *sen muotoinen* or *semmoinen*, of that nature (as from *lai*, *sen lainen*, in the same sense); *isansa muotoinen* (*isa*, father), like his father. So also from *kuwa*, form, figure, image, *kuwainen*, resembling; from *hahmo*, form, appearance, *hahmoinen*, resembling. The Lap. has also *wuoke*, form, figure, appearance, manner (apparently from the same root with Gr. *εἰκω*, I seem, *εἰκων*, an image, with the digamma *Feikω*, *Feikων*); *tan wuokai*, in this manner, as *tan lakai* above-mentioned. Hence *wuokak*, like, equal, and *wuokok* or *wuokasats*, as an adjectival termination equivalent to E. *ly*; *piadnak-wuokasats*, or *piadnak-lakats*, dog-like; *akta-wuokok* or *akta-lakats*, uniformis, æqualis.

To Like. N. *lika*, Lap. *likot*, to be to one's taste, to find to one's taste. N. *Kor lika du dæ?* how do you like it? Lap. *Tat munji liko*, that likes me well, it gratifies my taste. As the gratification of taste is the primary type of all enjoyment, I cannot help suspecting that the root of our present word is the same representation of the smacking of the tongue which gives rise to E. *licorous*, *licorish*, dainty, given to the pleasures of taste. See Lechery. To *like* then, or *it likes me*, would be exactly equivalent to the G. *schmecken*. *Wie schmeckt ihnen dieser wein?* How do you like this wine? *Diese antwort schmeckte ihm gar nicht*, the answer was not to his liking. Swiss *gschmōke*, placere.—Idiot. Bernense. So in Du. *monden*, to please, from *mond*, the mouth. Dit antwoord *mondde den koning niet*; did not please the king.—Epkema in v. *muwlckjen*.

Lily. This word seems to signify flower in general. Esthon. *lil*, *lillik*, *lilli*, Alb. *ljoulj*, a flower; Basque *lili*,

flower, *lili-tu*, to blossom. Mod. Gr. *λελεδι*, a blossom; *λελεδιαζω*, to flourish, bloom, blossom.

Limb. A joint of the body. AS. *lim*. From *lime*, to join. "Loketh that ye beon euer mid onnesse of one herte *ilimed* together."—Ancren Riwe, 256. *Limunge*, joining; *unlimed*, separated.—Ibid. The *i* however of ON. *lim*, glue, lime, is long; of *lim*, limb, short. See Lime.

The *limb* of the moon, in astronomy, is a different word, from It. *lembo*, skirt, border. See Limbo.

Limber, Limp. The radical significance is the same as that of flabby, flaggy, or flaccid; not having strength to stand stiff, and so tending to flap upon itself, supple, pliant. W. *llabio*, to slap; *llibin*, *lleipr*, flaccid, drooping; ON. *limpiaz*, to faint, become slack. Swiss *lampen*, to hang loose, to fade, to move in a spiritless manner; *lampig*, *lampelig*, faded, loose, flabby, hanging; *gelamp*, a loose trailing garment; *lämmelen*, to swag, hang loose as stockings ill-gartered; *lampohr*, *langohr*, a hanging ear; *lämpen* (G. *lappen*), a flap, piece hanging loose, rag, dewlap of an ox; Swab. *lumm*, fagged; *lummelig*, *lummerig*, hanging down, having lost its stiffness; *lumpf*, spongy, soft; *lummelen*, *lumpeln*, *limpeln*, to act carelessly and indifferently.

Limbo. A place in the outskirts of Hell in which the souls of the pious, who died before the time of Christ, were supposed to await his coming, and where the souls of unbaptized infants remain. "Limbus ponitur pro quadam parte inferni, quatuor enim sunt loca inferni, scilicet infernus damnatorum, limbus puerorum, purgatorium, et limbus patrum."—Joh. de Janua in Duc.

Then applied to a place of confinement, Fr. *limbes*, the purgatory of unbaptized children; also a low and unsavoury room in prisons.—Cot. *In limbo*, in prison. The origin is It. *lembo*, a lap or skirt of a garment, hem, border.

Lime. 1. Anything used for sticking things together; hence applied to two very different substances, glue or bird-lime, and the calcareous earth used as cement in building. G. *leim*,

Du. *lijm*, glue, any viscous substance which joins bodies together.—Kütt. ON. *lim*, glue; *veggia-lim*, wall-lime, lime, mortar. It is the same word with Lat. *limus*, slime, mud, E. *loam*, Du. *leem*, clay, terra argillacea, lenta, tenax, glutinosa—Kil., and with *slime*, any viscous, semi-liquid, gluey material. “Slime had they for mortar.”—Genesis. Esthon. *libbe*, smooth, slippery. Lith. *limpu*, *lipti*, to stick; *lippus*, sticky; Pol. *lep*, bird-lime, *lepici*, to glue, paste, mould, *lipki*, gluey; Boh. *lipati*, to stick, mould in clay; *lepiti*, to paste, glue, daub.

2. A *lime-tree* is so called from the glutinous juice of the young shoots. A bud or twig held in the mouth speedily becomes enveloped in jelly, and it probably was used for boiling down to bird-lime. Pol. *lep*, bird-lime, *lipa*, lime-tree.

Limehound. A dog held in a leash, a greyhound. Fr. *limier*, a bloodhound or limehound.—Cot. From Lat. *ligamen*, a tie, OFr. *liamen*, a tie, a packet; Lang. *liama*, to tie up in a bundle; Piedm. *liamet*, a tape, little tie of riband; Milan. *ligamm*, Bret. *liamm*, band, tie; Grisons *ligiar*, *liar*, to bind; *ligiom*, *liom*, *liam*, a band.

To Limn. Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate, to sleek or burnish, also to limn; *enlumineur de livres*, one that coloureth or painteth upon paper, an alluminer.—Cot. “Excellent—for the neatness of the handwriting, adorned with *illumination*, which we now call *limning*, in the margin.”—Wood, *Fasti* in R.

Limp. See Limber.

To Limp. Pl. D. *lumpen*, *lulken*, *lunschen*, to limp. Dan. *lumpe*, to limp, go lame. Fr. *cloper*, *cloquer*, *clocher*, to limp—Cot.; *clampin*, qui marche difficilement.—Vocab. de Bray. Lith. *klumbas*, lame of one leg, limping; *klumbis*, lame of one leg, a bungler; *klumboti*, to limp; *klumbenti*, G. *klopfen*, to knock at a door; *klumpu*, *klupti*, to stumble; *klumpas*, a wooden shoe; Prov. E. *clumpers*, thick heavy shoes; *to clump*, to tramp, *to clunter*, to walk clumsily.—Hal.

The fundamental image is the *clumping* gait of a lame man,

consisting of a succession of knocks, represented by the Fr. *clop, klok*, in *cloper, cloquer* (softened to *clocher*); aller *clopin-clopan*, to go *clop-clop*, to limp. Comp. G. *klopfen*, to knock. The same relation is seen between E. *clunch*, a thump or blow (—Hal.), and Sc. *clinch*, Lap. *linkot*, to limp; *linkes*, lame; Sw. *lunk*, jog-trot; *lunka på*, to jog on.

Linchpin. Pol. *lon*, Bohem. *launek*, G. *lohne*, *lündse*, Du. *lunse*, *lundsche*, N. *lunnstikke*, Dan. *lundstikke*, the linchpin or pin which fastens the wheel on the arm of the axle. ON. *hlunnr*, N. *lunn*, Gael. *lonn*, the timbers on which a boat is dragged up ashore, also a handspike or lever; Gael. *lunn*, the handle of an oar, staff, pole. *Lonum*, eyn speych an eyn rade; *limo* (Fr. *limon*, a shaft), nabennagel, runnagel.—Dief. Supp. Probably *lintel*, the cross-bar forming the top of a doorway, may be a derivative. G. *geländer*, rails, banisters; Swab. *lanne*, *land*, shafts; *lander*, a lath.

To Line. To double a garment on the inside with *linen*, then with any other texture.

Linen. Lat. *linum*, G. *lein*, ON. *lin*, flax.

Ling. 1. N. *laanga*, Dan. *lange*, Du. *linge*, *lenge*, a kind of codfish.

2. A kind of heath. ON. *ling*, any small shrub, especially heath. N. *blaabærlyng*, the bilberry plant.

Lingel. Two words seem confounded, having the meaning in the first place of a little tongue or thong of leather—B., from Lat. *ligula*, *lingula*, any tongue-shaped object, promontory, spatula, tenon. Fr. *ligule*, a little tongue, lingell, tenon.—Cot. Sc. *langel*, *langet*, *linget*, a tether; NE. *langot*, the latch of a shoe.—Grose.

In the second sense *lingel* is used for shoemaker's thread, from Fr. *lignoul*, shoemaker's thread, or a tatching end.—Cot. “*Lingell* that souters sew with, chef gros, lignier. *Lynger*, to sew with, poulcier.”—Palsgr. in Way. *Linie* is still used in this sense in the north of England, and *lingan* in Scotland. See Laniard, Inkle.

Lingey. Limber.—B. Bav. *lunzig*, soft, limber. See Loiter.

Link. 1. A joint of a chain. ON. *hleckr*, a chain; *hleckia-hund*, a band-dog, *lickr*, nexus, plexus, curvatura vinculorum vel ejusmodi.—Gudm. N. *lekk*, a link, a tether, especially one made of withy; *lekkja*, a chain; OSw. *leck*, Sw. *länk*, a link, ring. The origin is doubtless the bent form of a link or fetter; G. *gelenk*, a joint, articulation of the body; ON. *hlickr*, curvature, obliquity; *hlickiottr*, crooked, sinuous; Lith. *linkti*, to bow, to turn; *lenkti*, to bend in a certain direction; *linkes*, bent; *linkus*, pliable; Fin. *lenko*, a bending, anything bent; *lenkki*, a hoop, withy band.

2. A sausage. From being tied at intervals like the links of a chain? But Grisons *liangia*, a sausage, seems from *liar*, to tie.

3. A torch of pitched rope or paper. Probably from Du. *lompe*, a gunner's match of twisted tow, by a change similar to that which we see in G. *schrümpfen*, E. *shrink*; G. *sumpf*, E. *sump*, *sink*. See Linstock.

Linnet. Fr. *linotte*, G. *lein-finke*, *flachs-finke*, from feeding on linseed, the seed of flax. It. *linosa*, flax-seed, a linnet.

Linstock. A short staff of wood split, which holds the match used by gunners in firing cannon.—B. Sw. *luntstake*, Du. *lompe*, *lonte*, a gunner's match, made like a loose rope of twisted flax or tow.—Kil. As *lompe* signifies also a rag, the name, as Ihre and Adelung suggest, is in all probability taken from the match having been made in the first instance of twisted rags. The form *lonte* may be a corruption of *lompe*, but it is by no means necessary to make that supposition. The term *lompe*, G. *lumpe*, *lumpen*, a rag, is from a root signifying fluttering or flapping, hanging loose, of which many modifications are given under Limber. Now this image is often represented by forms with a final *d*, *nd*, *n*, as well as by those with a final *b*, *mb*, *m*. Thus we have Du. *slodderen*, as well as *slobberen*, to flag or bag; *slons*, *sluns*, loose; Pl. D. *slunten*, *slunnen*, rags; *sluntje*, Du. *slodde*, *slomp*, a slut.

Prov. Dan. *lunte* is used for a twisted band of straw, hay, or sedge, to bind sheaves or the like.

Lintel. Fr. *linteau*, Sp. *lintel*, *dintel*, the head-piece of a door or window.—B. Probably from the form *lon*, *lunn*, or *lund*, signifying a timber, pole, or bar, mentioned under Linchpin.

Lip. Lat. *labium*, Gael. *liob*, *liop*, *lib*, Wall. *lèpe*, Sw. *lâppe*, lip; Vulg. G. *labbe*, *flabbe*, lip, mouth; Lith. *lupa*, lip; *lupos* (pl.), mouth; Zulu *lebe*, under-lip of animals; Amakosa *umlebe*, lip.

From the sound made by the tongue and lips in *lapping*. Lat. *lambere*, W. *lleipio*, Bret. *lipa*, to lick; Sw. *lâppja*, to lap; *lâppja på allt*, to taste of everything. Fr. *lippée*, a mouthful; *lippu*, thick-lipped.

To Lisp. Du. *lispen*, *lispelen*, Sw. *lâspa*, to lisp, speak imperfectly; G. *flispern*, *flistern*, to rustle, whisper.

List. It. *lista*, *listra*, any kind of list or selvedge, a guarding or border about any garment, [hence] the lists of tilting or tournaments, also a row, file, or rank of anything set in order.—Fl. G. *leiste*, a stripe or strip; Du. *lijst*, edge, border, margin, strip, catalogue. The It. *liccia*, *lizza*, list or selvedge of cloth (—Fl.), lists of a tiltyard, Sp. *liza*, Fr. *lices*, *lisse*, the fence of a tiltyard, *lisière*, list of cloth, hem of a garment, outskirt of a wood, can hardly be distinct, though they seem to have come through a different channel from the forms with a final *t*, and may probably spring direct from a Celtic source, while the final *t* is a Teutonic modification of the same ultimate root. Bret. *léz*, haunch, border, skirt; *lézen*, selvedge, list, border; *léz*, OFr. *delez*, beside, near; W. *ystlys*, side, flank.

Dehors les murs a unes *lices* (a rampart)

De bon mur fort a carneaux bas.—R. R.

Without the dicke were *listis* made

With wall batailed large and drade.

Ibid. Chaucer, 4200.

To List, Listless. AS. *lystan*, to have pleasure in, to raise

desire, or give pleasure to. *Me lyste*, it pleaseth me. *The lyst nu liotha*, thou art now desirous of songs. Dan. *lyste*, to desire, take pleasure in. *De kan faae hvad de lyster*, you can take what you list. ON. *lyst*, pleasure, desire. Pl. D. *lusten*, *gelusten*, to desire. *Mi lustet nig meer*, I have no more appetite. *Dat luste ik nig*, I do not like it, have no taste for it. G. *lust*, pleasure.

Listless is the condition of one who has no pleasure in his work, and therefore acts without energy. “*Ainsi s’avancèrent de grand volonté tous chevaliers et ecuyers et prirent terre.*”—Froissart 4. c. 18. See Lust.

Listen. We might readily derive AS. *hlystan*, to listen, from ON. *hlust*, an ear; *at hlusta til*, or *at leggja hlustir vid*, to give ear to, to listen. But probably *hlust*, the ear, is so called as the organ of listening. W. *clust*, ear, Gr. *κλυω*, to hear. The probability is that the sense of *listen* is developed in a manner similar to that of *hist!* or *hark!* signifying in the first instance a low rustling sound, then the direction of the attention to catch or watch for such a sound. The Du. *luysteren* signifies to whisper, and also to listen; Pl. D. *lustern*, *glustern*, to listen. OHG. *hlosen*, AS. *hlosnian*, Bav. *losen*, *lusen*, *lusnen*, *lustern*, to listen. Swiss *lisele*, to speak in a low voice; Carinthian *lisen*, to be still, to listen.—Deutsch. Mundart. AS. *hlysa*, *hliosia*, fame, glory, must originally have signified rumour, a buzzing sound. A similar train of thought will be seen in the next Article.

To Lithe. To relate, to listen.

Lystenith now to my talkynge
Of whom I wylle you *lythe*.—MS. Hal.

And under lynde in a launde lenede I a stounde
To *lithen* here laies and here loveliche notes.—P. P.

ON. *hliod*, sound, voice. *I einu hliodi*, with one voice. The word was then elliptically used for an opportunity of speaking, silence, attention. *At beidaz hliods*, to request a hearing. Hence *hlyda a*, to listen.

Lith, Lithe. Goth. *lithus*, AS. *lith*, Du. *lid*, G. *glied*, a

joint, limb, bodily member. N. *lidr*, a joint, knot; N. *lide*, to bend the limbs; *lidig*, what bends or moves with ease, pliable, convenient. E. *lithy*, *lithe*, *lithesome*, *lissome*, active, supple, pliant, gentle.

Lither, Luther. Loose in a moral sense, without energy, bad. G. *liederlich*, loose, disorderly in business or conduct. *Ein liederlicher, schlotteriger mensch*, a man negligent in dress, whose clothes hang loose and dangling. *Liederlich arbeiten*, to work slightly, carelessly, slubber a thing over.

A clerk had *litherly* beset his while
But if he could a carpenter beguile.—Chaucer.

Luther laws, bad laws; *luther dede*, wicked action.—R.G. Du. *lodderen int bedde, in de sonne*, to lie lazily in bed, to lounge in the sun. *Lodder*, a loose, luxurious man; *lodderigh*, *lodderlick*, *scurrilis*, *luxuriosus*, *meretricius*.—Kil. Swab. *jottern, umlottern*, to lounge about. The idea of looseness is conveyed by a representation of the flapping sound of loose clothes, or the splashing of liquids. Du. *lobberen*, to trample in water or mire; *slobberen*, to slap up liquids, slubber up a business—Bomhoff; *slobberen, slodderen*, to flag, hang loosely—Kil.; *slodder, slodderer*, a slattern, sloven; *flodderen*, to flag, to splash through the mire; Gael. *luidir*, to paddle in mud or water; *ludraig*, to bespatter with foul water; *ludragan*, an untidy person, *ludair*, a slovenly person. Esthon. *loddisema*, to hang loose; *lodda-ladda*, loose and slack. Swiss *lodelen, lödelen*, not to be properly tight; *lodel, lödeli*, a lazy, litherly man.

Litmus. Du. *lakmoes*, an infusion of a lake or purple colour; *moes*, pottage, broth.

Litter. Fr. *litière* (from *lit*, bed), the bedding of cattle, or straw on which they lie, whence E. *litter*, things strewed about in confusion.

Fr. *litière* signifies also, as Lat. *lectica*, It. *lettiga*, Sp. *lechiga*, a covered couch in which one is borne by men or horses; *lechigada*, Fr. *ventrée*, portée d'une truie, &c., a litter of pigs, puppies, &c., the collection of young which

the mother has carried in her belly at one time as in a litter.

Little. Goth. *leitils*, ON. *litill*, OHG. *luzil*, Du. *luttik*, OE. *lite*, *lute*.

To Live. See Life.

Livelihood. Properly *lifelode*, way of life, from ON. *leid*, AS. *lad*, way. *Lyvelyhede* or quickness, vivacitas; *lyvelode*, or lyfehode, victus.—Pr. Pm. OHG. *libleit*, mensura victûs.—Regula Sti. Ben. in Schilter. Mod. Gr. *ποπος*, way, road; *ποπος της ζωης*, way of life, livelihood. See Load-stone.

Liver. AS. *lifere*, G. *leber*, liver. Russ. *liver'*, the pluck, or liver, lungs, and windpipe. Perhaps the liver, from colour and consistency, may be regarded as a mass of clotted blood. ON. *lifraz*, G. *leberen*, to clot, congeal; *gelebert blut*, clotted blood. Prov. Dan. *lubber*, anything coagulated; E. *loppered* milk, curdled milk.

Livery. Fr. *livrée*, from *livrer*, to deliver; something given out at stated times and in stated quantities, as clothes of a certain pattern to distinguish the servants or adherents of the donor, or the supply of victuals or horse-provender to which certain members of the household were entitled. *Lyvery* of cloth or other gyftis, liberata, liberatura.—Pr. Pm.

Lizard. Fr. *lézard*, It. *lucerta*, *lusardo*, Lat. *lacerta*. Bret. *glazard*, a green lizard, from *glaz*, green.

Lizard-Point. From having been a place of retirement for *lazars*. Several places in a like situation are known by this name in Brittany, where there is now commonly a ropewalk, ropemakers being a proscribed race, supposed to be leprous.

Loach. Fr. *loche*, a small freshwater fish, which probably takes its name from hiding under stones. Bret. *loc'ha*, to stir, take up, remove from its place; *loc'heta*, to take up the stones of the shore in looking for small fish. Speaking of the loach, Yarrell says, "Its habit of lurking under stones often prevents its being observed."—Brit. Fishes, 1. 376.

The miller's-thumb, *the hiding loach*,

The perch, the ever-rubbing roach.—Browne.

Load. AS. *hlad*, load; *hladan*, to load; ON. *hladi*, a heap; *hlada*, a barn; *hlad*, a street, road, paved place; *hladinn*, piled up, laden; *hlass*, a load, waggon-load. N. *lad*, a pile, heap of things laid in order.

Loadstone, Loadstar. AS. *lād*, ON. *leid*, a way, journey. AS. *lād-man*, a leader, director; *lādscipe*, a conducting. ON. *leidar bref*, a safe conduct; *leidarstein*, a loadstone, stone of the way or of conduct; *leidarstiarna*, loadstar, star of conduct; *leida*, AS. *lædan*, to lead, conduct.

Loaf. AS. *hlaƿ*, Goth. *hlaibs*, *hlaifs*, Russ. *chlĭeb*, Pol. *chleb*, Fin. *laipe*, bread, loaf; Lat. *libum*, a cake.

To Loaf, Loafer. A *loafer*, in modern slang imported from America, is an idle loungeur, doubtless from Sp. *gallofear*, to saunter about and live upon alms; *galloféro*, idle, lazy vagabond. The origin is seen in Grisons *gaglioſſa*, a scrip (the badge of a beggar) or pocket; It. *gaglioſſa*, a secret pocket, met. a filching quean, *gaglioſſare*, to pocket secretly, to play the pilfering, cozening knave.—Fl.

Loam. AS. *lam*, Du. *leem*, G. *leim*, *lehm*, clay, tenacious earth. Lat. *limus*, mud, clay. See Lime.

Loan. ON. *lân*, a loan, to be distinguished from *laun*, G. *lohn*, AS. *lean*, a reward, wages. See Lend.

To Loathe, Loth. AS. *lath*, hateful, evil, injury. *Me lath wæs*, I was loth; *Gode tha lathustan*, the most hateful to God. G. *leid*, what is offensive to the feelings. *We-der zu liebe noch zu leide*, neither from love nor hatred. *Es thut mir leid*, I am sorry for it. Du. *leed*, grief, sorrow, evil, injury; *leeden*, *tædere*, fastidire. Fr. *laid*, loathly, ugly.

The original image is probably the disgust felt at a bad smell. Bret. *louz*, stinking, dirty, impure, obscene, ugly. Milan *lojaa*, disgusted, annoyed; *læujà*, annojare, tediare, fastidire.

Lob, Looby, Lubber. The radical image is of something not having strength to support itself, but hanging slack, dangling, drooping. *To lob*, to hang down, to droop; *to lob*

along, to walk lazily, as one fatigued; *lob*, *looby*, *lubber*, *lubbard*, a clown, a dull, lumpish, lazy, or awkward person.

Grete *lobies* and long, and loth were to swynke.—P. P.

But as the drone the honey hive doth rob,

With worthy books so deals this idle *lob*.—Gascoigne.

“Certain persons—would not work themselves, though they were sturdye *lubbers*, but lived on other mens charitie.”—Fryth in R. Du. *loboor*, a pig or dog with hanging ears, a raw, silly youth; *lobbes*, a booby; *labberlot*, one who loiters about the streets; Wall. *loubreie*, idleness, vagabondage; ON. *lubbaz*, to loiter about, *segniter volutari*; *lubbi*, a dog with shaggy coat and hanging ears, a lazy servant; Fin. *luoppata*, to do anything slowly; *luoppio*, a sluggard; W. *llabi*, *llabwst*, a long lubber, big clouterly fellow. Gael. *leóbb*, a hanging lip or flap; *leóbbhar*, clumsy, trailing, untidy. *Lubber* is doubtless for *lubbard*, a form similar to Du. *lompert*, a coarse fellow, from *lomp*, uncultivated.

The origin of all these terms seems to be a representation of the sound of things of a flabby or loose structure flapping upon themselves, dangling, or dashing. Du. *flabberen*, to flag, flap as sails; *labberen*, to shiver in the wind; *slobberen*, to hang loose and slack, to slap up liquids, eat awkwardly; *lobberen*, to trample in wet and mire; Esthon. *lobbisema*, to tattle (the idea of much talking being commonly expressed by terms taken from the dashing of liquids); *lobbi*, sleet, a mixture of snow and rain; Sc. *lappie*, a splash or puddle, *lopper*, to break or dash as waves; W. *llabio*, to slap. The element *lab* or *lob*, common to all these terms, would seem to express the soft, unstrung, lumpish condition of the subject matter.

Lobby, Lodge. *Lobby*, antichamber, porch, gallery. G. *laube* (from *laub*, foliage, as OFr. *foillie*, a hut, from *feuille*, a leaf), an arbour, bower formed of the branches of trees; *lauberhütte*, a booth or hut of green branches. Mid. Lat. *lobia*, *laubia*, *laubium*, an open portico, cloisters. “Deambulatorium quod propriè dicitur *lobium*, quod fit juxta domos

ad spatiandum."—Joh. de Januâ. It. *loggia*, an open gallery, banquetting-house, fair porch in the street side.—Fl. Fr. *loge*, a lodge, shed, cote or small house, booth in a market.

Lobster. AS. *lopust*, *lopystre*, Lat. *locusta marina*. A similar interchange of *p* and *k* is seen in Dan. *visk*, E. *whisp*; N. *lopp*, a lock of wool, hay, &c., E. *lock*.

Lock. 1. ON. *loka*, to shut; *lok*, a cover, conclusion, end; *loka*, a bolt; AS. *loc*, a place shut in, sheepfold, fastening, lock.

2. Du. *locke*, *vlocke*, a lock or flock of wool or the like; ON. *lockr*, a lock of hair, curl.

Locker. A shut receptacle along the side of a ship. Du. *loker*, theca, receptaculum—Biglotton; from *loken*, N. *loka*, to shut. W. *llogawd*, a closet, cupboard, box, drawer; *llogell*, a place for holding anything, closet, drawer, pocket; Lat. *loculus*, a pocket.

Lodge. Fr. *loge*, a hut or small apartment. See Lobby. Hence *loger*, to sojourn, abide for a time; which however agrees in a singular manner with Russ. *lojit'* (Fr. *j*), to place, to lay; *lojitsya*, to lay oneself down, lie down; Serv. *loja*, lying place.

Loft, Lofty. ON. *lopt*, the sky or air, also the open space in the roof at the top of a house; á *lopt*, on high, aloft. Dan. *loft*, ceiling, loft. See Lift.

To Log, Logger. *To log*, to oscillate.—Hal. *To logger*, to shake as a wheel that has been loosened and does not move correctly.—Forby. Dan. *logre*, to wag the tail; W. *llag*, loose, slack, sluggish; Pl. D. *luggern*, to lie lazily in bed; Swiss *lug*, *luck*, G. *locker*, loose. Du. *flaggeren*, Lat. *flaccere*, to hang slack. Mag. *lógni*, to oscillate, dangle.

The flapping of loose bodies is frequently represented by the same or closely allied forms with the splashing of liquids. Du. *slobberen*, to hang loose, to slap up liquids; *lobberen*, to trample in wet and mire; *flodderen*, to flap, dangle, to splash through the mire—Bomhoff; Swab. *loppern*, to hang loose, Sc. *lopper*, the breaking of waves; E. *slap*, the sound of a

blow, and also of supping up liquids. We can accordingly have little hesitation in identifying *logger* with Sc. *laggery*, miry; *laggerit*, bemired, encumbered; and with OE. *belagged*, wetted, dirtied.—Pr. Pm. See To Lag.

Log. An unhewn piece of timber not adapted to any special purpose, a piece of firewood. It is probable that this want of adaptation or inactivity of the object as it were is the principle from which it is named. It is certain that this idea is vividly connected with the word, as when we speak of a ship lying like a log on the waves. Hence we might explain *water-logged* in a metaphorical way as signifying reduced to the condition of a log, but the element *logged* is I believe here used in the original sense, rendered motionless, disabled from action by water. The *log* in nautical language is a little board fixed so as to remain upright *and motionless* in the water while the ship moves on, for the purpose of ascertaining the rate of sailing. Du. *log*, unwieldy, heavy, slow, lazy.

The origin, as in the case of so many words signifying want of activity, inertness, slowness, comes through the idea of what is slack or loose, from *log*, *logger*, to shake. See Lag, Loiter, Lob.

Loin. Fr. *lombe*, the loin. *Longe*, the loin or flank, the fleshy part of the neck, back, and reins cut along the back.—Cot. Du. *longie*, *loenie*, *lumbus vitellinus*.—Kil. Wal., OFr. *logne*, Sc. *lunyie*, loin.

Usually derived from Lat. *lumbus*, by the common change of *mb* into *ng*. M. Lat. *lumbus*, *lungus*, *lende*, *lem*, *schlegbrat*.—Dief. Supp. Fr. *longue*, the loin.—Cot.

A change similar to that from Fr. *longe*, through Sc. *lunyie* to E. *loin*, may be seen in It. *lungi*, Fr. *loin*, far, or in Fr. *longe*, a thong, E. *lunes* (or *loynes*, as sometimes written), of a hawk, the thong by which the legs of the bird were attached. Indeed, it is not impossible that the designation of the joint of meat may be a special application of *longe* in the sense last mentioned. The radical meaning of the word is a

strip or narrow band, and Sp. *lonja*, a thong, is also used in the sense of a slice of ham. Now *longe*, as the name of the joint, is synonymous with *filet*, which signifies also a thread or narrow band; *filet de bœuf*, the meat in the inside along the backbone; *filet*, or *longe de cerf, de chevreuil*, the joint cut along the vertebræ.—Trevoux.

W. *llwyn*, a loin, is probably borrowed from E., but the Bret. has *lonec'h, lonnec'h*, kidney. Gael. *blian*, Ir. *bleun*, the flank.

To Loiter, Lounge. The Teutonic dialects abound in verbs of a frequentative form, which are used in the first instance to signify the flapping or shaking of loose things (frequently also the dashing of liquids), then to express a slack and unstrung way of doing anything, or simply a total absence of activity and exertion. Hence are formed nouns (to which the loss of the frequentative element often gives the appearance of radicals instead of derivatives), signifying the fluttering object, a slothful, negligent person, or adjectives of corresponding meaning. Du. *slobbern* (see Lob), *sloddern*, G. *schlottern*, to flap, wabble, dangle; Swiss *lottern*, to joggle; Bav. *lottern, lotteln*, to waggle, tremble, go lazily (*schlapp einhergehen*); Fin. *lotto*, anything dangling; Bav. *lotter, lottel, loitel*, a lazy or loose-living man; *lotterbank*, a couch for repose; Du. *lodderen int bedde, in de sonne*, to lie lazily in bed, to idle in the sun; Pl. D. *luddern*, to be lazy; Du. *lunderen*, to dawdle (*cunctanter agere*)—Kil.; Swiss *lodelen, lödelen*, to be loose, not properly fast; *lodeli arbeit*, loose, imperfect work; *umelödeln*, to loiter about; *lodel, lödeli*, careless, negligent person; *lodern*, to dangle, hang loose and slack, *loden*, a rag; Du. *loteren, leuteren*, to vacillate, loiter, delay—Kil.; ON. *lotra*, to loiter, go slow and lazily.

With a change to the guttural class of consonants may be cited E. *logger*, to shake; G. *locker*, Swiss *lugg, luck*, loose; Pl. D. *luggern, lungern*, to lie abed, indulge in sloth, *luggerbank* (as Du. *lodderbank*), a couch.

Then with the passage from the sound of *k* to that of *ch*,

which is so usual in Fr. and E. dialects, Fr. *locher*, to shake, joggle; Swiss *lotschen*, to wobble, be negligent, slack; *umelotschen*, to move about as if all the joints were loose; *lotschi*, a person of loose character; Bav. *verlatscht*, *lätschet* (of things that ought to be fast or stiff), loose, clammy; Prov. E. *louch-eared*, having hanging ears.—Mrs Baker. The addition of the nasal, as in *luddern*, *lundern*, *luggern*, *lungern*, above-mentioned, converts Swiss *lotschen* into *luntschen* (of clothes), to hang flapping and dangling, to move lazily; *umeluntschen*, to lounge about, lie idly about without sleeping; Westwald *lonzen*, *lunzen*, to lie in bed out of season; Bav. *lunzen*, *lunzeln*, to slumber, *lunzig*, soft, limber, Prov. E. *lingey*.

To Loll, Lill. The fact that the letter *l* is the consonant naturally sounded with the protruded tongue produces Swiss *lallen*, E. *loll* or *lill*; to *lill* out the tongue as a dog that is weary.—Fl. Bav. *lallen*, to speak thick, as one with too large a tongue, and (speaking contemptuously) to talk, reminding us of Gr. *λαλεῖν*, to talk. Bav. *lallen*, *lullen*, to suck as an infant; Du. *lellen*, to suck, to tattle, chatter; *lelle*, *lelleken*, the tip of the tongue, or any similar object, nipple, uvula, lap of the ear; Swiss *lalli*, Bav. *leller*, the tongue; Dan. *lalle*, to prattle; Fin. *lällättää*, to speak thick, mutter, tattle.

Then from the imperfect speech of infancy, Bav. *geläll*, childish play, sport, lovers' toying; Pol. *lala*, a baby; *lalka*, a doll; E. *loll*, to dandle, fondle.

He *loll*ed her in his arms,

He lulled her on his breast.—Hal.

Du. *lollen*, to coddle oneself, warm oneself over the coals.

The same transfer from imperfect speech to imperfect action, which we have seen in *famble* and *fumble*, gives ON. *lall*, the first imperfect walk of a child; *lalla*, to toddle; *lalli*, a toddling infant; *lolla*, to move or act slowly; *loll*, *lolla*, sloth; E. *loll*, to lounge, give way to sloth; Du. *lollebancke*, a couch, lounging bench; Swiss *löhli* (*maulaffe*), a booby, soft person; *lölen*, *umelöhlen*, to lounge about; Mod. Gr. *λωλος*, silly, foolish; Fin. *lolli*, *lelli*, a lazybones, sloth-

ful, effeminate person; *lallatella*, *lollittella*, to lead a loose or slothful life; ON. *loll*, *lolti*, sloth.

Lollard. The meaning of the word, as appears from the last article, is simply a sluggard. But in OE. *to loll* was specially applied to the idle life of persons wandering about and living at other men's cost.

For an hydel man thou semest—
Other a spille tyme,
Other beggest thy lyve
Aboute ate meune hatches,
Other faitest upon Fridays
Other feste days in churches;
The whiche is *lollerene* life.

P. P. p. 514, Wright's ed.

For all that han here hele
And here eyen syghte,
And lymes to laborye with,
And *lolleres* lyf usen,
Lyven ayens Godes lawe
And love of holy church.—p. 527.

In this sense the term was applied to the devotees mentioned under Bigot, who in the 13th and 14th centuries went about preaching reformation of life, and excited the indignation of the church by not joining the regular orders. "Eodem anno (1309) quidam hypocritæ gyrovagi, qui Lollardi sive Deum-laudantes vocabantur, per Hannoniam et Brabantiam quasdam mulieres nobiles deceperunt."—Hocsemius in Duc. Afterwards the term was appropriated to the followers of Wicliff in England. *Lollaerd*, *Lollebroeder*, Alexianus monachus, Waldensis.—Kil.

Among other opprobrious names given to the same class of devotees, they were also called *Beghards*, Mid. Lat. *Begardi*, *Bigardi*, a term signifying one who carries a bag, identical with E. *beggar*, although in the first vol. erroneously regarded as a modification of *Begutta*, *Beguinus*, *Bigot*, *Beguine*.

For they bereth no bagges
 Ne non botels under clokes,
 Whiche is Lollerene lyfe.—P. P.

Lollipops. It has been shown under Loll that the sound made by speaking with the projected tongue is represented by the syllables *lal*, *lel*, *lol*, whence Bav. *lallen*, to suck, *lullen*, to suck the tongue, thumb, &c.; *leller*, the tongue. The latter part of the word is from *papa*, the infantine expression for eating, as *mama* for drink. *Papa* is used by children in the Tirol to signify a desire for eating, and hence they apply the term *pappe*, *pappele*, to anything nice to eat; *zucker-pappele*, sweeties, lollipops.—*Deutschen Mundarten*, iv. See Pap, Pamper.

Lombar-house. A pawnbroker's shop.—B.

They had put all the little plate they had in the Lumber, which is pawning it.—*Life of Lady G. Baillie in French*.

Du. *Lombaerd*, fænerator, usurarius; *Lombaerde*, taberna seu mensa usuraria.—Kil. *Lombaerd*, *lombert*, *lommert*, place where they lend money on pledge.—Halma. From the trade of dealing in money commonly followed by Lombards in the middle ages, whence in London, Lombard Street, the street occupied by bankers.

Long, to Linger. Goth. *laggs*, ON. *langr*, Lat. *longus*, Pol. *długi*, long. Probably from the notion of slackness, which is coincident with that of length in many cases. Swiss *lugg*, *luck*, loose, slack; *das seil lugget*, the rope slackens, i. e. when it is longer than is necessary to reach to the point required. *Si lengent iro unriht also seil*, they stretch out their wickedness as a rope.—Notker. *Sint kelengit*, relaxantur—Kero; *Gilengit werdent*, prolongabuntur.—Graff. A *slug* is one who drags on without exertion, is slack or slow in action, is long about his work. To *lag* behind (W. *llag*, slack, sluggish, Gael. *lag*, faint) is to *linger*, to be long in coming up.

The representatives of Lat. *languere* (from the root *lag*, slack, faint) are occasionally synonymous, or are perhaps confounded with verbs formed from the adj. *long*. Fr. *languir*,

to droop, faint, hang the head, also to linger, idle it, be lither.—Cot. *Languir dans une prison*, to linger in prison. Donnez lui cela, ne le faites pas *languir*. Languedoc *langhi*, to be ennuied, to find it long, also as G. *verlangen*, to long for. *Langhisse de vous veire*, I long to see you.

Compare Rouchi *longin*, one who dawdles and is slow about everything, *longiner*, to dawdle, with Fr. *lambin*, a looby, loiterer, *lambiner*, to loiter. Swiss *langohr*, *lampohr*, a hanging ear.

Loof. The windward side of a ship. To *loof* or *luff*, to turn the ship towards the wind, and as a ship to windward of another has the power of escaping it if an equally good sailer, *aloof*, on loof, is out of reach.

It is not easy to make out exactly what part of the ship the *loof* originally was. Du. *loef* is a rullock or oar-pin, scalmus, but the loof was a timber of considerable size, by which the course of the ship was directed; it would seem to be the large oar used by way of a rudder, or perhaps the tiller.

Weder stod an wille,
Wind mid than beste,
Heo rihten heore loues,
And up drogen seiles,
Lithen over sæstrem.

The weather stood at will,
The wind at the best,
They righted their loofs
And up drew the sails,
Voyaged over sea stream.

Layamon 3, 242.

“Païé a A. pur un mast de rouge sapin de cent pees longe, *un loffe*, une verge et une bowespret apertenant à dit mast, £6 17s. 7d.” “Ascendentes vero naves et velificantes perrexerunt itaque audacter obliquando dracenam, quæ vulgariter dicitur *lof*, ac si vellent adire Calesiam, sed Angli maris periti—subito cum se scivissent ventum exhausisse (had got to windward), versa *dracena* ex transverso vento sibi jam secundo insecuti sunt hostes alacriter.”—Matth. Paris in Bart. Cotton, p. 108. Du. *loeuē*, deflectere sive declinare navigio, cedere.—Kil. Possibly it may be the same word with Alsace *labbe*, rudder.

Hansdannel drai de *labbe*, 's stechrüeder lai in's schiff.

Deutsch. Mundart. ii. 558.

H. turn the rudder, lay the tiller into the ship.

To Look. Bav. *luegen*, Swiss *lügen*, to look; *lugi*, a spy-glass, telescope; *lügen*, eyes; ON. *glugga*, to spy, look narrowly after; *gluggr*, window, hole; Dan. *glughul*, peep-hole; Wall. *louki*, to look, to spy; OFr. *louquer*, Fr. *loucher*, to look askance, to squint; It. *alluciare*, to fix the eyes on a thing; Wall. *loukète*, Lang. *lucado*, a gleam of light; Wall. *loukerote*, a glance, a small opening, peep-hole.

Loom. An utensil, tool.

The *lomes* that I labour with
And lyflode deserve
Is Paternostre and my primere.—P. P.

Lome or instrument, utensile; *loome* of webbares craft, telarium.—P. P. Utensilia, *andluman*.—AS. Vocab. in Nat. Ant. Du. *alem*, *alaem*, utensilia; *werck-alaem*, tools.—Kil. Gael. *lamp*, hand, handle.

To Loom. To be seen imperfectly, as a ship in the horizon or when seen through a mist. The original meaning seems to be to observe narrowly, with half-shut eyes, as when an object is seen with difficulty; Du. *luipen*, *luimen*, to look covertly, to watch; Venet. *lumare*, *calumare*, to observe attentively; *lumado*, a look; *lume*, notice, perception of a thing; Piedm. *lumé*, to look attentively with half-shut eyes.

The E. word has been introduced from nautical use, the terms of which are chiefly from a Northern source; we should therefore be inclined to refer our word to the Du. *luimen*, rather than the It. forms above-mentioned and Lat. *lumen*. Now it is not easy to separate Du. *luimen* from several adjoining forms all having the same meaning of looking covertly, looking sullen or threatening, lying in wait, and similar applications; Du. *gluipen*, *luipen*, *luimen*, *sluimen*, to look covertly; E. *gloom*, *glump*, *glout*, to look melancholy or sullen. Perhaps the original meaning may be that of Dan. *glippe*, to wink.

Loon, Lown. A lazy, good-for-nothing fellow. Du. *loen*, homo stupidus, insulsus.—Kil. Probably from the notion of inactivity and slowness, as most of these contemptuous appellations; *lungis*, *looby*, Fr. *lambin*, G. *lummel*, &c. Lim. *lounge*, *loun*, Rouchi *lon*, slow, tedious. ODu. *lome*, slow, lazy.

Loop. Gael. *lub*, bend, bow, noose, loop; *lubach*, crooked; *lublin*, a curved line; *lubshruth*, a winding stream.

Loop-hole. A peep-hole in the wall of a castle, from whence to shoot in safety at the enemy. Lang. *loup*, a small window in a roof.

Yat no light leopen yn at lover ne at *loupe*.—P. P.

Du. *luipen*, to peep, to lurk; *op zijne luipen liggen*, to lie in wait; *gluipen*, to peep; *gluiper*, one that wears his hat deep in his face, so as to hide his eyes, one that acts secretly. *De deur staat op eene gluip*, the door is ajar. N. *glupa*, to gape; *glaapa*, to stare; *glop*, a hole, an opening; *glöypa*, to gape, not to shut fast; Dan. *glippe*, to wink; Du. *glippen*, to slip away.

Loop-hole is frequently used in the sense of a secret means of escape, as G. *schlupf-loch*, a hiding-place, hole into or through which one may slip, a loop-hole, evasion, or shift. Du. *ter gluip*, *ter sluip*, secretly; *sluipdeur*, a secret door, figuratively loop-hole, evasion; *sluip-hoek*, a lurking-place.

Loose. Slack. Du. *los*, loose, slack, free; Goth. *laus*, loose, empty, void, of none effect; *laus vairthan*, to come to nothing; *laus* as a termination,—less; *akranalaus*, fruitless; *andelaus*, endless; *lausquithrs*, empty-bellied, fasting; *lausavaurds*, an idle talker; *lausjan*, to loose, separate, make void.

Loover. A *loover* or tunnell in the roof or top of a great hall to avoid smoke, fumarium, spiramentum—Baret; *louer* of a hall, esclère.—Palsgr. in Way. Yorkshire *love*, *lover*, a chimney.—Craven Gl. According to Garnett from ON. *lióri*, the opening in the roof of a house to let out smoke, a window; N. *ljore*, air-hole in the roof to let out the smoke; *ljora*, to clear up; *ljör*, opening among clouds. The accented á and ú of the ON. are in other cases represented in E. by

the aid of a *v*; ON. *frá*, Yorkshire *frav*, from; ON. *dúra*, E. *dover*, to slumber; ON. *liún*, E. *levin*, lightning.

If the foregoing exhibit the real pedigree of the E. word, the derivation may probably be traced further back to ON. *liós*, light (subst.), bright, clear, by the same change between *s* and *r*, of which other examples have been seen in related forms; N. *glisa*, *glira*, to shine through; E. *glaze*, *glare*.

But there is a suspicious resemblance between E. *loover* and Bret. *lomber*, *loumber*, a garret-window; Sc. *lumb*, *lum*, a chimney, chimney-head; Lang. *loup*, a garret-window; which would point to Du. *luipen*, *luimen*, to peep, as the origin, by the same analogy by which the Fr. *lucarne*, a garret-window, Mid. Lat. *lucare*, a loover, would be explained from Du. *luiken*, to close the eyes (to wink or peep?)—Bomhoff; OFr. *louquer*, to look askance; Wal. *louki*, to look, to spy; *loukerote*, a glance, small opening, peep-hole. Prov. G. *luik*, half open.—Deutsch. Mundart, iii. 562. Du. *luik*, opening from one deck of a ship to another. For the equivalence of the final *p* and *k* compare Du. *ter sluip*, *ter sluik* (on the peep?), secretly.

Lop. *Lop-eared*, *lap-*, *lopper-*, *lave-*, *louch-*, *slouch-eared*, —Baker, having hanging ears; *lop-sided*, having one side hanging down. Fin. *loppa*, *lotto*, anything hanging or dangling; *loppa-korwa*, a hanging ear; *loppa-huuli*, a hanging lip; ON. *lapa*, *slapa*, to flag, hang loose; *slapeyrdr*, N. *lap-öyrt*, *lav-öyrt*, lop-eared.

The origin is the sound made by soft or loose things flapping or falling. Du. *slobberen*, *slodderen*, G. *schlottern*, Esthon. *loddisema*, to hang loose and slack; Du. *lodderen*, Swab. *lottern*, to lie loosely stretched, to lounge; *loppern*, Swiss *lottern*, to shake about, not to hold fast. See Lob.

The form *louch-eared* may be compared with Bav. *latschen*, *lotschen*, to go about or do anything slackly and lazily; *ver-latscht*, *latschet* (of things that ought to be fast or stiff), slack, soft, clammy. Melting snow becomes *latschet*, to be compared with E. *slush*, *sludge*. Dan. *slaske*, to dabble, paddle, also (of clothes) to flap about one; Bav. *latsch*, a wide

mouth, doubtless a mouth with *louch* or hanging lips; ON. *loka*, to trail, hang loose; *lókr*, anything hanging.

To Lop. *Lap* or *lop*, the fagot-wood of a tree.—Mrs Baker. It. *lappare*, to lap or lop trees.—Fl. The only derivation suggested in G. *laub*, foliage, which is probably correct, although the G. *b* corresponds to an E. *f* or *v*. G. *laub-hutte*, a hut of branches; Du. *loof-stroopen*, frondare, to lop. Lith. *lapas*, leaf; *lapai*, Bav. *láp*, foliage.

Loppered. Coagulated, of milk or blood. OHG. *leberen*, *gelebern*, to coagulate; *lebermere*, congealed sea; ON. *lifraz*, to clot; Prov. Dan. *lubber*, anything coagulated or gelatinous; Du. *klobber-saen*, clotted or curdled cream.

The radical image is the flapping of soft and wet or loose things, which are commonly expressed by the same term, as in Dan. *slaske*, to dabble, paddle, to flap as loose clothes; Du. *lobberen*, to wade and trample in the mire; *lobberig*, gelatinous; Mag. *lobogni*, to waver, flutter; *lobozni*, to splash; Swab. *loppern*, to be shaky; *lopperig*, loose; Westerswald *lappern*, to shake to and fro, wobble as an unsound chair, flap as loose clothes; Swiss *labbig*, *lappig*, watery, *läbberete*, watery food; E. *slobbery*, wet, sloppy; Du. *slobberen*, to flap as loose clothes, related to E. *slab*, thick, as Du. *lobberen* to *lobberig*, gelatinous.

Make the gruel thick and *slab*.—Macbeth.

Ir. *slaib*, mud, ooze. “The *slob* embankment.”—Times, Oct. 10, 1861.

The same relation holds good between Bav. *schlottern*, to dabble in wet, to flap as loose clothes, and *schlotter*, coagulated milk, mud, dirt; *schlott*, mud, dirt, thawing weather; Swab. *schludern*, to slobber, spill, slop; *geschluder*, slops, dirty liquid.

It must be observed that when a body is of a mixed consistency between solid and liquid, it will be considered as thick or thin according to the extreme with which it is compared. A substance must be of a watery consistence in which we can splash and dabble, and on the other hand it is

only when a liquid is thickened and becomes gelatinous that it is capable of retaining a tremulous or wabbling motion. Thus words of the same immediate derivation come to have directly opposite meanings, as Swiss *labbig*, and E. *slab*, above-mentioned.

I have little doubt that G. *laben*, to curdle, and *lab*, rennet, the material used in curdling milk, are to be explained as making the milk *slob* or thick, but the derivation is made ambiguous by ON. *hlaupa*, to run, to congeal; *hlaup*, Sw. *löbe*, Dan. *sammenlöben melk*, run or curdled milk; ON. *hleypir*, what coagulates, as E. *rennet*, from causing the milk to run together.

Lord. AS. *hlaford*, ON. *lavardr*. The old medley of bread-provider, from AS. *hlaf* and *afford* is wholly incongruous. It was objected by Junius that he had never met with any AS. word corresponding to E. *afford*, which seems a formation of comparatively modern times.

Lore. AS. *lære*, teaching. See Learn.

Lorimer. Champ. *lorain*, *lorein* (Lat. *lorum*), a bridle, strap; *loire*, a strap; *lorimier*, *lormier*, a saddler, worker in harness of leather; Bret. *ler*, skin, leather; *leren*, strap; Du. *leder*, *leer*, leather.

To Lose. AS. *lesan*, Goth., *fraliusan*, G. *verlieren*.

Lot. Goth. *hlauts*, G. *loss*, ON. *hlutr*, lot; *hluti*, portion; *hluta*, to cast lots, obtain by lot.

Loud. ON. *hlíod*, sound; G. *laut*, sound; and as an adj. loud.

To Lounge. See Loiter.

To Lour. To look sour or grim, to begin to be overcast with clouds.—B. See Gloom, Loom. Du. *loeren*, *gloeren*, *gluyeren*, to frown, wink, look askance; Pl. D. *luren*, *gluren*, *pluren*, to look displeased; *luren*, G. *lauern*, to spy, lie in wait; Sw. *plira*, to blink; N. *glira*, to peep, wink, half close the eyes, to be open so that one can see through; Sc. *glowre*, to look from beneath the brows, to stare.

Louse. W. *llau*, G. *laus*. Familiarly called creepers.

Bohem. *ležti*, Pol. *łazić*, *leźć*, to creep, crawl. Louse however in Pol. is *wesz*.

To Lout. ON. *lúta*, to stoop; Sw. *luta*, to stoop, lean, incline, go downwards, slope, to tilt a cask. The primary meaning is probably like that of *glout*, to look covertly, look from beneath the brows, and so to hold the head down. N. *glytta*, to peep; Prov. Dan. *lutte* (of the weather), to lour, look threatening.

Lout. A clownish, unmannerly fellow.—B. Du. *loete*, *kloete*, homo agrestis, insulsus, stolidus.—Kil. Perhaps from the notion of a lump or clod, a rude, unshaped, inactive thing. Milan. *lotta*, a clod; Prov. *lot*, heavy, indolent, slow. “Non es *lotz* ni *coartz*,” he is not sluggish nor cowardly. *Lot*, mud, dirt.

Love. G. *lieben*, to love; Lat. *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases; *libens edere*, to eat with a good appetite; *libido*, *lubido*, pleasure, desire, lust; Boh. *lubiti*, *libiti*, *libowati*, to love, to have pleasure in; *libitise*, to be pleased; *libost*, will, pleasure; *liby*, sweet, agreeable, pleasant; *libati*, to kiss, to taste; Pol. *lubić*, *lubować*, to have an inclination for, to relish, to like; *luby*, lovely, sweet, delicious; Serv. *lyubav*, love; *lyubiti*, to kiss; Russ. *liobit'*, to love; *naliobovatsya*, to have pleasure in; *lobzat'*, to kiss. So Fris. *muwlckjen*, to kiss, also to have pleasure in, from *muwle*, the mouth.

As kissing is the most obvious manifestation of love, we might naturally suppose that the word was derived from these Slavonic words signifying kiss. But it is more probable that they have both a common origin in a representation of the sound of smacking the tongue and lips, which gives rise to the Lat. *lambere*, *labium*, E. *lap*, *lip*, Wallach. *limba*, the tongue; Esthon. *libbama*, to lick; Fr. *lippée*, a good morsel, a snack; Bret. *lipa*, to lick; *lipouz*, delicate, tasty.

It will be observed that the Bohem. *libati* is both to kiss and to taste, exactly as E. *smack* is used in both senses, or as N. Fris. *macke*, to kiss, compared with Fin. *makia*, sweet,

well tasted. Now the pleasure of taste is commonly taken as the type of all gratification. The rude tribes met with in a late expedition towards the sources of the Nile expressed their admiration of the beads shown them by rubbing their bellies.—Petherick, *Egypt and the Nile*, 448. In the Tyrolese dialect *schlāk* (G. *schlecken*, to lick), is used for pleasure, enjoyment. *Es ist mir kei schlāk*, it is no pleasure to me; *er ist zum rächte schlāk cho*, he is come at the right moment for enjoyment, at a show, for instance.—Deutsch. Mundart, iii. 458. The Lat. *deliciæ*, meaning originally appetising food, is figuratively used in the sense of darling. To look sweet upon one is to look with loving eyes. Indeed, it is probable that the act of kissing is a symbol expressive of the feelings entertained towards the object of affection by the figure of smacking the lips over a delicate morsel. Thus the expression of devouring with kisses would be but a return to the original image.

On the foregoing theory Lat. *voluptas* would imply the representation of the smacking of the palate, by a root *vlup* alongside of *lub*, analogous to E. *flip*, or *fillip*, for a jerk with the fingers, or to the old *wlap*, for *lap*, It. *villuppare*, *voluppare*, to wrap.

To Low. AS. *hlowan*, Du. *loeien*, G. *luien*. From the sound. Lith. *loti*, to bark; as G. *bellen*, to bark, compared with E. *bellow*.

Low. 1. ON. *lagr*, short, low; Sw. *låg*, Du. *leigh*, low.

Low. 2. ON. *logi*, Sw. *låge*, Dan. *lue*, *love*, AS. *læg*, *lig*, flame; Gr. *φλοξ* (*φλογς*), *φλογος*, flame; *φλεγω*, Lat. *flagrare*, to flame, to burn. The origin is seen in Du. *flaggeren*, to flap, to flutter, from the wavering action so characteristic of flame. In the same way, from Du. *flodderen*, to be in a wavering state—Bomhoff, *lodderen* (properly to hang loose), to lounge, Swiss *lodern*, to flap as loose clothes, we pass to G. *lodern*, to waver, to blaze. So also from E. *logger*, Magy. *logni*, to oscillate, shake to and fro, Dan. *logre*, to wag, we are led to ON. *logi*, flame. The same train of thought is seen in Magy. *lobogni*, to waver, flutter; Westerwald *loppern*

Swab. *lappern*, to flap, wabble; Du. *lobberig* (shaking to and fro), gelatinous, and Magy. *lob*, flame, *lobbanni*, to blaze, flame.

Lozenge. Fr. *lozange*, a little square cake of preserved herbs, &c., also a quarrel of a glass window, anything of that form.—Cot. “*Tessellas aut laterculas quales hodié Galli lausangias vocant.*”—Gosselin in Dict. Etym. From Piedm. Sp. *losa*, Lang. *laouzo*, a slate, flag, flat stone for paving, commonly set cornerwise, in which the idea of a lozenge mainly differs from that of a square. Boh. *dlažice*, a tile; *dlažiti*, to pave.

Luck. G. *glück*, Du. *luk*, *geluk*, happiness, enjoyment, prosperity, fortune. The appearance of composition with the particle *ge* in Du. *geluk* is probably fallacious, as it is very common to find parallel forms with an initial *l*, and *gl*, or *cl* respectively, as Du. *gluypen* and *luypen*, to spy, E. *gloom* and *loom*, *glowre* and *lour*, *glout* and *lout*, *clump* and *lump*, *clog* and *log*, &c.

The origin may perhaps be found in the enjoyment of food taken as the primary type of all pleasure, and expressed by the syllables *gluk*, *glick*, *lick*, representing the sound of smacking the tongue in the enjoyment of taste. “*Comment trouves-tu le liquide du Pere L. Parfait; oui parfait, repondit elle en faisant claquer sa langue contre son palais.*”—Montepin. W. *gwefus-glec*, a smack with the lips; Gr. *γλιχομαι*, to desire earnestly, properly, as Lat. *ligurio*, to lick the chops at; *γλυκvs*, sweet; G. *leckerbissen*, delicacies. See Like.

Luff. See Loof.

Lug, to Lug. The *lug* of the ear, the flap or hanging portion of the ear, and by extension, *lug*, the ear itself. The origin is seen in Swiss *lugg*, *luck*, loose, slack; *luggen*, to be slack; *das seil lugget*, the rope trails, is slack. Hence *lug* is applied to what flaps or hangs loose, as in E. to the flap of the ear, and in Sw. to the forelock, hanging hair in front of the head; *lugga*, to pull one by the hair, as E. *to lug* a sow is for a dog to pull it by the ears. ON. *lóka*, to hang or

drag; *hundurinn lét lóka halan*, the dog let his tail hang; *lokubyr*, a light air that lets the sails flap; *lokr*, anything hanging, which may be compared as well with E. *lug* as with Northampton *louch-eared*, having hanging ears.

To *lug* a thing along is probably to pull it along by an ear or any loose part employed as a handle, but it might be to trail or drag along the ground, as Swiss *luggen* above-mentioned.

Again, from the close connection of the ideas of slackness and want of exertion, we have *lug*, *luggard*, a sluggard; *I cry lug*, I am in no hurry; *luggish*, dull, heavy, stupid.—Hal. Gael. *leug*, sloth; *leug*, *leugach*, slow, dull, sluggish.

Lukewarm. Pl. D. *slukwarm*, *lukwarm*, might be plausibly explained from *sluken*, to swallow, swallowing hot. But W. *llug*, partly, half, *llug-dwym* (Spurrell), *llug-oer* (Jones), lukewarm (*twym*, hot; *oer*, cold), must be explained from another quarter. The corresponding forms in the other Celtic dialects are Manx *lieh*, half (*liegh*, half-done, midway; *craue*, bone, *liehchraue*, gristle, *liennoo*, nickname); Gael. *leas*, *leath*, *leth*, half, partly, by (*leth-shuill*, one eye; *leth-ruadh*, reddish; *leth-ainm*, *leas-ainm*, nickname; *leas-athair*, step-father), Bret. *lez*, haunch, extremity, border, and as a preposition, near, by the side of; *lestad*, step-father, by-father.

The sensible image is preserved in Bret. *lez*, Manx *llesh*, the haunch, hip, whence OFr. *delez*, hard by, by the side of, analogous to E. *henchman*, an attendant, one who stands at your haunch or side. N. *lid*, side, edge; *paa den eine le'a*, on the one side. The signification of half comes from our bodies being alike on the two sides, and the Gael. *leth* is applied to a single one of any of the members of which we have a pair. The Ir. *leath* is used with the points of the compass as E. *side*; *leath-theas*, on the south side, southwards. From the notion of what is on the side of, we pass to that of addition, excess, superfluity. The E. *besides* has the sense of moreover, in addition to, and on this principle must doubt-

less be explained Ir. *leatha*, Gael. *leas*, gain, profit; Ir. *leatha-daighim* (*daighim*, to give), to increase, enlarge. The G. *beiname*, a byname, is identical with Fr. *surnom*, a name over and above, or surname. The same connection of ideas is seen in Esthon. *liggi*, near, hard by, *liig*, Lap. *like*, additional, excessive, superfluous, which it is impossible not to identify with the Celtic elements above mentioned. Compare Lap. *like namm*, Esthon. *liig-nimmi*, a nickname or surname, with the Celtic forms, and Esthon. *liggi-te* (*te*, way) with Gael. *leth-rod*, a by-path. In Lap. *likai*, besides, the E. translation distinctly shows the way in which the idea of excess has arisen. It will be seen that in the Finnish forms we are brought round to a sound much nearer approaching the W. *llug* than is the case with the Gaelic equivalents, while Esthon. *lõhk*, half, is nearly identical both in sound and sense with the W. word.

To Lull. N. *lulla*, to sing to sleep; E. *lullaby*, the song used for that purpose; *lull*, repose, quiet. The origin is the repetition of the syllables *la la la* in monotonous song. G. *lallen*, to sing without words, only repeating the syllable *la*.—Kütn. Serv. *lyu, lyu*, cry to a child while rocking it; *lyu-lyoti*, to rock; Russ. *ulioliokat'*, to set a child asleep by rocking and singing; *liolka*, a cradle, Esthon. *laulma*, to sing, *laul*, a song.

From the repetition of *na* instead of *la* Mod. Gr. *vava*, lullaby, and in Fr. nursery language, *faire nono*, to sleep. It. *nanna*, a word that nurses use to still their children, as lullaby; *nannare*, to lullaby, sing, rock or dandle children asleep; *ninnare*, *ninnellare*, to rock, sing, lull; met. to stagger or waver in any business, to wag to and fro.

Lumber. The derivation from the accumulation of old goods in a *lumbar*, or pawnbroker's shop, is one of those quaint explanations which catch the fancy, but will not stand examination. The inside of his warehouse is never seen except by the pawnbroker himself, and is necessarily kept in the most perfect order. Nor is the supposition compatible with forms

in the cognate dialects evidently corresponding to E. *lumber*, ODu. *lammer*, *lemmer*, impedimentum, molestia—Kil.; Dan. *belemre*, Du. *belemmern*, to encumber, impede, lumber. *Belemmerung der spraak*, impediment in speech.—Halma.

The word is undoubtedly the same with *lumber*, to move heavily, with noise and disturbance.

The postboy's horse right glad to miss

The *lumbring* of the wheels.—John Gilpin.

To come lumbering on is to come blundering or stumbling on. Hence *lumber* is whatever makes you stumble, what offers an impediment to free motion. From a representation of the noise made by floundering in the mud. Du. *lobberen*, to wade or trample in water or mire. Prov. Dan. *lummer*, anything of a semifluid consistency, as gruel or mud. *Veien staaer i eet lummer*, the road is a mass of mud. *Lumre en væg*, to daub a wall with clay and water. ON. *lumpru-werk*, coarse work.

The same train of ideas is seen in Sc. *laggery*, miry, to *lagger*, to bemire, and thence to encumber.

Laggert wi' this bouksome graith

Ye will tyne haaf your speed.

OE. *belagged*, wetted, dirtied. See Pester.

Lump. Corresponding to *clump*, as *log* to *clog*. N. *lump*, a block, thick piece; ON. *klumbr*, *klumpr*, Dan. *klump*, a lump; Du. *lompe*, a rag, tatter, piece, lump; *lompen*, to strike, to use one roughly. E. *lump* also represents the sound of a blow.

And the flail might *lump* away.—Clare.

In Du. *lompe*, G. *lumpen*, a tatter, it seems to represent the dangling, flapping movement of a tatter, and thence to be extended to a separate portion of anything. Bav. *lampen*, to dangle; *lampende ohren*, lop-ears, flapping ears; *lampet*, torn, broken, loose. So N. *lape*, to dangle; *lappe*, a little piece; *lopp*, a flock of wool, hay, &c., or of sheep; Fr. *loppe*, *lopin*, a gobbet, lump, morsel, a lock of wool.

Lunch, Luncheon. A lump of something eatable. Closely

related to *lump*, being formed from the flapping sound of a dangling thing represented by a final *k* instead of *p*. Bav. *lugk*, *luck*, loose; Picard. *loque*, a rag; Fr. *loquet*, the latch of a door (from rattling up and down), *locher*, to joggle, make a noise as a thing that is loose; Champ. *lochon*, a hunch of bread, of which *luncheon* is the nasalized form, as *lump* of Fr. *loppe*, above mentioned. *Lunch* also, as *lump*, was formerly used for the sound of a blow. *Dunche* or *lunche*, sonitus, strepitus; *dunchinge* or *lunchinge*, tuncio, percussio.—Pr. Pm. It is in this sense that it is the source of the nearly obsolete *lungeous*, rough in play, violent.

Lune, to Lunge. See Laniard.

Lung. ON. *lunga*, G. *lunge*, Du. *longhe*, loose, *lichte*. As the two last of these names are from the light spongy texture of the organ (Du. *loos*, empty) the origin of *lung* is seen in Bav. *luck*, *lugk*, *lung*, loose. Aichenholz ist gedigen und hart, tannenholz *lung und weich*, oak wood is solid and hard, fir wood loose and soft. *Sint kelengit*, relaxantur.—Kero. Lith. *lengwas*, light.

Lungis. A lazy dreaming fellow, a slow-back.—B. Fr. *longis*, a dreaming lusk, tall and dull slangam.—Cot. Rouchi *longiner*, to do everything slowly. Piedm. *longh* (of persons), slow, lazy, irresolute. Not so much from *long* in the sense of taking much time as from the original notion of slack, inactive.

Lupines. It. *lupine*, a kind of pulse. From the Slavonic name for pulse. Pol. *lupic'*, to flay or strip; *lupina*, shell, cod, husk; Mod. Gr. $\lambda\epsilon\beta\iota$, the husk or pod of a bean. The Venet. *fava lovina*, as if wolf's beans, is an accommodation such as we have many examples in our own language.

Lurch. 1. To be left in the lurch. A metaphor from the gaming-table. It. *lurcio*, Fr. *lourche*, *ourche*, G. *lurz*, *lurtsch*, a game at tables; also a term used when one party gains every point before the other makes one. It. *marcio*, a *lurch* or slam, a maiden set at any game.—Fl. "A person who is *lurtz* at tables pays double."—Hans Sachs in Schmeller.

Fr. *lourche*, a lurch in game ; *il demeura lourche*, he was left in the lurch.—Cot.

To Lurch, 2, Lurk. *To lurch*, to take away privily, filch ; *lurcher*, one who lies upon the lurch or upon the catch.—B.

I myself sometimes leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*.—Merry Wives of W.

N. *lirka*, *larka*, *lurka*, to lie in wait, to make stealthy attempts, to steal on for the purpose of spying or attempting something. Dan. *lirke*, to handle gently with a thievish intent. *Han stod og lirkede ved laasen*, he was trying the lock ; *lirke en sôm ud*, to draw out a nail.

The meanings of *lurch* border so closely on those of *lurk* that we can hardly suppose the two fundamentally distinct. Now the *r* in *lurk* seems a corruption of *s* in N. *luska*, Dan. *luske*, to lurk, skulk, watch an opportunity. *Luske sig til noget*, to obtain something by artifice ; *l. noget ud af en*, to worm something out of one ; *l. omkring som en tyv*, to lurk about as a thief ; *l. af*, to slink away. G. *lauschen*, to listen, lie in wait ; *lauscher*, an eaves-dropper, one who lies upon the lurch.—Kütt. Du. *luysschen*, latitare, insidiari, observare.—Kil. Then in a metaphorical sense Prov. Dan. *lurk* ; *der er lurk i veiret*, the weather lowers, looks suspicious.

Lure. G. *luder*, a carcass, carrion, bait for wild animals. It. *ludro*, Fr. *leurre*, a falconer's lure, a bait. Hence G. *ludern*, *lüdern*, E. *allure*, to entice.

As the stink of carrion is its chief characteristic, the origin may be Bret. *louz*, *loudour*, dirty, disgusting, properly stinking, whence *louz*, a badger.

Lush, Lushious. The radical meaning seems juicy, abounding in moisture. Swiss *fluss*, abundance ; *das vieh im fluss halten*, to keep cattle in abundance, so as to give plenty of milk ; *flussig*, of a meadow, giving plenty of grass ; of a cow, plenty of milk. It. *lussare*, to wallow in worldly pleasure ; also to grow rank, as some herbs do.—Fl.

Lusk. A slug, or slothful fellow.—B. G. *lauschen*, to

listen, eavesdrop, in Bav. signifies to act lazily, to loiter. Dan. *luske*, to skulk about; Fin. *luoska*, a sloven, slut.

Lust, Lusty. Goth. *lustus*, will, desire. See List. *Lusty*, Dan. *lystig*, G. *lustig*, merry, jovial; Wall. *lustih*, quick, lively; It. *lesto*, agile.

Lustre. It. *lustro*, Fr. *lustre*, Du. *luister*, *luster*, a shining surface. One of the cases in which the designation of a phenomenon of hearing is manifestly transferred to one of sight. Du. *luisteren*, to whisper, also to shine. In a similar way Du. *schemeren*, to shimmer, or shine faintly, is radically identical with Pol. *szemrać*, to rustle, and with E. *simmer*, the rustling noise of water beginning to boil. So also Esthon. *wilgutama*, to rustle; *wilguma*, to shine faintly; Fin. *kilinä*, tinnitus clarus, splendor clarus; *kilistää*, tinnitum clarum moveo, splendorem clarum reflecto. The same relation between the senses is exemplified in Pl. D. *glustern*, to listen, also to look eagerly, to spy.—Danneil.

Lute. 1. The stringed instrument, Arab. *el ud*.

2. A paste of clay to stop the necks of retorts. Lat. *lutum*, mud.

Lute-string. A kind of shining silk, corrupted from Piedm. *lustrino*, a name given on account of its lustre.

Lye. Lat. *lix*, *lixivium*, G. *lauge*, an infusion of the salts of ashes to soak linen in. Esthon. *liggo*, a soaking; *liggoma*, to set to soak; *ligge*, wet, boggy; Fin. *likoan*, *lijota*, to soak (as flax) in water; *liko*, place where soaking is done; Lap. *ligge*, mud; Boh. *lauh*, *luh*, lye; *luky* (plur.), boggy places; Russ. *luja* (Fr. *j*), a pit, bog, marsh; Serv. *lujati*, to soak in lye; Bav. *lühen*, to rinse linen; *luhhen*, luere, *luhit*, lotus, lavatus.—Gl. in Schm.

M.

Macaroni. It. *maccheroni*, *macaroni*, originally lumps of paste and cheese squeezed up into balls, but now ribbons of fine paste squeezed through orifices of different shapes.

From *maccare*, to bruise or crush, whence also *maccatelle*,

balls of mincemeat; *macca*, beans boiled to a mash. From macaroni being considered the peculiar dish of the Italians the name seems to have been given to the dandies or fine gentlemen of the last century, when the accomplishment of the Italian tour was the distinction of the young man of fashion.

The meaning of Macaronic poetry is thus explained by Merlinus Coccaius, who was apparently the inventor of the name. *Ars illa poetica nuncupatur Ars macaronica, a macaronibus derivata, qui macarones sunt quoddam pulmentum, farina, caseo, butyro compaginatam, grossum, rude, et rusticum. Ideo macaronica nil nisi grassedinem, ruditatem et vocabulazzos debet in se continere.*—Preface to the Macaronics. Fr. *macaronique*, a macaronick, a confused heap or huddle of many separate things.—Cot.

Mace. It. *mazza*, any kind of beetle, mallet, or club, with a knob or head at the end, a serjeant's mace; *mazzo*, a bunch, cluster, packet; Fr. *masse*, a lump, round piece of anything, a club; *masse d'eau*, *herbe à masses*, reed-mace, typha.

Mackarel. Fr. *maquereau*, It. *maccarello*, from the dark blotches with which the fish is marked; It. *macco*, a mark, as of a bruise; *maccola*, *macchia*, a spot, stain; Sp. *maca*, bruise in fruit, spot, stain; Venet. *macar*, It. *ammaccare*, to bruise. In the application of the term to a pander there is a confusion with Du. *maeckelaer*, a broker, matchmaker, properly one skilled in pointing out the blemishes of the goods in which he deals, from *maeckel*, a spot or blemish. See Broker.

Mad. *To mad*, to rave, wander, be beside oneself.

Sufficeth thee, but if thy wittes *mad*,

To have as gret a grace as Noe had.—Chaucer.

Maddyn or *dotyn*, desipere.—Pr. Pm. The origin is the confused incoherent talk of mad people. Swiss *madeln*, to mutter, *máddelen*, Bav. *maden*, *schmádern*, to tattle, chatter; E. to *maddle*, to rave, be delirious, confused in intellect, to lose one's way. "As soon as I gat to't moor I began to maddle." *Maddlin*, a blockhead, confused, foolish person.—

Craven. Gl. Du. *mallen*, to toy, to rave; *malen*, to muse, to dote; *mal*, foolish, silly, mad. A similar train of thought is found in Swiss *mausen*, to mutter, speak unintelligibly; N. *masa*, to tattle, also (as Du. *malen*) to tease or deave some one with importunity; *masast*, to doze, to begin to dream; E. *mazle*, to wander as if stupefied—Hal.; *mazzle*, to trifle, to do a thing unskilfully; *mazzlin*, trifling.—Craven. Gl. See Maze.

It. *matto*, foolish, mad, stands alone in the Romance languages.

Madrigal. It. *madrigale*, *madriale*, *mandriale*, Sp. *mandrial*, *mandrigal*, a kind of irregular lyric poem, properly a pastoral, from Lat. *mandra*, It. *mandria*, a fold, herd.—Diez.

To Maffle. To stammer, speak imperfectly, or move the jaws like a young child. The action of the toothless jaws of infancy or age is represented by various combinations of the labial articulations, *ba*, *fa*, *ma*. Du. *maffelen*, *moffelen*, to stammer, to move the jaws—Kil.; Rouchi *moufeter*, to move the lips; Bav. *muffeln*, to mumble, chew with toothless jaws; Rouchi *bafler*, to slobber; *bafliou*, one who slobbers, stammers, talks idly; Swiss *baffeln*, *maffeln*, to chatter on in a tedious way; E. *faffle*, to stammer, to trifle; to *famble* (OE. *famelen*), to stutter, murmur inarticulately; OE. *babelen*, *mamelen*, to babble, mutter.

Magazine. Sp. *magacen*, *almagacen*, *almacem*, Ptg. *armazen*, from Arab. *makhzen*, a storehouse, cellar.—Diez. Alban. *magazoig*, I bring together.

Maggot. W. *magu*, to breed; *magad*, a brood, a multitude; *magiad*, a breeding; *magiaid*, *magiod*, worms, grubs. By a like train of thought It. *gorgogliare*, to purl, spring, or bubble as water, and figuratively to breed wormlets or weevils in pulse or corn; whence *gorgoglio* (Lat. *curculio*), a weevil or corn-maggot.

Maid, Maiden. Goth. *magus*, a boy; *magaths*, a maid, young girl; AS. *magu*, ON. *mögr*, son, OFris. *mach*, child; OHG. *magad*, G. *magd*, *maid*, maid; OHG. *mâg*, *mach*, ON.

magr, relation; Swiss *magschaft*, relationship, affinity; Gael. *mac*, W., Bret. *mab*, *map*, son; W. *magu*, Bret. *maga*, to breed.

Mail. 1. Chain armour. Fr. *maille*, It. *maglia*, *macchia*, the mesh of a net, loop, ring, from Lat. *macula*, spot, hole, mesh of a net. E. *mail*, speck on the feathers of a bird.—B. *Perdrix maillee*, a mailed, menild, or spotted partridge.—Cot.

2. A portmanteau or trunk to travel with, for carrying letters and other things.—B. Fr. *male*, a male or great budget.—Cot. Hence mail, in the modern acceptation, the conveyance of the public letters. OHG. *malaha*, It. *mala*, Bret. *mal*, coffer, trunk, case; Gael. *màla*, bag, purse, husk, shell; *màileid*, a bag, wallet, budget, the belly.

To Maim, Mayhem. More correctly written *main*. *Maym* or *hurte*, mutilacio; *mankyn* or *maynyn*, mutilo; *mankynd* or *maymyd*, mutilatus.—Pr. Pm. Mid. Lat. *mahannare* (—Carp.), OFr. *mahain*, *mehaing*; Bret. *mac'han*, mutilated, disabled.

Si venditor ipse vendiderit rem suam emptori tanquam sanam et sine *mahamio*,—without blemish.—Reg. Majest. in Duc.

The origin is Cat. *macar*, to bruise (It. *ammaccare*, to crush), Sp. *maca*, a bruise in fruit, spot, stain; *machar*, to pound; Piedm. *macia*, a spot, defect, blame; Sp. *mancha*, stain, spot, blot, stigma, dishonour; Como *mága*, *magogn*, bodily defect; It. *magagna*, bruise in fruit, rottenness, festering, defect, imperfection; *magagnare*, to taint, rot, fester, grow defective. From Sp. *mancha*, stain, blot, defect, we pass to Fr. *manchot*, lame, wanting a limb, having but one hand; It. *manco*, defective, maimed, wanting, the left hand; Sp. *manco*, maimed, imperfect; *mancar*, to maim, disable an arm or hand, to fail; Fr. *manquer*, Wal. *mâker*, *manker*, to want, to fail of; Grisons *muncar*, *manchar*, to fail, be wanting; Du. *manck*, lame, maimed, cripple; *mancken*, to limp, fail, want. See Mangle.

Main. Chief, principal. Goth. *magan*, ON. *mega*, to be able, *megin*, strength, the principal part of a thing; *megin-*

herinn, the main army; *megin-land*, the main land, continent.
Magn, strength, size.

Mainpernor, Mainprise. *Mainpernors* were sureties, into whose hands a person charged with an offence was given, to answer for his appearance when required. *Mainprise*, a committal to the care of such sureties. From Fr. *main*, hand, and *perner, prener, prendre*, Lat. *prehendere*, to take.

To Maintain. Fr. *maintenir*, Lat. *manu tenere*, to hold by the hand.

To Make. G. *machen*, Du. *maecken, maken*.

Make. See Match.

Malapert. Over-bold in speech or action, saucy.

Ne *malapert*, ne renning with your tong.

Chaucer, Court of Love.

Locke uses *malpertness*. In modern language cut down to *pert*.

From Fr. *appert*, ready, nimble in that he does—Cot.; *mal-appert*, ready to a fault, over-ready. It. *aperto*, open, confident, or bold.—Fl.

He sayde, Come I to the, *appert* fole (saucy fool),

I salle caste the in the pole.—Sir Percival. 680.

Male. Fr. *masle, mâle*, from Lat. *masculus*.

Malkin. A clout to clean an oven. From *Mall, Moll*, the short for Mary, the kitchen wench, on a principle similar to that which gives the name of Jack to an implement used for any familiar office; boot-jack, roasting-jack.

The kitchen *malkin* pins

Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,

Clambering walls to eye him.—Coriolanus.

Mallard. Bret. *mallard*, Fr. *malard*, a drake, or male duck.—Pat. de Berri.

Mallet. Fr. *maillet*, a small hammer. Pol. *młot*, a mallet, hammer, beetle; *młóćić*, to thresh; Lat. *malleus*, a hammer; Bohem. *młat*, a threshingfloor; *młatiti*, to thresh, to beat.

Mallow. Lat. *malva*, Gr. *μαλαχη*, from *μαλασσω*, to soften,

μαλακος, soft, the herb being still in the East supposed to possess softening virtues.

The mallow—is very much used by the Arabs medicinally; they make poultices of the leaves to allay irritation and inflammation.—Domestic Life in Palestine, p. 323.

Malmsey. Wine of Malvasia in the Morea. *Malvasia*, *malvatica*, Malmsie wine, Candy wine.—Fl. Pl. D. *malmasier*, *malmesien*. Du. *malvaseye*, vinum Arvisium, Creticum, Chium, Monembasites.—Kil. Sp. *malvasia*, *marvasia*.

Upon that hylle is a cite called Malvasia, where first grewe Malmasye, and yet dothe; howbeit it groweth now (A. D. 1506) more plenteously in Candia and Modena, and no where ellys.—Pilgrimage of Sir R. Guildford. Cam. Soc. p. 12.

Malt. G. *malz*, ON. *malt*. The derivation from *malen*, to grind, indicates no characteristic feature of the thing signified. Tooke's derivation, from It. *mollire*, Fr. *mouiller*, to soak, would have more probability if the name of *malt* were not unknown to the Latin dialects. But the true explanation is pointed out by Tacitus when he says that the Germans made wine of *hordeum corruptum*, the process of malting being confounded by them with that of rotting. ON. *melta*, to dissolve, digest, rot; *maltr*, rotten; *melta bygg til ölgerda*, to digest barley for brewing, to malt.

Mamma. A word composed of a repetition of the easiest articulation of the human voice, *ma*, *ma*, and thence applied to the objects of earliest interest to the infant, the mother and the mother's breast. Lat. *mamma*, the breast, Du. *mamme*, the breast, mother, nurse.—Kil. Fin. *mamma*, breast, mother. The designation is common in all regions of the globe.

To Mammer. Properly to stammer, thence to hesitate. "What way were it best for me to go? I stand in a *mammering*."—Terence in E. in Nares. Pol. *momotać*, to stammer, stutter.

Mammet. A doll, a puppet.

This is no world
To play with *mammets* and to tilt with lips.—H. IV.

Swiss *māmmi*, as E. *baby*, *babby*, a new-born child, a doll; *māmmelen*, to play with dolls. The E. *mammet*, a doll, was ultimately confounded with *maumet*, an idol, from which it has erroneously been derived. *Maumet*, a child's babe.—Gouldman. *Maument*, marmoset, poupée.—Palsgr. in Way.

O God, that ever any man should look
Upon this *maumet*, and not laugh at him.
O. Play in Nares.

See Mawmet.

Mammoth. A piece or scrap. Properly the remnants of eating, what has been *mambled* or *mumbled*.

Whan *mamockes* was your meate,
With mould bread to eat,
Ye would none other geate.—Skelton in R.

“He did so set his teeth and tear it. Oh, I warrant how he *mammocked* it.”—Coriolanus. Sp. *mamar*, to suck, to devour victuals. Magy. *mammogni*, to mumble, in nursery language to eat.

Man. Goth. *man*.

Manacle. Fr. *manicles*, *manettes* (now *menottes*), hand-fetters—Cot.; from *main*, hand.

To Manage. From Fr. *main*, the hand, are *manier*, to handle, wield; *manège*, the manage of a horse; It. *maneggiare*, to manage, handle, exercise, trade—Fl.; Mid. Lat. *mainagium*, occupation, actual possession. “De quibus erant in possessione et *mainagio*.”—Aresta Parl. A. D. 1257. Thence the term was transferred to the furniture requisite for the occupation of a house, and (in the shape of the modern *menage*) to the household of the occupier. “Domos, castra et alia maneria quæ sine *mainagio* competenti repererat, decentibus utensilibus instruxerat.”—Regest. Parl. A. D. 1408, in Duc. *Meinage* is still used in Languedoc in the sense of kitchen furniture. *Lava lou mainajhé*, to wash up the dishes. The

erroneous insertion of an *s* in the old way of writing the word, *mesnage*, gave rise to the supposition that it was derived from *mansionata* (*mansionaticum*), *mesonata*. The identity with E. *manage* is seen in the expression *bon mesnagier*, one who understands the conduct of a household, a good manager.

Mandarin. A Chinese officer, a name first made known to us by the Portuguese, and like the Indian *caste* erroneously supposed to be a native term. From Ptg. *mandar*, to hold authority, command, govern. Mid. Lat. *mandaria*, jurisdiction, dominion.—Carp.

Mandrake. Lat. *mandragora*, a plant supposed to be used in magical incantations. In Fr. still more strangely corrupted into *main de gloire*.

Mane. ON. *mön*, W. *mwng*.

Mange. An itching affection of the skin in dogs. Fr. *démanger*, to itch, from *manger*, to gnaw, to eat, as Sp. *comer*, to eat, from *comedere*, to eat.—Diez. Fr. *rogne*, mange, from *rogner*, *ronger*, to gnaw, fret, clip.

Manger. Fr. *mangeoire*, an eating place, from *manger*, Lat. *manducare*, to eat, originally to chew.—See Munch.

To Mangle. To disfigure. In Sc., without the nasal, to *magil*, *maigil*.

Thare he beheld ane cruell *maglit* face.—D. V. 181. 21.

Bot rede lele, and tak gud tent in tyme

Ye nouthar *magil* nor mismeter my ryme.—Ibid. 484. 30.

Compare *magil* in the last quotation with *mangle* in the following:

Tyndal shall have no cause to say that I deface his gay goodly tale by *mangling* of his matter and rehearsing him by patches and pieces.—Sir T. More in R.

Since after thee may rise an impious line,
Coarse *manglers* of the human face divine,
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art.

Tickell to Sir G. Kneller in R.

The origin is G. *mackel*, Du. *mæckel*, Lat. *macula*, Sp. *mancha*, a stain, spot, blemish; Wal. *macule*, *mancule*, fault, want; It. *macola*, spot, blemish; *macolo*, infection, loss, or prejudice; whence *macolare*, to dirty, infect, also to abuse, beat, bang—Altieri (*percuotere altrui fortemente*—Vanzoni), properly to maul or disfigure him by blows. Mid. Lat. *maculare*, *vulnerando deformare*. “*Si labium superius alicujus ita maculaverit ut dentes appareant.*”—Leg. Alam. in Duc. Cat. *magular*, Sp. *magullar*, to bruise, mangle, contuse.—Neum. Again, with the nasal intonation, Bav. *mangel*, a fault, defect, bodily injury, complaint, blame; *einen mengeln*, *einen mangel bringen*, Mid. Lat. *mangulare*, to do one an injury.

Johannes B. prædictum Bernardum—de prædicto cultello percussit, quod videns prædictus Bernardus qui per prædictum Johannem *mangulatus* erat.—Litt. remiss. A. D. 1361 in Carp.

Piedm. *mangojë*, to mangle, spoil by rough usage.

E. *maul*, to disfigure by ill-treatment, is an expression of precisely the same meaning, from G. *mahl*, Sc. *mail*, E. *mole*, a spot; Sc. *mail*, to discolour, stain. Indeed, it is probable that *mahl* and *mackel* may spring from different modifications of the same root.

Mangle. It. *mangano*, a tent-post, mill-post, upright of a crane, press for linen; *manganella*, a machine for casting great weights, a crane, lever; Fr. *mangonneau*, an engine whereout stones, old iron, and great arrows, were violently darted.—Cot.

Mod. Gr. *μαγγανον*, a machine to calender linen, a mangle, press; *μαγγανοπηγαν*, a well winch or wheel, instrument to draw water from a well. G. *mange*, *mangel*, *mandel*, machine for giving a gloss to linen, calender, mangle; ON. *möndull*, the axis of a wheel.

The word is commonly explained as a corruption of Lat. *machina*, a machine, or mechanical device.

Machinas jaculatorias quas mangana et petrarias vocant.—Will. Tyrius in Duc.

Quomodo id faciant, qua arte, quibus *manganis*, quibusve instrumentis aut medicamentis.—Duc. Henschel.

Mod. Gr. *μαγγαρεία*, machination, plot, device, imposture.

Mainour, Manner. Mid. Lat. *manu-opus*, the rendering of Fr. *manœuvre*, was used as well in the sense of actual occupation as of an object in the occupation or possession of any one. In the former sense it is said by R. de Hengham that it is a disseisin “cum *manuopus* alicujus impeditur,” when the occupation of any one is hindered. In the latter sense the term was specially applied to goods found in the possession of any one and made the subject of judicial investigation. “Et quod prædictus Dux haberet quæcunque bona et catalla vocata *manuopera* capta et capienda cum quâcunque personâ infra terram et feodum prædicta, ac per eandem personam coram quocunque judice deadvocata.”—Charta Ric. II. in Duc. “Probatores cum *manuopere* capti,” approvers taken with the goods in their possession.—Fleta. This gave rise to the E. expression of being *taken with the mainour*, afterwards corrupted to *taken in the manner*, in flagranti delictu.

“*Mainour*, alias *manour*, in a legal sense denotes the thing that a thief taketh or stealeth. As to be taken with the *mainour* (Pl. Cor. fol. 179) is to be taken with the thing stolen about him: and again (fol. 194) it is said that a thief was delivered to the sheriff together with the *mainour*.”—Cowel in Nares. “Even as a thiefe that is taken with the *maner* that he stealeth.”—Latimer, *ibid.* See *Manure*.

Manner. It. *maniero*, from *manarius*, for *manuarius*, manageable, that may be handled; *maniera*, Fr. *manière*, the handling of a thing, way of dealing with it, course of proceeding.—Diez.

Manor. Mid. Lat. *mansus*, *mansum*, a residence, from *manere*, to remain, to dwell; “in cujus pago *manet*.”—Leg. Salic. Prov. *maner*, OFr. *manoir*, dwelling-place, mansion, the dwelling-place of the lord of a feudal estate, hence the estate itself.—Diez.

Mantle. It. *manto*, *ammanto*, a cloak; Fr. *mante*, a covering; *manteau*, Lat. *mantelum*, *mantellum*, a cloak.

Manure, Manœuvre. Fr. *manouverer* (*manu operare*) to hold, occupy, possess.—Cot. Hence OE. *manure*, to occupy or cultivate land, in modern times confined to the single operation of laying on dung or substances adapted to give fertility.

The first *manured* Western ile

By Cham and Japhet's race.—Warner, *Albion's Engl.*

“The commonwealth or policie of England—is governed, administered, and *manured* by three sorts of persons.”—Smith, *Commonwealth in R.*

Fr. *manouvrier*, an artificer, handicraftsman.—Cot. “Ut illi coloni—non denegent caropera et *manopera* ex antiquâ consuetudine,” car work and hand work.—Edict. Car. Calv.

Many. Goth. *manags*, much, *managei*, a multitude; G. *mancher*, Fr. *maint*, many; Russ. *mnogii*, Boh. *mnohy*, Illyr. *mlogi*, much, numerous; in the last of which we have perhaps the explanation of Lat. *multus*. Fin. *moni*, Esthon. *monni*, Lap. *mådde*, many.

Map. Lat. *mappa*, a table-cloth; *mappa-mundi*, a delineation of the earth on a cloth. “*Mapa*, togilla (a towel); *mapa* etiam dicitur pictura vel forma ludorum, unde dicitur *Mapa mundi*.”—Papias. “Considerantes quod ipsa pictorum varietas mendaces efficit de locorum varietate picturas, quas *Mappam mundi* vulgus nominat.”—Gervase of Tilbury in Duc.

To Mar. The usual sense of defacing or spoiling may probably be derived from the figure of a person wrying his mouth, making ugly faces, *os distortuens*, *depravans*, *deturpans*.

The knave crommeth his croppe er the cock crowe,

He momeleth ant moccheth ant *marreth* his mouth.

Political Songs. Cam. Soc.

Now it is shown under Mock and Mould that the terms

signifying wilful distortion of the face are commonly taken from the muttering or grumbling sounds of a person or animal in a bad temper. We may accordingly derive the marring of the mouth from Swab. *marren*, to growl angrily, as dogs or cats, to quarrel in loud and angry tones. Hence also may be explained Prov. and Fr. *marrir*, to complain. “Laquelle servante trouva que il lui defailloit une dariole—et pour ce que elle en faisoit noise et grant *marison* (she made outcry and great lamentation), lediz M. son frere oyant ces paroles et grans *marremens*, &c.”—Litt. Remiss., A. D. 1385, in Carp. *Marri*, angry, fretting, discontented, vexed at, aggrieved, afflicted, sorry, sad.—Cot. The term is then applied to what produces lamentation, viz. ill-usage, affliction, trouble. “Guillaume H. dist à l’exposant moult arrogamment, Garson, t’en faut-il parler? et se plus en parloit *qu’il le marriroit*,” that if he said any more of it he would give him something to complain of.—Litt. Remiss., A. D. 1390, in Carp.

The E. *mar* is often used in the same sense.

For if thou knew him, out of doute
Lightly thou shouldest scapen out
Of thy prison that *marreth* thee.—Chaucer, R. R.

The signification then passes on to the idea of disturbance, hindrance, delay, defeat of a purpose, misleading, bringing to nothing. “Et ipse pacifico animo donat illi commeatum, tantum ut ipsi et in suo regno vel suis fidelibus aliquod damnum aut aliquam *marritionem* non faciat,” provided that he should do no damage or mischief, should give no cause of complaint to him or his subjects.—Cap. Car. Calv. in Duc. “Post obitum meum absque ulla *marritione* ad dictum monasterium firmiter pertineant,” without any disturbance.—Goldast. *ibid.* “Absque ulla *marritione* vel dilatione reddere faciant,” should pay without dispute or delay.—Cap. Car. Mag. in Duc. “Et nemo per ingenium suum vel astutiam præscriptam legem—*marrire* audeat vel prævaleat,” should obstruct or make the law of none effect.—*Ibid.* “Ut nullus

bannum vel præceptum Domni Imperatoris—in nullo *marrire* præsumat, neque opus ejus stricare vel minuere vel impedire—et ut nemo debitum suum vel censum suum *marrire* ausus sit,” make difficulties about.—Ibid. OHG. *marrjan*, *gamarrjan*, to hinder, make void. *Bimartez*, irritum fecistis (mandatum); *farmarrit*, irritum, sine effectum; *marrisal*, læsio, impedimentum; *merriseli dera zungon*, impediment of speech.—Graff. Du. *merren*, to obstruct, delay, entangle; *merrentacken*, lime twigs for entangling birds.

The sense of going astray, losing the way, is derived from the troubled state of one confounded with affliction. OFr. *esmarri*, afflicted, overwhelmed, troubled, astonished.—Roquef. It. *marrire*, to go out of one's wits through fear or amazement, to miscarry as letters do, to stray.—Fl. OFr. *marrir chemin*, to lose the way; Lang. *mari*, strayed, lost. AS. *mearrian*, to go astray.

Marauder. Fr. *maraud*, a rogue, beggar, vagabond, knave; *marauder*, to beg, play the rogue—Cot.; *marauder*, *marander*, chercher à escroquer, chercher de quoi vivre; *marandaille*, troop of beggars.—Roquef.

Probably the latter mode of spelling may indicate the true origin, from It. *merenda*, OFr. *marande*, a luncheon; one who goes about looking for prog. Walach. *merende*, provisions for the way; *merendare*, a knapsack. On the other hand it may be a metaphor from the prowling habits of a tom cat. Fr. *maraud*, a tom cat, an animal notorious for nightly wandering.—Jaubert Pat. du Centre de la Fr.

Marble. Lat. *marmor*, Fr. *marbre*, Du. *marmer*, marble; *marmelen*, to marble or colour so as to resemble m.; *marmel* (Wal. *marbeul*), a marble, or ball of marbled clay, *chique de terre cuite marbrée*.—Halma.

March. It. *marciare*, Fr. *marcher*, to walk. Diez denies the derivation from Bret. *marc'h*, a horse, but it seems a very natural one. When the important part of an army consisted of horsemen the most obvious way of expressing the movement of troops would be by a term equivalent to OFr.

chevaucher, aller à cheval, marcher, courir.—Roquef. Manx *mark*, *markee*, to ride.

Marches. The borders of a country. AS. *mearc*, a mark, sign, boundary, limit. Goth. *marka*, border; *gamarko*, confines.

Mare. 1. AS. *mære*, *myre*, Du. *merrie*, Pl. D. *mære*, a mare; ON. *mar*, W. *march*, horse.

2, **Nightmare.** ON. *mara*, Dan. *mare*, *marerid*, G. *mahr*, Pl. D. *maar*, *moor*, Du. *nagt-merrie*, Fr. *godemare*, *cauchemar*, the nightmare. ON. *mara trad hann*, the nightmare oppressed him. Pol. *mara*, vision, dream, nightmare. *Wygląda jak mara*, he looks like a ghost. Albanian *morea*, Boh. *múra*, incubus; *múry*, ghosts, *lemures nocturni*.

Marigold. Du. *goud*, gold; *goud-bloeme*, yellow marigold; *goud-wortel*, *chelidonium majus*, a plant with deep yellow juice. Fr. *goude*, W. *gold*, *goldmair*, Gael. *lus Mairi* (Mary's plant), marigold.

Mark. 1. AS. *mearc*, a mark, sign, boundary; ON. *merkia*, to mark, perceive, signify.

The radical image is probably shown in Lith. *merkti*, to wink, to give a sign; *merkimas*, a wink; *akis mirksnis*, the twinkling of an eye.

2. Half a pound, or eight oz. of silver. The word in this sense is equivalent to a measure or a certain amount marked off. ON. *mörk*, a measure of different kinds; 8 oz. of silver, 48 ells of cloth; half a pot of liquids.

The same connection holds between Sw. *mål*, a mark, and *mål*, a measure.

Market, Merchant. Lat. *mercari*, to traffic; *mercatus*, trade, market; ON. *markadr*, market.

Marl. From Du. *margh*, marrow, is formed *marghelen*, to fatten land, to make it more productive, to which effect it was formerly common to spread over it a calcareous earth, thence called *marghel*, marl, *terra adeps sive medulla*.—Kil.

To Marl, Marline, to Moor. To *marl*, to ravel as silk.—Hal. *Marlyd* or *snarlyd*, *illaqueatus*, *innodatus*.—Pr. Pm.

The use of *mar* in the sense of trouble, disturb, hinder, has been already explained. The signification then passes on to the idea of delaying, entangling, binding. Du. *marren-vlichte*, entangled locks, *capilli pedibus pullorum gallinaceorum involuti, quibus pullorum gressus impediri solet*.—Kil. *Marren-tacken*, misletoe, from whence lime is made to entangle birds. *Marren, meeren*, to delay; *marren, maren*, to bind.—Kil. OSax. *merrian*, Fris. *meria*, to hinder, to delay; *mere*, bands, fetters.—Richthofen. Du. *marren*, or *meeren*, is especially used in nautical language in the sense of Fr. *amarrer*, or E. *moor*, to bind the ship to the shore; *meertouw*, a cable. In a somewhat different application Du. *marlen* (for *marrelen*), to *marl*, or fasten the sail to the bolt-rope, whence *meerling, marlyn*, Fr. *merlin*, E. *marline*, line of untwisted hemp tarred used in that operation. Fr. *amarrer* also is used not only in the sense of *mooring*, but of *marling*; *amarrer*, renforcer les manœuvres d'un vaisseau; *marl-reep*, cordes de merlin pour amarrer les voiles aux vergues.—Dict. du P. Marin.

Marmelade. A confection, originally of quinces; Ptg. *marmelada*, from *marmelo*, a quince, and that from Mid. Lat. *malomellum, melimelum*, Gr. *μελιμηλον* (*μελι*, honey, *μηλον*, apple), a sweet apple.

Marmoset. A monkey, from his chattering cry. Bret. *marmouz*, Fr. *marmot, marmoset*, a monkey; *marmotter*, to mutter. Sp. *marmotear*, to jabber.

Marmot. It. *marmotta, marmontana*, OHG. *muremunti, murmenti*, Swiss *murmet, murmentli*. Diez approves of the derivation from *mus montanus*, but the G. *murmel-thier* doubtless points out the true derivation in Fr. *marmotter*, to mutter.—Adelung. N. *marma*, to growl, whine, sigh or whistle as the wind. Another Swiss name of the marmot is *mungg, munk*, from *munggen, munken*, to mutter.

Maroon. 1. A negro escaped to the woods. Sp. *simaron*, Ptg. *cimarao* (in America and the W. Indies), of men or animals that have taken to the woods and run wild. Per-

haps from *sima*, a cave, as taking refuge in caves. The fugitive negroes are mentioned under the name of Symarons in Hawkins' Voyage, § 68, where they are said to be settled near Panama.

2. The colour of a chestnut, Fr. *marron*.

Marque. *Letters of marque*, letters authorizing the expedition of privateers against the commerce of the enemy. Originally, letters from the sovereign giving a mart or market, i. e. authorizing the disposal of prizes taken from the enemy. See Mart.

There was a fish taken,

A monstrous fish with a sword by his side—

And letters of *mart* in's mouth from the Duke of Florence.

B. and F., Wife for a Month.

Marquess, Marchioness. Fr. *marquis*, It. *marchese*, G. *markgraf*, originally, count of the *marches* or border territories.

Marram. The bents and grass that grow in the sea-sand and bind it together. N. *maralm*, for *mar-halm*, ON. *mar-halmr*, sea-grass, *zostera*, &c. *Halmr*, straw, haulm.

Marrow. 1. ON. *mergr*, Dan. *marg*, *marv*, Du. *margh*, *mergh*, G. *mark*. Perhaps from its tender friable structure. Prov. E. *merowe*, delicate; AS. *mearu*, *merwe*, Pl. D. *moer*, Du. *murw*, Fr. *mur*, tender, soft, delicate; ON. *mör*, fat, lard, tallow; *meria*, *mardi*, to bruise, pound; N. *maren*, decayed; *marna*, to decay.

2. A mate, companion, fellow; a rogue.—B.

Marry. Properly of women, to join to a husband, Fr. *mari*, Lat. *maritus*.

Marsh. Fr. *mare*, a pool, pond, standing water; *marais*, OE. *mareis*, a marsh; Du. *maerasch* *moerasch*, marsh; It. *marese*, *maresco*, any moorish or fenny place; *maroso*, fenny, full of bogs, puddles, plashes, or rotten waters. Omnis congregatio aquarum, sive salsæ sint, sive dulces, abusive *maria* nuncupantur.—Isidore in Diez. E. *mere*, a piece of water. See Moor, 2.

Marshal. Mid. Lat. *marescalcus*, the master of the horse, from OG. *mähre*, a horse, and *schalk*, a servant, a word which in later times has, like its synonym *knave*, come to be used in an opprobrious sense. Remains of the ancient signification are preserved in Fr. *marechal*, a blacksmith, shoer of horses.

The marshall was the officer under whose cognizance fell everything pertaining to the use of arms, the regulation of tournaments, &c. Hence *to marshall*, to place in order. See Constable.

Mart. Contracted from *market*. Swiss *marcht*, *mart*, market; *marten*, to traffic.

Martin, Martlet. Several kinds of bird are named after St Martin. Fr. *martin-pêcheur*, a kingfisher; *oiseau de St Martin*, the ringtail, a kind of hawk; *martinet*, Piedm. *martlèt*, a swift (Lat. *apus*), a bird with very small feet, whence *martlet*, in heraldry, a bird represented without feet. E. *martin* is applied to the swallowkind in general. The same conversion of *n* to *l*, as in *martlet*, is seen in Martlemas for Martinmas, the feast of St Martin.

Marvel. Fr. *merveille*, It. *maraviglia*, from Lat. *mirabilia*, wonderful things.—Diez.

To Mash. Lat. *masticare*, Sp. Ptg. *masticar*, *mascar*, Prov. *mastegar*, *maschar*, *machar*, Fr. *mascher*, *macher*, to chew; Lim. *motsa*, to pound, crush, bruise, mince; Wall. *machi*, *mahi*, to mix; Walach. *mestecare*, to chew, to mix; Lang. *maca*, *machuga*, to bruise, to chew; Swab. *motzen*, to dabble in water; Bav. *mårtschen*, *måtschen*, to quash, mash (potatoes, fruit, &c.); *maischen*, G. *meischen*, to stir the malt in hot water; Bav. *maisch-botig*, mash-tub; Sw. *måska*, to mash for beer; Gael. *measg*, to mix, stir; *masg*, to mix, infuse, steep, as malt or tea; Sc. *to mask* the tea. Lat. *miscere*, It. *mesciare*, *mescere*, to mix, mesh.—Fl. Fr. *macquer*, to bruise hemp, break up the stalk; It. *maccare*, *smaccare*, to bruise, squeeze, mash; Prov. *macar*, *machar*, to bruise, batter, shatter.

Mask. The origin of a mask seems to be the nurse covering her face, as in the game of bo-peep, to frighten the in-

fant. The hidden object of terror behind the mask or screen gives rise to the notion of a ghost or bugbear, and hence it is that mask and ghost are so frequently designated by the same word. Lat. *larva*, ghost; G. *larve*, mask; *mumme*, a mask; *mummel*, a bugbear; Bav. *butz*, a mask, and also a bugbear. In the same way Piedm. *masca*, a witch; *masche*, ghosts, spectres; *mascaria*, incantations, magic; *masera*, It. *maschera*, Sp. *máscara*, a mask; OHG. *mascrunc*, fascinatio.—Schmeller. Langued. *masc*, a sorcerer; *masco*, witch. “Si quis eam strigam, quod est *masca*, clamaverit.”—Edict. Rothmari in Duc. AS. *egesgrima*, *masca*.—Gl. in Duc. The term is clearly explained by Ugutio in the 12th century. “*Masca*, simulacrum quod vulgo dicitur *mascarel*, quod apponitur faciei ad terrendos parvos.”—Duc. Lamias, quas vulgo *mascas*, aut in Gallica lingua *strias*, phisici dicunt nocturnas esse imagines quæ ex grossitie humorum animas dormientium perturbant et pondus faciunt.—Gervas. Tileburiensis in Duc.

Composition with an unexplained element gives Du. *talemasche*, a mask.—Kil. Delusio imaginaria, *talamasca*.—Gl. in Duc. The origin of the word is probably Du. *maese*, *masche*, *maschel*, *mascher*, a spot, stain; *maschelen aen de beenen*, blotches on the legs from warming them at the fire; *maeschen*, *maschelen*, *mascheren*, to smut, stain, daub; Langued. *mascara*, Fr. *machurer*, to smut, daub with soot; Walach. *mâskarâ*, disgrace (blot), ignominy. Then, from daubing the face with black to make an object of terror, Pol. *maszkara*, a scarecrow, monster. The name would be afterwards transferred to the mask or hideous covering for the face which took place of the simple daubing with black. When savage nations go to battle they colour their faces with hideous daubs of black, white, or red.

Maslin, Mastlin. A mixture of different kinds, as wheat and rye; brass, as composed of copper and zinc. The immediate origin is OFr. *mestillon* (still in use in Champagne),

other forms of which are *mesteil*, and the modern *méteil*, messling or masslin, wheat and rye mingled.—Cot. From It. *mescolare*, to mix, with the change (very common in It.) of *sc* into *st*.

The spelling of *miscelin*, *misselin* was probably adopted under the impression that it was an immediate derivation from Lat. *miscellaneus*. Thus Bp Hall speaks of the *misceline rabble*, Lat. *turba miscellanea*.

Mason. Fr. *maçon*, Prov. *massô*, OHG. *meizo*, *mezo*, *steinmeizo*, G. *steinmetz*, Mid. Lat. *matio*, *machio*, *mason*. From OHG. *meizan*, Goth. *maitan*, to cut, whence *mezaras*, *mezzi-sahs*, G. *messer*, a knife.

Mass. 1. Fr. *messe*, It. *messa*, Sp. *misa*, the sacrifice of the mass, or Catholic celebration of the Lord's Supper. The derivation from It. *messa*, Fr. *mès*, a course or service of dishes at table, Sp. *mesa*, table, fare, entertainment, would correspond more to the Protestant than the Catholic feeling of the service.

The origin of the word seems certainly Lat. *missa* for *missio*, dismissal, as *remissa* for *remissio*, *confessa* for *confessio*, and other similar instances cited by Ducange. “Is qui—priusquam psalmus cæptus finiatur ad orationem non occurrerit, ulterius oratorium introire non audet, nec semetipsum admiscere psallentibus, sed congregationis *missam* stans pro foribus præstolatur, &c.”—Cassianus in Duc. Hence the words at the end of the service, *Ite missa est*, you are discharged. “In ecclesiis, palatiisque sive prætoriis, *missa* fieri pronuntiatur cum populus ab observatione dimittitur.”—Avitus Viennensis, *ibid*. The reason why this name was specially given to the sacrifice of the mass was that that service commenced with the dismissal of the catechumens after so much of the service as they were allowed to attend. “*Missa* tempore sacrificii est quando catecumini foras mittuntur, clamante Levita (the deacon), Si quis catecuminus remansit exeat foras; et inde *Missa*, quia sacramentis altaris interesse non possunt

quia nondum regenerati sunt."—Papias. The part of the service at which the catechumens were allowed to remain was called the *missa catecumenorum*, while the *missa fidelium* included the main part of the service in which the sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated.

2. Lat. *massa* (properly dough), a lump, mass; Gr. *μασσω*, to knead; Mod. Gr. *μασσω*, *μασιζω*, *μασελιζω*, to chew, eat, mumble; Lith. *maiszyti*, to mix, stir, work dough. See Mash.

Massacre. Commonly derived from OFr. *macelier*, *maceclier*, *macecrier*, a butcher (Lat. *macellus*, meat-market, *macellarius*, meat-seller); to slaughter with as little compunction as a butcher his sheep, and this supposition would seem to be corroborated by the form *massacler*, used by Monstrelet, when speaking of the massacre of the Duke of Orleans in 1407. "En outre là le retournèrent et si très terriblement le *maschaclèrent* qu'il fut presentement mort très piteusement."

And if Fr. *massacrer* were only used in the sense of the E. word there would be little doubt in the case. But *massacrer* is also applied in the sense of bungle, make bad work, and it seems pretty certain that this signification is taken from the figure of mumbling, inefficient chewing. Thus we have Venet. *mastegare*, to chew; *mastegare le parole*, to mumble in speaking; *mastegare*, also, to hack, haggle, cut with a blunt instrument; *mastegare un lavoro*, as Fr. *massacrer une besogne*, to bungle or spoil a piece of work. So It. *biasciare*, to mumble, *biasciare un lavoro*, to bungle.

Again, with more or less corruption, Lang. *mastriga*, to chew; Piedm. *mastrojë*, to mumble, chew with toothless gums, also (like the equivalent Lang. *mastroulia*, as well as Castrais *mastega*, *mastinga*, Milan. *mastina*, Prov. *mastrinar*, *mastrignar*, Milan. *mastrugnar*) to fumble, spoil by handling, crumple. In another series of forms the *t* of the root *masticare* is exchanged for a *c*; Lat. *maxilla*, It. *mascilla*, the jaw; Cat. *maxina*, the tooth of an animal, Sp. *mascar*, OFr. *mas-*

cher, Castr. *maxa* (which must not be supposed to be contracted from *masticare*), to chew; Castr. *maxega*, Fr. *machonner*, to mumble, Milan. *manschiugná*, to fumble, Lang. *mascagna*, to hack or disfigure meat in carving, whence It. *scan-nare*, to massacre, murder. Now the same insertion of the *r* which we have seen in Venet. *mastegar*, Lang. *mastriga*, to chew, Milan. *mastinar*, Prov. *mastrinar*, to mumble, fumble, would convert Castr. *maxega* (pronounced *maschega*) into *maxegra*, Fr. *maschacrer*, *maschacler*, the primitive meaning of which when used in the sense of slaughter would thus, like that of Lang. *mascagna*, be to hack or disfigure with wounds, a sense which it plainly bears in the quotation from Monstrelet.

Mast. 1. ON. *mastr*, G. *mast*, It. *masto*, *mastro*, Fr. *mât*, the mast of a ship.

2. The fruit of oaks or beeches used for fattening hogs. Du. *mesten*, to feed, fatten, stuff; *mest-dier*, a fed beast; *mest-voeder*, fattening food; G. *mast*, the fattening of animals, the season or food for fattening; *mästen*, to fatten.

In the Slavonic languages *mas* or *mast* signifies grease. Serv. *mast*, grease, fat, ointment, *mastiti*, to daub with or soak in fat; *maslina*, the olive tree; Russ. *maslo*, oil, butter; *mast'*, balm; Bohem. *mast*, ointment; *mastidlo*, butter, grease, fat; *mastiti*, to lard, to anoint; *mastny*, fat, fat food; *mastnice*, fat earth, clay.

But in these Slavonic forms the radical signification seems to be grease, as the material of daubing or anointing, and it appears more probable that the Teutonic *mast* is a modification of the root *pasc* in Lat. *pascor*, to feed, *pastus*, food; *vescor*, to eat; W. *pasg*, feeding, fattening; *pasg dwrch*, a mast-hog or fatted hog; *bod yn mhasg*, to be in feeding, to be fed in a stall.

Master. Lat. *magister*, It. *maestro*, *mastro*, Fr. *maistre*, *maitre*.

Mastiff. The Fr. must once have had the form *mastif*, from whence the E. name is taken, as well as the old *masty*,

which is our usual way of rendering the Fr. adjectival termination *if*, as in *jolly* from the old *jolif*; *resty* from *restif*. "If a *mastie* had bit me or an asse given me a blow."—*Primaudaye*, Fr. Acad. by T. B. C. 1589. *A masty dog*—Hobson's Jests; *masty cur*—Du. Bartas in Hal. Fr. *matin*, It. *mastino*, are formed with a different termination. The meaning seems to be a large dog; Venet. *mastino*, large-limbed, solid, strong; Prov. E. *masty*, very large and big, doubtless from G. *masten* (*to mastyn beestys*—Pr. Pm.), to fatten. *Mestyf*, hogge or swyne (mast-hog), majalis. *Mestyf*, hownde, Spartanus.—Pr. Pm.

Mat. Lat. *matta* (in *plauastro scirpea matta fuit*—Ov.), Pol. *mata*, Fr. *natte*, G. *matte*. Properly, a bunch or tuft of rushes or the like. Sp. *mata*, a bush, thicket, lock of matted hair; Pol. *mot*, *motek*, a skein; *motac'*, to embroil, entangle; It. *matassa*, a skein of yarn, a lock of hair or wool; *materasso*, Fr. *materas*, *matelas* (a collection of flocks), a flock-bed, mattress; Fr. *mattes*, curds; *mattefé*, clotted, curdled, knotty; *ciel mattoné*, a curdled sky, covered with fleecy clouds; Wall. *maton*, clot of milk, flower of the snowball tree, knot in wool or cotton, tow; Fr. *motte*, a lump, clod.

Match, 1, Make. AS. *maca*, *gemaca*, *gemæcca*, a companion, mate, match; *macalic*, fit, meet; ON. *maki*, a spouse, an equal; N. *makje*, a mate, especially of birds, one of a pair, as shoes, &c., the like of anything. Perhaps one of the same *make* or mould. N.E. *make*, or *mack*, kind, sort; *man-mak*, mankind. The same corruption of the sound of the *k* as in *make*, *match*, is found in Fris. *meitsen*, *meitsjen*, to make.

2. Fr. *meiche*, the wick or snuff of a candle, match of a lamp, *harquebuss*, &c.; tent for a wound.—Cot. Also *mèche de cheveux*, a lock of hair.

Commonly derived from Gr. *μύξα*, the nozzle or snuff of a lamp, which appears to me both to be difficult to reconcile in respect of form and to give too confined a meaning. The sense of the word is obviously a tuft of fibrous material, and I have little doubt that it is from Lat. *metaxa*, It. *matassa*,

Fr. *madaise*, *médasche*, a skein of thread or yarn. The last of these forms would shrink into Fr. *meiche*, E. *match*, in the same way as *medaille* into *maille*. The dim. *matassina*, as Fr. *mèche*, is a lock of hair or wool.—Fl. De capillis ipsius mulieris qui excidunt quando se ornat *cum mataxa* (with a tress of artificial hair) facit in medio nodum.—Oct. Horatianus in Duc. Sometimes *mataxa* is taken for a rope, and a gunner's match is a loosely-twisted rope of tow. *Mataxa*, en repe, ein strang garns; *matassa*, garn.—Dief. Sup. Russ. *mot'*, Pol. *mot*, *motek*, a skein; *motac'*, to reel, to entangle, embroil. Possibly the word may be radically identical with *mat*, and may be derived from the notion of troubling water, then entangling fibrous matter. Russ. *mutit'*, to trouble, or make thick; Pol. *mącić*, to make thick or muddy, to embroil, to confound.

Mate. 1. ON. *mati*, æqualis, sodalis, Du. *maet*, *medmaet*, *maetken*, comrade, fellow, mate. We have at first little hesitation in identifying the word with OHG. *gamazi*, *gimazzi*, conviva, one who takes food with one, from *maz*, ON. *mata*, food, as *companion* from *panis* bread; a derivation which seems corroborated by N. *matlag*, a company at table, convivial party; ON. *mötunautr*, companion at table. But the short *a* in ON. *mata*, meat, compared with the accented *a* in *máti*, mate, leads us to connect the latter with *máti*, Du. *maeti*, OHG. *maza*, measure; whence *urdarmaza*, comparison; *gamazi*, æqualis, G. *gemáß*, conformable, suitable, meet. Thus *mate* and *meet* would be essentially identical, and in effect E. *help-mate* and *help-meet* are often confounded.

The term *mate*, in the sense of companion, fellow, is much used among sailors in addressing each other, whence probably the application of Du. *maete*, *maetken* (remex—Kil.), to a common sailor, one of the crew, the origin of Fr. *matelot* (for *materot*), G. *matrose*, a sailor. In our service *mate* is used in the sense of assistant; *cook's-mate*, *boatswain's-mate*.

2. *Check-mate*, at chess, from Pers. *schach mat*, the king is dead.—Diez.

3. Downcast, subdued, faint.

Him thoughte that his herte wolde all to breke
 When he saw hem so pitous and so *mate*,
 That whilom weren of so gret estate.—Knight's Tale.

Which sory words her mighty hart did *mate*.—F. Q.

Fr. *mat*, faded, quelled, subdued; Sp. *mate*, unpolished, faded; *matar*, to quench, extinguish, kill, to slack lime; Du. *mat*, exhausted, broken with labour, overcome; G. *matt*, feeble, faint, insipid, dull, flat. *Ein mattes licht*, a faint light. *Das bier schmeckt matt*, tastes flat. Gael. *meat*, feeble, soft, faint-hearted. Pol. *mat*, pale in colour, dim. See *Amate*.

To Matriculate. To register a student at the university. Lat. *matrix*, *matricula*, a list or catalogue; *matricula pauperum*, the list of poor receiving relief, whence *matricularius*, Fr. *marreglier*, *marguillier*, the person keeping such a list, overseer of the poor, or churchwarden.

Matter. In the sense of pus from a sore it would seem to be an ellipse for *matière purulente*, an expression of the same kind with *matière fecale*, ordure, excrement. “On dit qu’une plaie jette de la *matière* quand elle suppure.”—Trevoux. The ellipse is widely spread, Gr. *υλη*, matter, substance, being used in Mod. Gr. in the sense of matter or pus; Sp. *materia*, Du. *materie*, pus. W. *madra*, to fester, to putrefy, *madredd*, putrefaction, corrupt gore, matter, must be derivatives from the E. word, although the Finn. has *mádátá*, to putrefy; *mátá*, putrid.

A singular coincidence of sound is seen in Fr. *maturer*, to ripen, mature, also to matter, to suppure; *maturation*, sup-puring, growing to a head, resolving into matter.—Cot.

Mattock. Lith. *matikkas*, *matikka*, a grubbing-axe; Serv. *motika*, a hoe; Gael. *madog*, a pick-axe.

Mattress. It. *materazzo*, Fr. *materas*, *matelas*, Sp. *almadraque*, Arab. *almâtrâh*, a quilted cushion, mattress.—Diez. But perhaps we need not seek a foreign origin, and the meaning of the word may be a collection of flocks; Sp. *mata*,

a lock of matted hair ; It. *matassa*, a flock of hair or wool ; W. *mat*, a mat, mattress. See Mat.

Maudlin. Given to crying, as the Magdalene is commonly represented. Hence crying or sentimentally drunk, half drunk.

Sir Edmondbury first in woful wise

Leads up the shew, and milks their *maudlin* eyes.

Dryden in R.

Maugre. Fr. *malgré*, in spite of, against the will of ; *mal*, ill, and *gré*, will, pleasure. See Agree.

To Maul. To disfigure by ill usage, from ON. *mál*, G. *mahl*, a mark, stain, blot, in the same way that *mangle* is from Lat. *macula*, Wall. *macule*, *mancule*, a spot, defect. To *mawl* in Lincolnsh. is to dirty, to cover with dirt. Somersetsh. *maules*, the measles.—Hal. See Mole.

Maulstick. A painter's stick. G. *mahlen*, to paint.

Maund. Fr. *mande*, *manne*, a maund, open basket, pannier having handles ; *banne*, a hamper or great basket ; *benne*, a basket, great sack for corn or coals, bin. NFris. *mäujnn*, a turf or wood chest. Perhaps from W. *mawn*, turf.

To Maunder. To mutter, grumble, to wander in talking, to wander about thoughtfully.—Hal. Bav. *maudern*, to murmur, mutter, be out of temper ; Prov. E. *maundring*, grumbling, Sc. *mant*, *maunt*, to mutter, stutter ; Gael. *mann-dach*, *manntach*, lisping, stuttering.

Maundy. The ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons, performed in imitation of our Lord at the institution of the Last Supper, when after supper he washed his disciples' feet, saying, "Mandatum novum do vobis, &c." Hence the office appointed to be read during the ceremony was called *mandatum*, or in Fr. *mandé*. Et post capitulum ab omni conventu *mandatum pauperum* sicut in Cæna Domini peragitur.—Orderic. Vit. in Duc. Et per totius anni spatium unaquaque die tribus peregrinis hospitibus manus et pedes abluimus, panem cum vino offerimus.—Petrus Cluniacus. *ibid.* This was what was understood by the phrase *mandatum*

trium pauperum. The mode of keeping the maundy is succinctly described in the Life of St. Louis. En chascun juesdi assolu li rois lavoit les piez à treize poures—et donoit a chascun d'eus quarante deniers, et apres il les servoit en sa personne à table;—et auscuns de ses chapelains disoient l'*office du mandé* endementières que il lavoit les piez as poures. Roquef.

Here the monks their *maundie* make with sundrie solemne rights
And signs of great humilitie—
Each one the other's feet doth wash.

Naogergus Popish Kingdom in Todd.

In England the memory of the Maundy is kept up by the distribution of small silver coins called *maundy money* by the royal almoner on Holy or Maundy Thursday. The writers of the time of the Reformation frequently gave the name of maundy to the sacrament of the Last Supper itself.

Mauther, Modder. A girl. “You talk like a foolish *mauther*.”—B. Jonson. Commonly contracted to *mau'r*.—Forby. *Moder*, servaunte or wenche.—Pr. Pm. Probably one of those cases in which the name of woman is taken from the womb, or distinctive feature of a woman. G. *bärmutter*, OHG. *muater*, Du. *moeder*, the womb. The *mother* or womb, matrice.—Sherwood. Chaucer uses *moder* for the matrix of an astrolabe. Lith. *motere*, a woman, a wife.

Compare Bav. *fud*, feminal, also a woman; *födel*, a girl, a daughter.—Schm. It. *mozza*, a girl, is also used in the other sense.

Maw. Du. *maag*, G. *magen*, OHG. *mago*, stomach; Esthon. *maggo*, stomach, also taste; Fin. *mako*, stomach, *maku*, taste. The stomach is the organ to which the faculty of taste is subservient. G. *mögen*, to stomach, to relish. Du. *moghe*, appetite; *moghen eenighe spijs*, to relish any food; *moghelick eten*, to eat with appetite; *moghelicke spijs*, appetizing food.—Kil. Esthon. *maggus*, Fin. *makia*, sweet, well tasting.

The origin is the *smacking* of the tongue and palate in the

enjoyment of food. Du. *smakken*, to make a noise in eating. In Fris. *macke*, to kiss, the sound of a smack is represented without an initial s, as in the Finnish forms *maiskia*, to smack the lips, *maiskis*, a smack with the lips, kiss; appetizing morsel; *maisto*, *mako*, taste.

Mawkish. Insipid, disgusting, having a tendency to produce sickness. Probably from *mawk*, a maggot, from the faint taste of things beginning to decay and breed worms. *Mawkish* in Craven is used in a different sense, maggoty, whimsical, capricious.—Brockett. Sw. *mask*, *matk*, N. *makk*, a grub, worm.

Mawmet. The hatred of Mahometanism produced by the crusades made the religion of the Saracens be regarded as the type of idolatry, whence Fr. *mahomet*, an idol—Roquef.; *mahumerie*, idolatry, idolatrous temple. “Ont parlé encuntre le autel de Bethel e encuntre les *mahumeries* de la contrée de Bethel.”—Livre des Rois. The name of Mahomet was better preserved in E. *maumetry*, idolatry; *mawmed*, *mamet*, *mawment*, an idol. *Mawment*, ydolum, simulacrum.—Pr. Pm.

A temple heo fonde fair y now, and a *mawmed* amidde
That ofte tolde wonder gret, and what thing men betide.

R. Gloucester.

“The sinne of *maumetrie* is the first that God defended in the ten commandments.”—Parson’s Tale. In process of time the word was confounded with *mammet*, a puppet, originally a doll.

May, Might. Goth. *magan*, ON. *mega*, Sw. *må*, to be able; Goth. *mahts*, G. *macht*, Swiss *mucht*, Boh. *moc*, might, power; *mohu*, *mocy*, to be able; Russ. *mogu*, *moch’*, as Lat. *valeo*, to be able, to be of health; *moguch’*, strong, *mogutà*, bodily strength; Lith. *mokėti*, to be able, to understand. Some of the G. uses of the word look as if the primitive meaning were a capacity to stomach or use as food. *Wein mag ich nicht*, I cannot take wine, it does not agree with me. *Graben mag ich nicht*, I cannot dig. Du. *moghen eenighe spijsse*, to relish any food, to like it, to be willing, to be permitted;

moghe, appetite, also power. A similar train of thought is seen in Esthon. *köht*, belly, maw, and *köhtma*, to be able.

Mayor. OFr. *maieur*, *maeur*, *maier*, the chief magistrate of a town, from Lat. *major*, greater. Mid. Lat. *major domus*, the officer in charge of the household; *major equorum*, the master of the horse, officer in charge of the royal stable; *major monasterii*, chief of a monastery, abbot. The *majores villæ* were persons placed over the other inhabitants to administer the concerns of the township in the name of the lord, analogous to the Starost of a Russian village. “Ut Presbyteri curas seculares nullatenus exerceant; id est, ut neque Judices neque Majores villarum fiant.” “Nequaquam de potentioribus hominibus Majores fiant, sed de mediocribus qui fideles sunt.”—Capit. Car. Mag. in Duc. The mayors of the communes in France fill a similar place at the present day.

Maze. The train of thought seems to be similar to that which connects *betwattled*, stupefied, confounded, in a confused state of mind, with *twattle*, to tattle, chatter.—Hal. Incoherent, senseless chatter is taken as the most obvious symptom of a confused or unsettled mind. We have then Swiss *mausen*, to speak unintelligibly; ON. *masa*, to jabber, chatter; N. *masast*, to drop asleep, to begin to dream; Prov. E. to *mazle*, to wander as if stupefied—Hal.; to *mazzle*, to trifle, loiter, do anything unskilfully.—Craven. Gl.

Some neither walks nor sleeps, but *mazing* stands.

Hudson's DuBartas.

To *amaze*, to make one maze, to stupefy. A *maze* is a network of paths contrived to perplex those who enter it, and hinder their finding the way out.

The interchange of *zsl* and *ddl*, as in *fuzzle*, *fuddle*, identifies *mazle* or *mazzle* with Swiss *madeln*, to mutter; *māddelen*, to tattle, and E. *maddie*, to rave, talk confusedly, wander in thought, miss one's way. *Ye masen*, says May to January when she wishes to persuade him that his eyesight deceived him, that his wits were *maddling*.

Mazer. A broad standing cup or drinking-bowl.—B. The proper meaning of the word is wood of a spotted or speckled grain, from OHG. *māsen*, a spot, scar; *masa*, cicatrix; *blatter-masen*, pock-marks.—Schmeller. Du. *maese*, spot, stain, mark; *maeser*, *maser*, Bav. *maser*, bruscus, a knotted excrescence on the boles of different kinds of trees which furnishes wood of an ornamental grain for turners, cabinet-makers, and others. G. *maserle*, *maserbirke*, alder or birch, furnishing wood of such a nature. Du. *maes-hout*, *maeseren-hout*, OHG. *mazaltra*, *mazeldera* (G. *massholder*), maple, from the speckled grain of the wood. Fr. *madre*, a thick-streaked grain in wood; *madrer*, the grain of wood to be full of crooked and speckled streaks.—Cot. “Venderres de hanas de fust et de *madre*, de auges—et de toute autre fustaille.”—Registre de Metiers, 112, Docum. Inedits. Here we see cups of ordinary wood (*fust*) distinguished from those of *maser* (*madre*) or wood of speckled grain, but both included under the name of *fustaille* or wood-work. In a deed of the Count of Autun, “Et anapo corneo magno cum illo de mazaro.”—Duc. In an account of the royal sideboard, A. D. 1350, we find mazer and cedar-wood used for the handles of knives. “Deux paires de couteaux a tranchier—l’une paire a manches de cedre garnis de virolles et de tinglettes d’argent dorées—et l’autre paire à manches de madre semblables.” But the chief use of the material being for drinking vessels, the Fr. *mazerin*, *mazelin*, as E. *mazer*, is found in the sense of a cup.

Gerbert appelle, Baillez moi cy le vin,

Dessus ma table mettez mon *mazelin*.

Rom. de Garin in Duc.

Mazzard. A burlesque word for the head. *To mazzard*, to knock on the head, to brain one.

There the wooden rogues let a trap-door fall on my head, if I had not been a spirit I had been *mazarded*.—B. Jonson.

Sometimes written *mazer*, “Break but his pate, or so; only his *mazer*, because I’ll have his head in a cloth as well as

mine."—O. Play in Nares. Sylvester uses *mazer* in serious language.—DuBartas i. 4.

There is little doubt that Nares' conjecture is right, that it comes from *mazer*, a bowl. In a similar way It. *zucca*, properly a gourd, and thence a drinking-cup, is used to signify a skull.

Mead. 1. W. *medd*, G. *meth*, Du. *mede*, drink made of honey and water; Gr. $\mu\epsilon\theta\eta$, strong drink, drunkenness; $\mu\epsilon\theta\upsilon$, wine; Lat., W. *mel*, Gr. $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$, Bohem. *med*, Pol. *miod*, Fin. *mesi*, gen. *meden*, honey; Fin. *mesi* also, honeyed beer; Lith. *medus*, honey, *middus*, mead, *meszti*, to sweeten with honey, to brew mead.

Mead, 2, Meadow. Properly land affording hay; Du. *maeyland*, from *maeden*, *maeyen*, Lat. *metere*, to mow; Bret. *medi*, to cut, to mow; Bav. *mad*, the mowing, hay-harvest, place where grass is mowed; *berg-mäd*, mountain-mowing, piece of steep mountain sward; *amad*, second mowing, after-math.

Meagre. Fr. *maigre*, Lat. *macer*, lean.

Meal. 1. Du. *mael*, *meel*, flour, from *maelen*, Goth. *malan*, G. *malen*, Boh. *mlyti*, W. *malu*, Lat. *molere*, to grind. W. *mâl*, what is ground or bruised; *yd maledig*, ground corn.

2. The food taken at one time; *a meal's milk*, what is taken from the cow at a milking. Sc. *mail*, rent, tribute, an amount of money to be paid at a fixed time. The radical idea is seen in G. *mahl*, a stain, spot, mark, sign, hence a bound, limit, the time of a thing's happening; *ein-mal*, once; *aber-mal*, again, &c.; *zum letzten mahle*, for the last time; ON. *mál*, the time of doing anything, and specially for taking food. *Mál er at tala*, there is a time for speaking. *Morgun—*, *middagsmál*, breakfast, dinner time; *á málum*, at meal times. *At missa mál* (of cattle), to miss a milking. AS. *mael*, what is marked out, separate part. *Tha thæs mæles wæs mearc agongen*, then of the time was the mark past.—Cædm. *Mælum*, in separate parts; *bit-mælum*, *dæl-mælum*, by separate bits or deals. Hence *piece-meal*, by separate pieces. See Mole.

To Mean, Mind. Goth. *munan*, to think, intend, will;

muns, meaning, thought, intention ; ON. *muna*, to remember ; G. *meinen*, Du. *meenen*, to think, believe, intend ; Lat. *meminisse*, to remember ; Lith. *manyti*, to think ; *mintis*, to be informed of ; *menas*, understanding, skill ; *numanyti*, to perceive, recognize, observe, be of opinion ; Bohem. *mněti*, to think, to be of opinion ; *miniti*, to think, believe, understand ; Russ. *mnitsya*, to seem ; Sanscr. *man*, to think, to deem.

The *mind*, Lat. *mens*, is the seat of the thinking or meaning faculty.

Mean. 1. Low, common, poor, pitiful.

All manere of men, the *mene* and the *ryche*.—P. P.

The origin seems OHG. *main*, properly a spot, stain. *Diu unmeina magad*, the unspotted maid.—Isidore in Schmeller. *Main*, *mein*, are then used for injury, impure, unholy. *Das der aid rain und nicht main sey*; that the oath should be pure and not false. *Mainaid*, *meinsweridi*, perjury (E. *main-swear*, *mansworn*) ; *mein rat*, evil counsel ; *mein spraka*, blasphemy ; *mein tát*, maleficium ; Lap. *maine*, bodily failing, sickness, fault ; *stuora maine* (*stuora*, great), the small-pox ; ON. *mein*, sore, injury, crime ; *meinlaus*, innocence, without injury. The original meaning seems preserved in E. *menneld*, speckled, as a horse or thrush ; *meanels*, small black or red spots in the coat of a horse of lightish colour.—B. W. *man*, a spot, mark, place ; *man geni*, a mark from birth, as a mole.

The transition to the idea of common, expressed by AS. *gemæne*, G. *gemein*, may be illustrated by the words addressed to Peter in his vision, "What God has cleansed that call not thou common." So in Mark vii. 15, Goth. *gamainjan*, Gr. *κοινωνεν*, is rendered defile in the English version, while in the Latin it is rendered *coinquinare*, to stain, in the first part of the verse, and *communicare*, to make common, in the second.

2. Intermediate. It. *mezzano*, a mediator, any middle thing, between both, indifferent. From *mezzo*, Lat. *medius*, Prov. *mejan*, *meian*, middling. *Als grans*, *als meians*, *als menors*, to the great, the middling, and the small. Fr. *moyen*,

indifferent, moderate, a mediator, a mean, course, way.—Cot. The *means* of doing a thing is the course which has to be trod in order to accomplish it, the intermediate path between the agent and the object to be accomplished. The *mean* time is the time between the present and that when the thing spoken of is to be done.

Measles. A disease in which the body is much marked with red spots. Du. *maese*, spot, stain, mark; *maeselen*, *maeseren*, *maesel-suchte*, measles.—Kil. Bav. *masen*, spot, mark; *blatter-masen*, pock-marks; *straich-masen*, wheal, mark of a blow; *wund-masen*, scar; OHG. *masel-sucht*, *misel-sucht*, leprosy; OFr. *mesel*, a leper; *mesellerie*, a receptacle for lepers. “Cutis superficiei (sicubi tamen cutis potuit superesse *misellis*) immaniter pustulis frequentissimis turgesciente.”—Duc.

Measure. Fr. *mesure*, Lat. *mensura*. See *Mete*.

Meat. Goth. *mats*, food, *matjan*, to take food, to eat; ON. *mata*, OHG. *maz*, food, dish; Fr. *mets*, a mess, course or service of meat.—Cot. “Do der Cheiser an dem tische saz, und man vor in truoc *daz erst maz*,” brought in before him the first course.—Schmeller. Bohem. *maso*, Pol. *mięso*, flesh, meat. The nasalized vowel of the latter would seem to bring in Lat. *mensa*, table, as an equivalent form; Walach. *masà*, table, food, entertainment. See *Mess*.

Medal. It. *medaglia*, Fr. *medaille*, in later times any ancient coin, but originally it seems to signify a coin of half a certain value. *Obolus dicitur medalia, id est medietas nummi.*—Willelmus Brito in Duc. *Medalia*, en half pennynck.—Dief. Supp. Usavansi all’ hora le *medaglie* in Firenze, che le due valevano un danaio picciolo.—Novelle Antiche in La Crusca. La buona femmina che non avea che due *medaglie* (two mites) le quali ella offerse al tempio.—Ibid. Sometimes it is used for half a livre, and indicates a coin of silver, or even of gold. Chi e, chi vago tanto d’una cosa,—che cosa che valesse una *medaglia*, comperasse una *livra*.—La Crusca. *Medaglie bianche d’argente.*—Ibid. Viginti quin-

que *medalias* auri.—Carp. With the loss of the *d* it became Prov. *mealha*, OFr. *maaille*, *maille*, the half of a penny in money or weight. Bret. *mézel*, *mell*. “Bonne est la maille qui sauve le denier.”—Cot. With so decided a signification of one half in value it is a bold assertion of Diez that the word cannot be derived from Lat. *medius*, and should teach us caution in receiving authoritative assertions of such a nature. ON. *midla*, to divide.

To Meddle, Mell, Medley. It. *mischiare*, *mescolare*, Prov. Sp. *mezclar*, *mesclar*, Fr. *mesler*, *medler*, *meiller* (Chron. des Ducs de Norm.), to meddle, mingle, mell.

Heraut e Guert tant estrivèrent

Ke par parole se *medlèrent*.—Rom. de Rou.

—they quarrelled.

The same change of consonants is seen in Lat. *masculus*, OFr. *mascle*, *madle*, *male*, and in Fr. *meslier*, E. *medlar*-tree; Prov. *mesclada*, Fr. *melée*, Mid. Lat. *melleia*, *medley*, confusion, quarrel; *calida melleia*, Fr. *chaude mêlée*, corrupted to E. *chancemedley*.

Medlar. By Chaucer written *medle-tree*. From Lat. *mespilus* came OFr. *mesle* (*mesple*), the fruit; *meslier*, the tree, and from the latter, E. *medlar*. See Meddle.

Meed. Gr. *μισθος*, Goth. *mizdo*, Boh. *mzda*, reward, recompence; G. *miethe*, hire.

Meek. Goth. *muks*, ON. *miukr*, Du. *muyck*, soft, mild; *muyck oeft*, ripe fruit; *muycken*, N. *mykja*, to soften; Boh. *mok*, liquid; *mokry*, wet; *mokwati*, to be wet; Pol. *moknać*, *namakac'*, to steep, or soak; *mieknac'*, to soak, to soften; *miekki*, soft, tender. In other forms the *k* of the root is softened to a palatal *ch*; Boh. *mociti*, Pol. *moczyć*, to steep, showing the root of Lat. *macerare*.

To Meet, To Moot. ON. *mót*, *á móti*, against, opposite; *mot-byr*, a contrary wind; *mæta*, Goth. *gamotjan*, to meet; ON. *mót*, AS. *mot*, *gemot*, a meeting, assembly. Hence E. *moot-hall*, a court hall, place of assembly; *to moot* a question, to discuss it as in an assembly.

As the ultimate meaning of opposite is face to face, and to meet is to come face to face, the origin is in all probability to be found in Lap. *muoto*, countenance, face, a root which will again be found doing important duty under Mode. In like manner Fin. *nenä*, nose; *nenäita*, to meet.

Meet. Fit, suitable, according to measure.

There's no room at my side Margret

My coffin's made so *meet*.

—so exact.—Sweet William's Ghost.

AS. *mete*, ON. *máti*, G. *maass*, Lap. *muddo*, measure; AS. *gemet*, ON. *mátulegr*, Lap. *muddak*, fit, meet; G. *gemáss*, conformable. See Mete.

Megrim. A pain in the head, supposed to arise from the biting of a worm. *Emigraneus*, vermis capitis, Angl. the *mygryne*, or the head worm.—Ortus in Pr. Pm. Hence, as caprices were also supposed to arise from the biting of a maggot, the name of *megrim* was also given to any capricious fancy.

The origin of the word is Gr. *ημικρανία*, pain affecting one half of the head; *κρανιον*, skull.

Meiny, Menial. Fr. *mesnie*, a meyny, family, household, company, or servants.—Cot. It. *masnada*, a troop of soldiers, a company, a family.—Altieri. This is one of the most puzzling words to the etymologist. The usual derivation is from *mansio*, as if *mansionata*, neither which nor the corresponding Fr. *maisonée* is to be actually found. The truth probably is that several words have been confounded. Mid. Lat. *mansus*, —a, —um, *masa*, *massa*, *masia*, *mascia*, was the small holding that a peasant could cultivate with a pair of oxen, or about 12 acres or bonniers.

The name was doubtless taken from *manere*, which was used in the sense of dwelling, whence the peasants were termed *manentes*, Fr. *manans*. The tenure of a mansus, in Italy at least, was of a servile nature. The tenant was bound to absolute obedience to his lord, and especially to follow him into the field, where the tenantry of the *mansi* (usually serving

on foot) formed the *masnada*, opposed to the *exercitus* or chivalry of the army. "Si contigerit eos exercitum vel *masnadam* facere extra urbem."—Bull. Greg. IX., A. D. 1230, in Muratori, Diss. 14. The tenant himself was called *homo de mansata*, *masnata*, *masenata*, *macineta*, *maxinata*, from *mansus*, *masia*, *mascia*. "Mansata (est) quando dominus dat alicui mansum cum diversis possessionibus et propter hoc ille facit se hominem domini et ad certum servitium tenetur; et talis dicitur *homo de mansata*, qui est homo ratione possessionum; persona tamen ejus libera est secundum consuetudinem regni Franciæ, si dimissâ mansatâ, alio se transferat. At Itali secundum quosdam vocant *homines de Mansata*, quasi de familia, et illi quasi pro servis habentur."—Speculator de Feudis in Duc. Here we already see a tendency to confuse *mansata* from *mansus* with Mid. Lat. *mainada*, *maisnada*, OFr. *mehnée*, *maisgnée*, *maignée*, *mesnée*, *menie*, a family, household, suite; Cat. *mainada*, a family. And the confusion was the easier because the name of *mainada* or family was given to the companies or families of brigands who desolated the South of France and Italy about the 12th century. "Item sub eâdem pœnâ ut Aragonenses, Cotarellos, *Manados* seu Vascones vel Brabasionēs, vel quocunque alio modo vocentur de totâ tuâ terrâ expellas."—Duc. In the Council of Montpellier, A. D. 1195, were excommunicated "omnes hæretici, Aragonenses, *familie quæ mainatæ dicuntur*, piratæ, &c."

Now undoubtedly, as far as meaning goes, the idea of family might naturally be derived from that of household. But the true meaning of *mainada*, Fr. *mesnée*, seems to be the whole body of dependents on the head of the family. In Mid. Lat. the term *maiores natu* was given to the chiefs (*primores*, *patroni*, *locupletes*—Duc.), and *minores natu* to those of inferior condition. "Quale excidium Arvernæ regioni Rex Theodoricus intulerit, cum neque majoribus, neque minoribus natu aliquid de rebus propriis est relictum."—Greg. Turon. From OFr. *mains*, *moins*, less, was formed *mainsné* (minus

natus), younger son; *maisneté*, the condition or right of a younger son or brother; Piedm. *masna*, a boy; Lang. *meina*, child; *mainado*, troop of children; *mainada*, family. *Oquel home o de bravo meinado*, that man has fine children.—Beronée.

To the same root must be referred the *masnadarii* in Aragon, who occupied a position very different from that of a *masnadiere*, or member of the *masnada* of an Italian prince. They were the cadets of noble houses not stained with any occupation but that of arms, and supported by the king or great men. “*Mesnadarrii proprie sunt illi qui filii vel nepotes vel ex rectâ lineâ nobilium descendebant. Istis talibus debet dari mesnadaria* (Fr. *maisneté*, provision for a cadet). Et talis mesnadarius non debet esse vassallus nisi Regis.”—Salanova in Duc.

Melasses. Sp. *melaza*, the dregs of honey, also treacle, or the drainings of sugar; *melote*, conserve made with honey, molasses, or treacle.

Mellow. Thoroughly ripe, and hence freed from all harshness or asperity, gratifying to the senses of taste, sight, or hearing. G. (Westerwald) *möll*, soft, ripe; (Fallersleben) *mölich*, mellow, on the point of rotting.—Deutsch. Mundart, V. The radical meaning is a degree of ripeness approaching to dissolution. *Mellow*, or almost rotten ripe.—Fl. in v. Mezzo. Du. *molen*, *meluwen*, to decay—Kil.; *molaumenten*, tabescentibus (membris)—Schmeller. To decay is to fall away to bits. Bav. *melw*, *melo*, *melb*, meal, powder; *milben*, *milwen*, to reduce to powder; *gemilbet saltz*, powdered salt; Goth. *malwjan*, ON. *mölva*, to break small. With the final *b* or *w* exchanged for *m*, G. *malm*, dust, powder; D. *molm*, dust of wood or turf; *molmen*, to moulder away, to decay; Prov. E. *maum* (for *malm*), soft, mellow, a soft, friable stone; Manx *mholm*, to moulder, make friable; *mhollim*, *mholmey*, friable, ready to fall to pieces, (of fruit) mellow; Pl. D. *müll*, anything reduced to powder; *müllig*, powdery (of earth), mellow. *Dat land is to müllig*, too loose.—Danneil. Du.

mollig, soft, mellow in taste ; G. *molsch*, Fr. *mou*, *molle*, mellow, over-ripe ; W. *mallu*, to rot.

Melody. Gr. *μελωδια*, from *ωδη*, song, and *μελος*, sweet sound, music ; the latter doubtless from *μελι*, honey. Gael. *milis*, sweet, musical ; *mil*, honey.

To Melt. Gr. *μελδω*, to melt, make liquid ; ON. *melta*, to digest, make rotten ; *smelta*, Du. *smelten*, to melt ; Du. *meluwen*, *molen*, AS. *molsnian*, to rot. The ideas of melting and rotting coincide in the fact that the object falls insensibly away from a solid state. Pol. *melty*, ground, bruised ; *mialki*, finely ground, soft. See Mellow.

Menace. Fr. *menace*, It. *minaccia*, Lat. *minæ*, *minacia*, threats.

To Mend. Lat. *emendare*, to take away a fault, *menda*. Milanese *mendà*, It. *rimendare*, to mend or darn clothes.

Menial. Belonging to the *meiny*. OFr. *maisnier*, one of the *mesnée*, *meiny*, or household.—Carp.

Menild or Meanelled. Speckled. See Mean.

Mercer. Fr. *mercier*, a tradesman that retails all manner of small ware ; *mercerie*, small ware.—Cot. Lat. *merces*, wares.

Merchant. OFr. *marchant*, It. *mercatante*, *mercante*, a trafficker ; *mercatare*, to cheapen in the market, to buy and sell ; *mercato*, market ; *mercare*, Lat. *mercari*, to bargain, to buy.

Mercy. Fr. *merci*, a benefit or favour, pardon, forgiveness, thanks for a benefit ; It. *mercede*, *mercé*, reward, munificence, mercy, pity, thanks. Lat. *merces*, *mercedis*, earnings, desert, reward. A similar train of thought is seen in Du. *mild*, liberal, munificent, mild, gentle.—Kil.

Mere. 1. Fr. *mare*, Du. *maer*, *mer*, a pool, fish-pond, standing water. See Marsh.

2. Lat. *merus*, It. *mero*, unmixed, plain, of itself. It may be doubted whether the E. use of the word may not have been influenced by the Du. *maar*, but, only, no more than. 'Tis *maar* spot, it is but sport, or it is a mere joke. *Dat gevegt was maar kinderspel*, the fight was but child's play, or

was mere child's play. *Daar is maar zoo viel*, there is but so much, merely so much.

3. Du. *meere*, ON. *mæri*, a boundary; Fin. *määri*, Lap. *mere*, a definite point, mark, bound; *meritet*, Fin. *määrata*, to define, appoint, determine; *määrä-päevä*, appointed day; Lith. *mėra*, measure, right measure, moderation; *meris*, the mark at which one aims.

Mermaid. ON. *mar* is often used in composition in the sense of sea. *Marmennill*, a sea-dwarf; *mar-flatr*, level as the surface of the sea; *mar-fló*, sea-flea, &c. G. *meer*, W. *mor*, the sea.

Merry, Mirth. Lap. *murre*, delight; *murres*, pleasant; *murritet*, to take pleasure in; Gael. *mir*, to sport, play; *mire*, *mireadh*, playing, mirth; Sc. *merry-begotten*, a bastard, a child begotten in sport or play.

Mesh. The knot of a net. Lith. *mazgas*, a knot, bunch, bundle, bud of a tree; *megsti*, to knit, make knots, weave nets; *magztas*, netting needle; G. *masche*, a noose, a mesh; AS. *maesce*, a mesh, *max*, net; ON. *moskvi*, Dan. *maske*, a mesh; Du. *masche*, a blot, stain, mesh. It is observable that Lat. *macula* is also used in the same two senses. Bav. *ver-mäschelen*, to entangle, to adorn with knots or bows, fasten up with stitches.

Mess. 1. A service for the meal of one or of several. A *mess* of pottage, a dish of pottage. Fr. *més*, *mets*, a service of meat, a course of dishes at table.—Cot. It. *messa*, *messò*, a mess of meat, a course or service of so many dishes; among merchants the stock or principal put into a venture. From Lat. *missus*, sent, in the sense of served up, dished, as it was sometimes translated in E. “Caius Fabritius was found by the Samnite Embassadors that came unto him eating of rad-dish rosted in the ashes, *which was all the dished* he had to his supper.”—Primaudaye Fr. Academie, translated by T. B. C. (1589), p. 195.

2. Properly *mesh*, a mixture disagreeable to the sight or

taste, hence untidyness, disorder. “*Mescolanza*, a *mesh*, mingling, mish-mash of things confusedly and without order put together; *mescolare*, *mescere*, *mesciare*, to *mesh*, mix, mingle.”—Fl. See *Mash*.

Message, Messenger. From. Lat. *missus*, sent, arose Prov., OFr. *mes*, a messenger, Mid. Lat. *missaticum*, OFr. *messatge*, a message. “*Missaticum* per patrias deportare non nobis videtur—idoneus.”—Epist. Leon. III. in Duc. “*Dæmones nostra missatica deferentes.*”—Willelmus Brito. *ibid.* The insertion of the *n* in *messenger* is analogous to that in *scavenger* from *scavage*, *porringer* from *porridge*, *harbinger* from *harb’rage*.

Messuage. A dwelling-house with some land adjoining.—B. OFr. *mesuage*, *messuage*. *Manoirs*, *masures* logées aux champs que la coustume appeloit anciennement *Mesuage*.—*Consuetudo Norm.* in Duc.

From Lat. *manere*, to dwell, were derived a variety of forms signifying residence; Fr. *manoir*, a manor; Mid. Lat. *mansura*, Fr. *masure*, a poor house; *mansio*, Fr. *maison*, a house; *mansus*, *mansa*, Prov. *mas*, OFr. *mès*, *mase*, a small farm, house and land sufficient for a pair of oxen. From *mansus* were formed *mansualis* (*terra mansualis*, the land belonging to a *mansus*), *mansuagium*, *masuagium*, and *masagium*, a dwelling-house, small farm, or the buildings upon it. *Masucagium*, *masata*, and other modifications, were used in the same sense.

To Mete. Goth. *mitan*, G. *messen*, Lat. *metiri*, Lith. *matoti*, to measure; *mestas*, Gr. *μετρον*, a measure.

Mete, Mett. A boundary mark, OFr. *mette*. “Comme la ville de Muande soit située près des fins et *mettes* de notre royaume.”—Chron. A. D. 1389, in Carp. v. Danger. Lat. *meta*, a boundary stone, especially that marking the extremity of a race; Serv. *metya*, a bound; *metyiti*, to abut upon; Russ. *meja* (Fr. *j*), Bohem. *mez*, boundary; *meznik*, boundary stone; *mezowati*, to abut on.

Mettle. Vigour, life, sprightliness.—B. A metaphor taken from the *metal* of a blade, upon the temper of which the power of the weapon depends.

To Mew. 1. Fr. *miauler*, G. *miauen*, *mauen*, It. *miagolare*, Magy. *miákolni*, to cry as a cat.

2. **Mew.** It. *muta*, *muda*, any change or shift, the moulting or change of feathers, horns, skin, coat, colour, or place of any creature, as of hawks, deer, snakes, also a hawk's mew.—Fl. Fr. *muer*, to change, shift, to mue, to cast the head, coat, or skin; *mue*, a change, any casting of the coat or skin, as the mewing of a hawk; also a hawk's mue, and a mue or coop wherein fowl is fattened.—Cot. The *mew* of a hawk (Mid. Lat. *mutatorium*, *muta*), and thence *to mew*, to confine, to keep close, is commonly explained as a place to confine a hawk in while moulting. “*Domus autem mutæ apta et ampla sibi quærat et de mutâ quando perfectus est, trahatur.*” —Albertus. Mag. in Duc. If we had only the Latinized forms we should have no hesitation in agreeing with the above explanation, and supposing that the expression in every shape was taken from Lat. *mutare*, to change, referring to the change of feathers of a moulting bird. But G. *mausen* (locally *mussen*, *mausern*, *maustern*—Adelung), Pl. D. *muten*, *mutern*, Du. *muiten*, to mew or moult, point in a different direction. Here the primitive signification is to mutter, thence to mope, be dispirited, out of temper, or out of condition, conceal oneself, seek covert, like a moulting bird, thence simply to moult. Gr. *μυζω*, to mutter, to express displeasure; Swiss *musen*, to mope, to be sunk in melancholy; Rouchi *mouser*, to sulk; N. *mussa*, to whisper, mutter, sulk; Swab. *mausen*, to conceal oneself, to steal away; *mausig*, downcast; *mauskorb*, a cage; Bav. *maudern*, to mutter, murmur, to be out of temper, or poorly, mope, sulk, look threatening; Swiss *mudern*, to mope, as birds out of condition; Fris. *mut*, *mutsch*, looking sour, sulking, moping; N. *muta*, to lurk or seek covert, to conceal; *i mutaa*, in secret; *myten*,

lurking, seeking covert; Dan. *smut-hul*, a lurking-place; Du. *muiten*, to mutter, murmur, also to moult; *muyte*, a cage, also the time during which birds are kept in the dark to prevent their singing.—Kil. Fr. *musser*, to lurk, hide, keep close; *mussette*, *mut*, a corner to hide things; It. *muta d' una lepre*, the covert or form of a hare.

The moping habits of a moulting bird are well known.

And Tisbe durst not remewe

But as a byrde *whiche were in mewe* [moulting]

Within a busshe she kepte her close.—Gower in R.

It will be seen from the train of thought that the sense of lurking or keeping close cannot be derived from the figure of a moulting bird, whereas there is no difficulty in supposing that the name for the moping condition of a bird *in mew*, as it was called, *in mutâ*, should be specially applied to the change of feathers by which the sickness is really caused. And doubtless in the Romance languages the word became wholly confounded with the representatives of Lat. *mutare*, to change. See Muse.

In London the royal stables were called the King's Mews doubtless from having been the place where the hawks were kept, and from this accident the name of *mews* has been appropriated in London to any range of buildings occupied as stables.

Mew. A gull, or sea swallow; Du. *meeuw*, G. *môwe*, *mewe*, Dan. *maage*, ON. *máfr*, *már*, N. *maase*, Fr. *mauce*, *mouette*.

To Mich. To *miche* in a corner, *deliteo*—Gouldm.; *mychyn*, or *pryvely stelyn smale thyngis*.—Pr. Pm. From the same origin with *smouch*, to keep a thing secret, to steal privily. Swiss *mauchen*, *schmauchen*, to do in secret, conceal, make away with. Fr. *musser*, Rouchi *mucher*, to hide, to skulk. For the principle on which the idea of secresy is expressed see Mucker.

Midden, Middil. *Midding*, a dunghill.—B. *A myddyngge*, sterquilinium; *myddyl*, or *dongyl*, forica.—Pr. Pm. ON.

moddyngia, N. *motting*, Dan. *mödding*, a dunghill, from ON. *mod*, chaff, refuse, and *dyngia*, a heap. See Mote. Dan. also *mögdyng*, from *mog*, muck.

Middle, Mid. Goth. *midja*, Gr. *μεσος*, Sanscr. *madhya*, Lat. *medius*, OHG. *mitti*, *mitter*, ON. *midr*, G. *mittel*, middle; ON. *midill*, means; *midla*, to divide.

Midge. G. *mücke*, a small fly. Probably from *mucken*, to hum, murmur, as Fin. *mytiainen*, a midge, from *mutina*, *mytinä*, murmuring, whispering. See Gnat. Pol. *mucha*, dim. *muszka*, Bohem. *maucha*, a fly. Du. *mosie*, *meusie*, a gnat.—Kil. Lat. *musca*, Fr. *mouche*, a fly.

Midriff. The diaphragm, or membrane dividing the heart and lungs from the lower bowels. AS. *hrif*, entrails; *uferre* and *nitherre hrife*, the upper and lower belly. Du. *middelrift*, diaphragma, septum transversum.—Kil. Pl. D. *rif*, *rift*, a carcase, skeleton. OHG. *hreve*, *reve*, belly; *fon reva sinero muoter*, from his mother's womb.—Tatian.

Mien. Fr. *mine*, countenance, look, gesture; Bret. *mîn*, beak of a bird, snout of a beast, point of land, promontory; W. *min*, the lip or mouth, margin, brink; *min-vin*, lip to lip, kissing; *min-coca*, to pop with the lips. In the same way AS. *neb*, the beak of a bird, is used to signify the face, and Lat. *rostrum*, a beak, becomes Sp. *rostro*, face.

Miff. Ill-humour, displeasure, but usually in a slight degree. G. *muffen*, of dogs, to growl, to bark, thence to look surly or gruff, to mop and mow.—Küttner. Swab. *muff*, with wry mouth; Swiss *müpfen*, to wrinkle the nose, to deride; Castrais *miffa*, to sniff. Snuffing the air through the nose is a sign of anger and ill-temper. G. *schnupfen*, *schnuppen*, to be offended with a thing, to take it ill, to snuff at it.

Might. See May.

Milch, Milk. *To milch* was used as the verb, *milk*, the substantive. *Smolgiuto*, sucked or *milched* dry.—Fl. A *milch-cow* is a cow kept for *milching*. A like distinction is found in the use of *work* and *worche*. “Alle goode *werkys* to

wirche." —St Graal. c. 31. l. 284. Conversely, G. *milch*, milk; *melken*, to milch.

The primary sense of the word seems to be to stroke, thence the act of milking, and the substance so procured. Gr. *αμελγω*, to milk, to squeeze out; Lith. *milzu*, *milzsti*, to stroke, soften by stroking, to milk a cow, gain a person by blandishments, tame down an animal. *Apmalžyti*, to soothe, to tame; *milžikkas*, a milker; *melžama*, a milch cow. Lat. *mulcere*, to stroke, to soothe. Audaci mulcet palearia dextrâ. —Metamorph. *Mulgere*, to milk. Ir. *miolcam*, to flatter or soothe; Bohem. *mleko*, milk.

Mild. G. *mild*, soft, gentle; ON. *mildr*, lenient, gracious, munificent; *milda*, to soothe, appease; AS. *mild*, merciful, kind; *mildse*, *miltse*, mercy, pity; Goth. *unmilds*, without natural affection; *milditha*, pity; Lith. *mylėti*, to love; *mylus*, friendly, mild, gentle; *meile*, love; *meiliti*, to be inclined to, to have appetite for; *meilinti*, to caress; *susimilsti*, to have pity on; Bohem. *milowati*, to love; *milost*, love, grace, favour, clemency; Pol. *mily*, lovely, amiable; *miłosierdzie*, compassion, mercy, pity. Serv. *milye*, deliciæ, darling.

Perhaps the fundamental image may be the sweetness of honey. Gael. *milis*, sweet, *millse*, sweetness.

Mildew. G. *mehlthau*, OHG. *militou*, rust on corn, a name probably modified under the impression that the affection arises from a dew. But the word seems originally to have been borrowed from Gael. *mill-cheo*, mildew, blight, from *mill*, injure, spoil (*millteach*, destructive), and *ceo*, a mist.

Mile. Fr. *mille*, Lat. *millia passuum*, a thousand paces or double steps.

Milk. See Milch.

Mill. AS. *mylen*, W. *melyn*, Du. *molen*, Bohem. *mlyn*, G. *mühle*, Gr. *μύλη*, Lat. *mola*, *molendinum*, Lith. *malunas*, a mill. Lith. *malti*, Lat. *molere*, G. *mahlen*, Goth. *malan*, Russ. *moloty*, Boh. *mliti*, W. *malu*, to grind; *mâl*, what is ground, a grinding.

Milliner. Supposed to be originally a dealer in Milan wares, but no positive evidence has been produced in favour of the derivation.

Milt. The spleen, also the soft roe in fishes. It. *milza*, ON. *milti*, the spleen. There can be little doubt that the name is derived from *milk*, and is given for a similar reason in both applications. The same change of the final *k* to *t* is seen in ON. *mjaltir*, N. *mjelte*, a milking, and a name slightly altered from that which signifies milk is given in many languages to the soft roe of fishes, and to other parts of the bodily frame of a soft, nonfibrous texture. Pol. *mleko*, milk; *melcz*, milt of fish, spinal marrow; *melczko*, sweetbread, pancreas of calf; Bret. *leaz*, milk, *lezen*, milt; Du. *melcker*, *milte*, Fr. *laite*, Lat. *lactes*, are used in the same sense, while in G. and Sw. the name is simply fish-milk.

Alban. *μιλτöι*, *μουλτöι*, the liver; — *ε κουκjë* (the red liver), the lungs.

Mimic. Lat. *mimus*, Gr. *μιμος*, a farcical entertainment, or the actor in it, hence an imitator; *μιμω*, an ape. It is not unlikely that the mimes were originally identical with our *munners*, maskers who go about performing a rude entertainment, and take their name from the representation of a bugbear by masking the face. Basque *mama*, to mask oneself in a hideous manner; Pol. *mamić*, Boh. *mamiti*, to dazzle, delude, beguile; Fris. *mommeschein*, deceitful appearance.—Epkema. NFris. *maam*, a mask.—Deutsch. Mundart. See *Mummer*.

To Mince. Fr. *mincer*, to cut into small pieces; *mince*, thin, slender, small; It. *minuzzare*, Fr. *menuiser*, to crumble, break or cut small; It. *minuzzame*, *minuzzoli*, *minutelli*, shreds, mincings; *minuti*, pottage made of herbs minced very small. From Lat. *minutus*, small, although Diez would derive Fr. *mince* from OHG. *minnist*, G. *mindest*, least. But a derivation from the superlative seems very improbable. It seems more likely that *mince* is from the verb *mincer*, and that that is the equivalent of It. *minnuzzare*.

Gael. *mìn*, soft, tender, smooth, small, pulverized; *mìnich*, make small, pulverize; W. *mân*, small, slender, fine.

Mind. Lat. *mens*, *mentis*, the faculty of memory and thought; *meminisse*, ON. *minnaz*, to remember; *minna*, to put in mind; G. *meinen*, to think; *mahnen*, Lat. *monere*, to put in mind; Gr. *μνημη*, memory; Gael. *meinn*, mind, disposition.

Mine, Mineral. Gael. *meinn*, W. *mwn*, *mwyn*, ore, a mine, vein of metal, *maen*, a stone; It. *mina*, Fr. *mine*, *minièrre*, a mine; It. *minare*, Fr. *miner*, to dig under-ground; Bret. *mengleuz*, quarry, mine. *Mineral*, what is brought out of mines, or obtained by mining.

To Mingle. G. *mengen*, Du. *mengen*, *mengelen*, Gr. *μικρυνειν*, to mix.

Miniature. MLat. *miniare*, to write with *minium* or red lead; *miniatura*, a painting, such as those used to ornament manuscripts.

Minion. Fr. *mignon*, a darling, a favourite, dainty, elegant, pleasing; *daim mignon*, a tame deer; *mignot*, a wanton, favourite, darling; *mignoter*, to dandle, feddle, cocker; *mignard*, pretty, dainty, delicate. From OHG. *minni*, *minnia*, love; OG., ODu. *minne*, my love, a caressing address. Du. *minnen*, to love; *minnen-dranck*, a love potion; *minnaer*, a lover; Bret. *miñon*, friend; *minonach*, friendship; *miñoniach*, love.

To Minish. Fr. *menuiser*, to make small; *menu*, Gael. *meanbh*, Lat. *minutus*, small; AS. *minsian*, to grow small; Sw. *minska*, to lessen, abate, make small; Lat. *minor*, Goth. *minnizo*, less; W. *mân*, *main*, small, fine, thin; Gael. *mìn*, soft, smooth, gentle, pulverized, small.

Minister. One who serves, one in inferior place, from *minus*, less, as opposed to *magister*, the person in superior place, from *magis*, more.—R. Martineau in *Athenæum*, No. 1417.

Minnow. Provincially *mengy*, *mennous*, *mennam*, a small kind of fish. The form *minnow* is identical with Gael.

meanbh, little, small. *Meanbh-bhith*, animalcule; *miniasg*, small fish, minnow. *Mennous* or *mennys* is Fr. *menuise*, fry of fish, small fish of divers sorts.—Cot. *Menusa*, a menys.—Nominale in Hal. *Mennam* is from Fr. *minime*, least, applied to the smallest in several kinds, as a *minim* in music, a *minim* or drop in medicine.

Minster. Lat. *monasterium*, AS. *mynstre*, OFr. *monstier*, a monastery, then the church attached to it, large cathedral church.

Minstrel. Lat. *ministerium*, Fr. *ministère*, *mestier*, occupation, art. OFr. *menestrel*, a workman. “Yram enveiad al rei Salomon un *menestrel* merveillus ki bien sout uvrer de or et de argent—e de quanque *mestiers* en fud.”—Livre des Rois. Confined in process of time to those who ministered to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting, just as in modern times the name of *art* is specially applied to music, sculpture, painting, occupations adapted to gratify the fancy, not the serious necessities of life.

Li cuens manda les *menestrels*,
Et si a fet crier entr’els,
Qui la meillor trufe (jest) sauroit
Dire ne fere, qu’il auroit
Sa robe d’escarlate neuve.—Roquef.

Faire mestier, to divert, amuse.

With ladies, knights, and squiers,
And a great host of *ministers*,
With instruments and sounes diverse.—Chaucer’s Dream.

Mint. The place where money is struck; Du. *munte*, G. *münze*, Lat. *moneta*, money, the stamp with which it was struck, or place where it was done. Du. *munten*, to mint, or strike money.

Minutes. The rough draft of a proceeding written down at once in *minute* or small handwriting, to be afterwards engrossed or copied out fair in large writing. See Engross.

Minx. A proud girl.—B.

Mire. ON. *myri*, marsh, boggy ground; Du. *modder*, *moeyer*, *moer*, mire, mud; *moer*, bog, peat; *moeren*, to trouble, make thick and muddy.

Mirk, Murky. ON. *myrkr*, darkness; *myrka*, to darken, grow dark; Boh. *mrak*, darkness, twilight; *mráček*, a little cloud; *mráčný*, cloudy; Serv. *mok*, black; Lap. *murko*, mist, fog.

Perhaps connected with Lith. *merkti*, *merksyti*, to wink, blink, as G. *blinzen*, to blink, with *blind*, not seeing.

Mirth. See Merry.

Mis. A particle in composition implying separation, divergence, error. Goth. *missaleiks*, sundry, various; *missaquiss*, dissension; *missadédins*, misdeeds, sins; *misso*, alternately; *sis misso*, themselves, one to the other; ON. *á mis*, astray, in turns; *fara a mis vid*, to miss, to pass by; *misdaudi*, the death of one or the other; *mishár*, *misdiupr*, unequally high or deep; *misleggia*, to lay unequally. *Thessi vetr misleggst*, this winter is unsteady in temperature. *Mis-sæl*, lucky and unlucky by fits; *misgá*, to make an oversight; *misgaungr*, a wrong road; *missa*, to lose; N. *i myssen*, amiss, wrong; *misfara*, to go astray. See Miss.

It is remarkable that *mes* or *mis*, from *minus*, less, is used in composition in the Romance languages exactly in the same way as *mis* in the Gothic. Sp. *menoscabo*, Fr. *meschef*, mischief; Sp. *menospreciar*, Fr. *mespriser*, *mepriser*, to put slight value on, to misprise, to make light of; *mesprendre*, to mistake; *mesalliance*, unequal alliance; It. *misfare*, to misdo; *misleale*, disloyal, &c. But probably the use of the particle in the Romance dialects may really have been derived from the influence of the Gothic *mis*. The Gael. uses *mi* in the same way; as from *adh*, prosperity (AS. *eadig*, blessed), *miàdh*, misfortune.

Mischief. Sp. *menoscabo*, Ptg. *menoscabo*, *mascabo*, Cat. *menyscap*, Prov. *mescap*, detriment, loss; Fr. *meschief*, *meschef*, misfortune, from *cabo*, *chef*, head, end, and *minus*, less; what turns out ill.

Miscreant. Fr. *mescréant*, misbelieving; *mescroire* (minus credere), to believe amiss.

Misnomer. A misnaming. Fr. *nommer*, to name.

Misprision. Fr. *mesprison*, error, offence, a thing done or taken amiss, from *mesprendre*, to mistake, transgress, offend.—Cot.

Where they have had occasion to speak of high *mispriesion*, or of treason.—Sir T. More.

See whither *misprision* of Scripture may mislead us.—Bp. Hall in R.

To Miss. To deviate or err from.—B. ON. *missa*, to lose; Du. *missen*, to fail, to miss.

The original meaning seems to be that of Dan. *misse*, to wink or blink; *missende öinen*, blinking eyes; *at misse med öinen*, to blink. OE. *missyn*, as *eynen* (eyene) for *dymnesse*, caligo.—Pr. Pm. Then (perhaps by a train of thought similar to that which leads us to speak of *blinking a question*, for slipping on one side, failing to meet it directly) *to miss*, to fail to hit, to go astray. *Blench* (from *blink*), a start, a deviation.—Nares. Compare Dan. *glippe*, to wink, to slip, to miss, to fail. ON. *glapnar syn*, his eyesight fails; *glapna*, to miss, to fail; *glappa-skott*, a miss-fire.

Miss. No doubt a contraction from *mistress*, or *mistriss*, as it was formerly written, not however by curtailing the word of its last syllable, but more likely by a contracted way of writing *Mis* or *Mis.* for *Mistress*.

Jan. 2. Mr. Cornelius Bee bookseller in Little Britain died Novr. xi. His two eldest daughters *Mis* Norwood and *Mis* Fletcher, widows, executrixes.—Obituary of R. Smith, 1674. Cam. Soc.

To *Mis*. Davis on her excellent dancing.

Dear *Mis*. delight of all the nobler sort,
Pride of the stage and darling of the court.

Flecknoe. A.D. 1669, in N. and Q. 1851.

So Lang. *Mas.* for *Mademoiselle*.

Missal. MLat. *missale*, a book containing the service of the (Lat. *missa*) mass.

Mist, to Mizzle. ON. *mistr*, caligo aeris pulverulenta, a

foggy darkness in the air.—Haldorsen. Du. *mist*, *miest*, mist, fog; *mieselen*, *missen*, *misten*, to exhale a mist, to mizzle, or rain fine.—Kil.

The sense of drizzling rain is often expressed by the figure of dust or dirt; Du. *mot*, dust, refuse, sweepings; *mothok*, dust-hole; *motregn*, G. *staub-regen*, *schmutzregen*, mizzling rain; *staub*, dust; *schmutz*, Dan. *smuds*, dirt; Pl. D. *smud-den*, *smuddeln*, *smullen*, *smuddern*, to dirty, dabble in dirt, also to rain fine; *dat weder smullet*, *idt smuddert*, it is dirty weather, it drizzles; Fris. *smudde*, Dan. *smudske*, *smuske*, *muske*, *musk-regne* (—Outzen), to drizzle, to be thick and misty; Pl. D. *muuschen*, to drizzle—Schütze; *müsseln*, to work in a dirty way, to drizzle—Danneil; N. *musk*, dust, smoke, drift, darkness; ON. *mosk*, chaff, sweepings, dust. With these last must be connected Prov. E. *misikin* (truer to the origin than the more usual *mixen*), a dunghill, and (with inversion of the final *sk*) AS. *meox*, dirt, mud, a form subsequently identified with Du. *mesch*, *mest*, *mist*, G. *mist*, dung, manure, the derivation of which is given under Mixen.

Misletoe. ON. *mistelteinn*, AS. *misteltan*, *mistelta*, Du. G. *mistel*. The latter part of our word is ON. *teinn*, a prong or tine of metal, N. *tein*, a small stick, shoot of a tree. Perhaps *mistel* may be the same as Lat. *viscus*.

Mistress. Fr. *maistresse*, *maitresse*, fem. of *maitre*, master.

Mite. 1. Du. *miite*, *miidte*, *midas*, *acarus*.—Kil. Pl. D. *mît*, Sp. *mita*, Fr. *mite*, *miton*, OHG. *mîza*, Gr. *μῖδας*.—Hesych.

2. Fr. *mite*, the smallest of coins, for *minute*, perhaps from a contracted way of writing, *Mite*, as *Mis* for *Mistriss*. Ptg. *miudo*, little, small.

But whanne a pore wydewe was come sche caste two *mynutis*, that is, a ferthing.—Wyclif in R.

Mite is also used for any minute particle.

The ants thrust in their stings and instil into them a small *mite* of their stinging liquor.—Ray in Worcester.

Mitten. Fr. *mitaine*, *miton*, a winter glove; Gael. *mutan*,

a muff, thick glove, cover for a gun; *mutag*, a glove without fingers. The name seems to have come from Lap. *mudda*, N. *mudd*, *modd*, Sw. *lapmudd*, a cloak of reindeer skin; Fin. *muti*, a garment of reindeer skin, a hairy shoe or glove; Sw. *mudd*, a mitten.

To Mix. G. *mischen*, Bohem. *misyti*, Lat. *miscere*, Gr. *μισγειν*, *μινννεν*, to mix; Pol. *mieszac'*, to agitate, stir, mix, confuse; Lith. *maiszyti*, to mix, to stir, to work dough, knead, to make a disturbance; *maiszytis*, to be confused, to mix oneself in a matter; *maisztas*, confusion, uproar; *masgoti*, Esthon. *mõskma*, to wash; Gael. *masg*, infuse, steep, compound, mix; *measg*, mix, mingle; W. *mysgu*, to mix; *mysgi*, confusion, tumult. See Mash. N. *mask*, noise, confusion; Lat. *masso*, to knead, to chew; Gr. *μασσω*, to knead, to smear, (Mod. Gr.) to chew, *μασαομαι*, *μασταζω*, Lat. *masticare*, to chew; Walach. *mesticare*, to chew, to mix.

Mixen. A dung-heap; AS. *meox*, dung, filth; Du. *mest*, *mist*, *mesch*, dung, litter, manure; Goth. *maihstus*, G. *mist*, dung; OHG. *mistunnea*, *mistina*, Prov. E. *misken*, Lith. *mezinnis*, a dung-heap; *meszlas*, dung; *meszti*, to carry out dung.

The radical sense is probably refuse, outcast; Lett. *mēsls*, refuse, sweepings; *mēzu*, *mest*, to sweep out, also to carry out dung; OSlav. *mesti*, to sweep; Bohem. *smetj*, sweepings, refuse; *smetisko*, a dung-heap; *smetak*, a dish-clout, duster; *metla*, a besom; *metu*, *mesti*, to sweep; *metati*, to cast. See Muck.

Mizzen. Fr. *misaine*, the foresail of a ship—Cot.; It. *mezzana*, a latteen, a triangular sail with a long sloping yard unequally divided, so that a small part at the lower end is before the mast. The poop or mizzen sail in a ship was formerly a sail of this description, but afterwards the part of the sail before the mast was cut off for convenience of management, and it was converted into a fore and aft sail.—Röding, Marine Dict. The signification of *mezzano* is mean, what lies

between both ; perhaps as lying along the middle of the ship, in opposition to a square sail, which lies across it.

To Mizzle. Du. *mieselen, missen, misten*—Kil., Pl. D. *mus-seln*—Danneil, Prov. Dan. *muske, musk-regne, smudsk-regne*, Du. *motten, mot-regenen*, to rain fine. The plan on which these words are formed would lead us to derive the verbs *mizzle, motten, muske*, from *mist*, Du. *mot*, ON. *musk*, dust, sweepings, respectively, but the analogy of E. *drizzle*, Sc. *drush*, fragments, atoms, from Dan. *draase*, to fall with a pattering noise, is in favour of a connection with Pl. D. *mus-seln, mustern*, ON. *muskra*, to murmur, whisper ; Swiss *mus-ser*, a gentle rustling.

Moat. Fr. *mothe*, a little earthen fortress, or strong house built on a hill ; *motte*, a clod, lump of earth ; also a little hill, a fit seat for a fort or strong house, also such a fort.—Cot. *Mote*, a dyke, embankment, causey.—Roquef. It. *mota*, a moat about a house.—Fl. As in Ditch and Dike the same name is given to a bank of earth and the hollow out of which it is dug, so it seems that *moat* signified first the mound of earth on which a fort was raised, and then the surrounding ditch from whence the earth had been taken. Mid. Lat. *mota*, a hill or mound on which a fort was built, or the fort itself. “*Motam altissimam sive dunjonem eminentem in munitionis signum firmavit, et in aggerem coacervavit.*”—Lambertus Ardensis in Duc. “*Mos est ditioribus quibusque hujus regionis—eo quod maxime inimicitiis vacare soleant exercendis—terræ aggerem quantæ prævalent celsitudinis congerere, eique fossam quam latè patentem—circumfodere, et supremam aggeris crepidinem, vallo ex lignis tabulatis—vice muri circummunire, turribusque—per gyrum depositis—domum, vel quæ omnia despiciat arcem in medio ædificare.*”—Johannes de Collemedio in Duc. “*Le motte de mon manoir de Caieux et les fossez entour.*”—Chart. A. D. 1329, in Carp. “*Sans raparelier motte ne fossez.*”—Chart. A. D. 1292, *ibid.*

To Moan. AS. *mænan*, OE. *to mean, mene*, Swab. *maunen*,

to speak with the mouth nearly shut; *maunzen*, to speak in a whining tone.

Mob. Contracted from *mobile vulgus*, the giddy multitude.

Fall from their sovereign's side to court the *mobile*,

O London, London, where's thy loyalty?—D'Urfey in Nares.

Dryden sometimes uses *mobile*, and mentions the contracted *mob* as a novelty.

Yet to gratify the barbarous part of my audience I gave them a short rabble scene, because the *mob* (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice as are here described.—Pref. to Cleomenes, 1692.

Mob-cap. *Mob*, a woman's nightcap.—B. To *mab*, *mob*, *moble*, *mobble*, to muffle up.

The moon doth *mobble* up herself.—Shirley in Nares.

Their heads and faces are *mabbed* in fine linen that no more is seen of them than their eyes.—Sandys' Travels; *ibid*.

ODu. *moppen*, to wrap up. “Om te gaan *bemopt* om 't hooft,” to go muffled up about the head.—Weiland. To *mop*, to muffle up.—Hal. Du. *mop-muts*, a muffling cap; Pl. D. *mopp*, a woman's cap. The radical signification seems to be a bundle; to *mab* or *mobble* is to make a bundle of oneself, to wrap oneself up. See Mop.

To Mock. The radical image is the muttering sounds made by a person out of temper, represented by the syllable *mok* or *muk*, which thus becomes a root in the formation of words signifying displeasure and the gestures which express it, making mouths, deriding, mocking. G. *mucken*, to make a sound as if one was beginning to speak but breaks off again immediately, the lowest articulate sound, which sound is called *muck* or *mucks*. Hence *mucken*, to make mouths at one, look surly or gruff, show one's ill-will by a surly silence, pouting out one's lips, &c.—Kütt. Pl. D. *mukken*, to make faces, look sour—Schütze; Milan. *mocolá*, to mutter, grumble; *moccá*, to make faces; Du. *mocken*, buccam ducere sive movere.—Kil. Sp. *mucca*, a grimace; It. *mocca*, a mocking or apish mouth.—Fl. Esthon. *mok*, lips, snout, mouth.

Making mouths is the first expression of displeasure and defiance to which the child has resort. Gr. *μωκος*, mockery; *μωκιζω*, to mock. Fr. *se moquer de*, to deride.

Modder. See Mauther.

Mode. This word has doubtless come to us from Lat. *modus*, Fr. *mode*, manner, fashion, way, means, but it is developed independently in Gael. *modh*, manner, method, breeding; ON. *mót*, type, manner. The ultimate explanation is to be found in the Finnish dialects. Lap. *muoto*, face, countenance, likeness, image; Fin. *muoto*, appearance, form, mode, or manner; *monella muodolla*, in many modes; *monenmuotainen*, multiform; Magy. *mód*, method, manner. See Meet.

Model. Fr. *modèle*, It. *modello*, a mould or pattern, the measure or bigness of a thing; OHG. *modul*, Lat. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure.

Mohair. Fr. *moire*, *mouaire*, G. *mohr*, sort of camlet.

Moidered. Confused, distracted, over-worked. From *mauder*, to mumble, *maunder*, to mutter, wander in talking, *moithered* is one who is confused or made to speak confusedly by over-work or the like. Compare Maddle, Maze. OHG. *maudern*, murmurare, mussitare.—Gl. in Schmell.

Moiety. Lat. *medietas*, Prov. *meitad*, Fr. *moitié*, half.

To Moil. 1. To daub with dirt.—B. Properly to wet, the senses of wetting and dirtying being closely connected.

A monk that took the spryngill with a manly chere,

And, as the manere is, *moilid* all their patis

Everich after othir.—Pardoner and Tapster.

It. *molle*, soft, wet; *mollare*, to soak, moisten, soften; Cat. *mulyar*, Fr. *mouiller*, to wet.

2. To drudge; perhaps only a secondary application from the laborious efforts of one struggling through wet and mud.

A simple soul much like myself did once a serpent find,

Which (almost dead with cold) lay *moiling* in the mire.

Gascoigne in R.

But it may be from Castrais *mal*, a forge-hammer; *malha*,

to forge, to form by hammering, and figuratively, to work laboriously. *To hammer*, to work or labour.—Hal.

Moist. Fr. *moiste*, *moite*, Limousin *mousti*, Grisons *muost*, Milan. *moisc*, Bret. *mouéz*, W. *mwyd*, wet, damp; Lim. *moustiour*, sweat; *moustidza*, to sweat; Sw. *must*, juice, sap, moisture; Lat. *mustum*, juice of grapes.

Mole. 1. G. *mahl*, a stain, spot, mark. AS. Cristes *mæl*, the sign of the cross. Sc. *mail*, a spot in cloth, especially one caused by iron; an *irne-mail*, in E. corruptly *iron-mold*.

Thy best cote Haukyn

Hath many *moles* and spottes, it must be washed.—P. P.

Sw. *mål*, a mark, also speech, language, case, business, affair, and it is probable that these senses, apparently so unlike, are both to be ultimately traced to the act of dabbling in wet and dirt. To *mawl* is still provincially used in the latter sense; to make dirty, to cover with dirt.

When persons are walking along a muddy road they will say, what *mawling* work it is; and at their journey's end their friends will say of them, they are quite *mawled* up.—Lincolnshire Gl. in Hal.

In this sense *mawl* is probably a contraction from a form *maddle*, identical with Pl. D. *maddern*, to dabble in wet and mud.—Danneil. Closely allied forms are Pl. D. *matschen*, to dabble; *matsch*, sloppy mud of the streets—Danneil; Swab. *motzen*, to dabble in wet, to daub with colours; *ver-motzen*, to wet and dirty; Sc. *smot*, *smad*, a stain, *smottered*, dirtied.

We have already more than once had occasion to remark the frequency with which forms representing in the first instance the agitation of liquids are applied to the sound of tattling or talking. In this way are connected G. *waschen*, to wash, and *waschen*, to tattle; Pl. D. *pladern*, to paddle, *pladdrig*, watery, and G. *plaudern*, to babble, tattle; Dan. *pludder*, mud, slush, and also jabber, babble. In the same way, from *motzen*, *matschen*, *maddern*, to dabble, may be explained Bav. *mâtzen*, *schmâtzen*, *schmâdern*, to speak, to tattle,

Westerwald *matscher*, a babbler; while a parallel form, *mad-deln*, to dabble (from whence I have supposed E. *mawl* to be derived), would account for Swiss *maddelen*, to tattle, E. *mad-dle*, to rave, and thence (throwing aside the specialty of idle or excessive talking, as in Gr. *λαλειν*, to speak, compared with Bav. *lallen*, to chatter, or Gr. *φραζω* compared with E. *prate*) Goth. *mathljan*, AS. *mathelian*, to speak; *mathel*, *gemathel*, discourse, council, assembly; OHG. *mahal*, concio, pactio, fœdus; ON. *mal*, speech, judicial proceeding. See Meal.

Mole, 2, Mould-warp. G. *maulwerf*, from his habit of casting up little hillocks of *mould* or earth; AS. *weorpan*, G. *werfen*, to cast. Du. *mol*, a mole; *molen-werf*, a mole-cast or mole-hill.

Monday. *Moon-day*, dies Lunæ.

Money. Fr. *monnaie*, Lat. *moneta*.

Monger. ON. *mánga*, to chaffer, to trade; *mángari*, a dealer, a money-changer; Du. *manghelen*, *mangheren*, to exchange merchandise, to trade; *mangher*, *maggher*, an exchanger of wares; Swiss *mángeln*, *mánkeln*, to swap, exchange; *mángeler*, *mánkeler*, G. *mákler*, a broker.

The derivation from *mengen*, to mingle, does not give a very satisfactory account of the word. We should be more disposed, with Stalder, to regard it as a nasalized form of G. *mákler*, a broker, although such a supposition would carry up the latter word to a high antiquity through the Lat. *mango*, a dealer. See Broker.

Mongrel. It. *mongrellino*, of mixed breed. Du. *menghen*, to mingle, with the termination *rel*, as in *pickerel*, a small pike.

Monk. G. *mónch*, Lat. *monachus*, Gr. *μοναχος*, solitary, a monk; *μονεχια*, solitary life, from *μονος*, alone.

Monkey. Bret. *mouna*, *mounika*, female ape.—Legon. in v. marmouz. It. *mona*, *monna* (for *Madonna*, my lady?), a nickname for a mean, poor, or old woman, as we say Gammer or Goody such a one, also for a monkey, an ape, or a cat, as

we say, Jack, Pug, or Puss.—Fl. Sp. *mono*, *mona*, monkey. It. also *monina*, *monicchio*, monkey.

Monsoon. Periodical winds on the coast of India. Fr. *monson*, *mousson*, Ptg. *monção*.

Month. See Moon.

Mood. 1. Du. *moed*, G. *muth*, ON. *módr*, spirit, courage, disposition of mind.

2. Lat. *modus*, in grammar, a certain form of inflection indicating the mode or manner in which the meaning of the verb is presented to the hearer.

Moon, Month. Goth. *mena*, ON. *mana*, G. *mond*, Gr. *μήνη*, Lith. *menù*, *menesis*, the moon; Lith. *menesis*, Lat. *mensis*, Gr. *μήν*, G. *monat*, a month, the period of the moon's revolution.

Moor. 1. Lat. *Maurus*, an inhabitant of the eastern part of Africa. From Gr. *μαυρος*, black. *Nigri manus ossea Mauri. Et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus.*—Juvenal. *Mavpow* to darken, blind, make dim or obscure. Mod. Gr. *μαυρος*, black, brown; *μαυρονω*, to blacken, to stain; Boh. *maur*, N. *mur*, coal-dust; Boh. *maurek*, a grey cat; *mau-rowy*, grey; Du. *moor*, a black or bay horse—Kil.; Serv. *mor*, dark blue. Probably *morum*, a mulberry, has its name from its dark colour.

2. **Morass.** ON. *mór*, peat, turf, heath, moor; *my'ri*, a marsh, fen. Probably from the black colour which is so marked a characteristic of peat and peaty soils. Du. *moer*, *moor*, *palus bituminosa et nigra.*—Kil. Then, as peat is only formed in swampy, marshy places, *moer*, a marsh, fen; *moerasch*, Dan. *morads*, a morass. The Du. word is also written *maerasch*—Kil., and thus becomes confounded with Fr. *marais*, E. *marsh*, from a wholly different root, shown in Fr. *mare*, E. *mere*, a standing water, Prov. Dan. *mare*, a fen, moor.

To Moor. Du. *marren*, *maren*, to tie, to moor; Fr. *amarrer*, *marer*, to moor. See Marl.

Moot. AS. *mot*, *gemot*, an assembly; *mot-ern*, *mot-hus*, a

meeting-place, moot-hall; *motan*, to cite before the moot or court of justice; E. *to moot*, to discuss a question as in a court of justice; *moot-point*, a doubtful point, a point which admits of being mooted or argued on opposite sides. AS. *gemot*, meeting, assembly, council, deliberation. *Witena-gemot*, the assembly of wise men, or great council of the Saxon Kings. See Meet.

Mop. Properly a bunch of clouts. It. *pannatore*, a maulkin, a *map* of rags or clouts to rub withal.—Fl. Lat. *mappa*, a napkin, was doubtless the same word, and in the W. of England *mop* is a napkin, also a tuft of grass. Gael. *mab*, *mob*, a tuft, tassel, mop; *mobach*, tufty, shaggy; *maibean*, *moibean*, *moibeal*, a bunch, cluster, tuft, mop, besom. It is essentially the same word with E. *bob*, a tassel, or dangling bunch; Gael. *babag*, *baban*, a tassel, or cluster.

Mop is also used for a doll, a bunch of clouts, whence *moppet*, a term of endearment for a child.

To Mop and Mow. To gibber and make faces. To *mop* is a parallel form of precisely the same origin and signification as *mock*. Du. *moppen*, Pl. D. *mupsen*, to mutter, grumble, be out of temper; Swiss *mupfen*, to wry the face, to deride; Gael. *moibleadh*, mumbling; Bav. *muffen*, to mutter, grumble, hang the mouth; Rouchi, *moufeter*, to move the lips; Du. *maffelen*, *moffelen*, buccas movere.—Kil.

Swiss *mauen*, *mauwen*, to chew; *mauel*, *muhel*, a sour face; *muhelen*, to make a sour face; Fr. *faire la moue*, to make a *moe* or *mow*, to show ill-temper by thrusting out the lips. *Faire la moue aux harengières*, to stand on the pillory; Milan. *fà la mocca al só*, Fr. *morguer le ciel*, to make faces at the sun or sky, to be hanged.

To Mope. To be silent, inactive, and dispirited. From E. *mop*, Du. *moppen*, to make wry faces, hang the lip, pout, sulk. *In the mops*, sulky.—Hal. The senses of being out of temper and out of spirits closely border on each other, and are manifested by similar behaviour. *Mopsical*, low-spirited.—Hal. Swiss *mudern* (originally, like *moppen*, signifying

to mutter), is used in the senses of looking sour, out of temper, of moping like moulting fowls; *muderlen*, to go about in a half sleepy, troubled way.

“Nor shalt thou not thereof be reckoned the more *moope* and fool, but the more wise.”—Vives in R. Prov. E. *mop*, a fool, *maups*, a silly fellow; Du. *maf*, fatigued, dull, lazy. *Jemand voor het mafje houden*, to make a laughing-stock of one.

Morass. See Moor 2.

More, Most. AS. *ma*, more; *thæs the ma*, so much the more; *ma thonne*, rather than; *næfre ma*, never more, never again. *Mara*, greater, more. Du. *meer*, *meest*, moor, most. Gael. *mò*, *mòr*, *mòid*, great, many, much; *mòraich*, to enlarge; *mò*, greater, greatest; W. *mawr*, much, *mwyl*, greater, more; *mwylaf*, greatest, most; Sp. *muy*, much, very; Bret. *mui*, *muic’h*, more, most.

More. Root of a tree or herb. *To more*, to grub up by the root. Layamon, speaking of people driven to the woods, says:

Hii leoueden bi wortes
And bi many wedes,
Bi *mores* and bi rotes.

Devonshire *more*, a turnip. G. *möhre*, carrot.

Morion. Fr., Sp. *morrión*, It. *morione*, a kind of helmet, perhaps a Moorish helmet, as *burganet*, a Burgundian one. Du. *Mooriaan*, a Moor.

Morkin. A wild beast found dead, carrion;

Could he not sacrifice
Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies,
Or meagre heifer, or some rotten ewe.

Bp. Hall in R.

Boh. *mrcha*, *mrssina*, carcase, carrion, hence an old worn-out horse; *mrchawy*, carrion-like, rotten, bad; ON. *morkinn*, rotten, *morkna*, to rot; Serv. *mrtzina*, a carcase; *mrtzin*, Lat. *morticinus*, cattle dead of itself; Serv. *mrtav*, dead; *mrtatz*, *mrtza*, corpse; *mriyeti*, *mreti*, to die.

Morning, Morrow. Goth. *maurgins*, G. *morgen*, ON. *mor-*

gun, morn. Written *morowning* in Capgr. Chron. 45. The radical meaning is probably the time at which the sky becomes grey. The grey of the morning is a frequent expression for early dawn. Walach. *murgu*, grey; *murgitu*, twilight; *murgesce*, it becomes dark, *advesperascit*, *incipit crepusculum*. Lang. *mourghe*, black, dressed in black; Serv. *murgast*, olive-coloured. On this principle Galla *bora*, to be grey, signifies also to dawn; *bora*, grey, thick, dirty; *boru*, the morning, to-morrow, agreeing in a remarkable manner with W. *boreu*, morning, *boreuo*, to dawn. Galla *borun dimadé*, it dawns, literally, the grey becomes red.

And now like lobster boiled, the morn
From gray to red began to turn.

Morphew. It. *morfea*, *morfia*, Fr. *morfee*.

Morse. The walrus or sea-horse. Russ. *morj*, (Fr. *j*).

Morsel. A mouthful. Fr. *morceau*, It. *morso*, *morsello*, from *mordere*, to bite, as the equivalent E. *bit* from *bite*. See Mortar.

Mort. A great quantity; *murth*, an abundance.—B. ON. *margt*, neuter of *margr*, much; *mart* (adv.), much. *Mergd*, copia, multitudo.—Gudm.

Mortar. 1. A vessel to pound in. Lat. *mortarium*, Fr. *mortier*, It. *mortaro*, G. *mörser*. Pl. D. *mart*, what is crushed or ground; *murten*, to crush, to mash; Bav. *dermürsen*, *dermurschen*, to pound, grind; *gemürsel*, crushed stone. *Mursell*, minutal, est quidam cibus.—Gl. in Schmeller. Fin. *murtaa*, to break; *murto*, things broken; *murska*, crushed, broken to pieces; *murskata*, to crush; Esthon. *murdma*, to break. Lat. *mordere* is to break with the teeth, to bite.

2. *Morter*, the cement made of lime and sand. Lat. *mortarium*, Fr. *mortier*, G. *mörtel*, is probably to be explained from the materials being pounded up together. “In Greece they have a cast by themselves, to temper and beat in mortars the *mortar* made of lime and sand, wherewith they mean to parget and cover their walls, with a great wooden pestill.”—Holland’s Pliny in R. Du. *mortel*, gravel, brick-dust; *te mortel slaan*, to beat to pieces; *mortelen*, to fall to pieces.

Mortgage. Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge. A pledge of lands to be the property of the creditor for ever if the money is not paid on a certain day. See Mortmain.

Mortise. Fr. *mortaise*, a notch cut in one piece of wood to receive the *tenon*, or projection by which another piece is made to hold it. Probably from Lat. *mordere*, to bite, as *morsus* is applied to the thing or place in which a buckle, javelin, knife, &c., sticks. *Morsus roboris*—Virg., the cleft of the tree in which the javelin of Æneas had lodged.

Mortmain. Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand. The transfer of property to a corporation, a hand which can never part with it again.

Mosaick. Mid. Lat. *musæum*, *musivum*, *mosivum*, *mosaicum*, or *mosaicum opus*, inlaid work of figures formed by small coloured pieces of glass. The origin of the name unknown.

Moskered. Decayed, reduced to dust. ON. *mosk*, chaff, dust; N. *mask*, chips, saw-dust; *musk*, dust, smoke; Gael. *mosgain*, musty, rotten, carious.

Moss. Fr. *mousse*, It. *musco*, *muscio*, Lat. *muscus*, G. *moos*, moss; Du. *mos*, *mosch*, Sp. *moho*, moss, mould; *mohoso*, mouldy, mossy; Pol. *mech*, Magy. *moh*, moss.

ON. *mosi*, G. *moos*, are also used, as E. *moss*, for moss-grown, swampy, or moory places. *Donau-moos*, *Erdinger-moos*, tracts of such land in Bavaria.

Most. See More.

Mote. A meeting. See Moot.

Mote. A particle of dust. ON. *mod*, chaff, offal of hay; *moda*, dust; *moda er i lopti*, the air is thick with dust, full of motes; Du. *mot*, dust of wood or peat, sweepings; *mot-gat*, *mot-hok*, dust-hole; Boh. *metu*, *mesti*, to sweep, sweep away; Lith. *metu*, *mesti*, to cast; *atmetalas*, *atmatas*, *atmotas*, refuse, outcast; *pamota*, what is thrown away; Sp. *mota*, a small knot on cloth, a bit of thread or flue sticking to clothes, a mote or small particle, a slight defect or fault.

Moth. Du. *mot*, N. *mott*, moth, or worm that consumes

clothes laid up from the air. We are led by analogy to suspect that this designation may be an ellipse for *mot-worm*, a worm that reduces cloth to *mot* or dust. Du. *mot*, dust, mentioned in last article. Thus from Du. *molm*, dust of rotten wood, we have *melm-worm*, teredo, tineæ, cossus, the insect by which the wood is consumed; from Bav. *mel* (in inflection, *melb*, *melw*), meal, powder, *milben*, *milwen*, to reduce to powder (*gemilbet saltz*, powdered salt), we have *milbe*, Du. *meluwe*, *milwe*, a mite or moth; *meluwen*, to be worm-eaten. The same connection holds good between Du. *mul*, *molsem*, dust of rotten wood, *molen*, to decay—Kil., and N. *mol*, ON. *mölr*, Pol. *mol*, a moth or mite.

Mother. Sanscr. *mâtar*, Gr. *μητηρ*, Lat. *mater*, Gael. *mathair*, Russ. *mat*, *mater*, ON. *modir*.

Mother, the dregs of vinegar, oil, wine, is the same word, though often erroneously referred to Du. *modder*, G. *moder*, mud. G. *mutter*, Boh. *matka*, mother, are both used for the mother or dregs of vinegar; Esthon. *emma*, mother, *emma-kas*, mother of vinegar. The expression seems to be taken from the process of distillation or of salt-making, where the mother waters are the original source from which the spirits or the salts are produced. The turbid residue is the mother after parting with the child, to which the process of manufacture has given birth. So in wine-making the crushed grapes are the wine in its mother's womb, and when the two are separated in the process of fermentation the husks and stones are regarded as the effete mother or matrix from whence the pure wine has been produced. When applied to sediment subsequently forming in the liquid the mother is regarded as part of the original stock, or parent substance, which has up to that time been retained in solution.

Motley. Dappled, covered with spots of a different colour. W. *ysmot*, a patch, a spot; *ysmotio*, to mottle; OE. *smottred*, bedaubed, dirtied; Bohem. *matlati*, to smear, daub, scribble. In the same way a *dappled* surface is one covered with *dabs* of different colour. The radical image is the same in both

cases, and is shown in E. *dabble*, Swab. *motzen*, Pl. D. *mat-schen*, to paddle in the wet and dirt. See Maul.

From the same root Fr. *mattelé*, clotted, curdled; *ciel mattonné*, a curdled or mottled sky; *mattes*, curds or clots; *motte*, a clod, a dab of earth.

Motto. It. *motto*, a word, but commonly used for a motto, a brief, a posy, or any short saying on a shield, in a ring, &c.—Fl. The slight indistinct sounds involuntarily made by opening the mouth are represented in different dialects by the syllables *mut*, *muck*, *mum*, *μν*, *γρυ*, *gny*, *kuk*, *tot*. Hence Lat. *mutire*, to utter a slight sound; *ne mutire quidem*, Gr. *μνζειν μητε γρυζειν*, not to open one's mouth, to be perfectly silent; G. *mucken*, to make a slight sound; *nicht muck sagen*, not to say a single word.—Kütt. The equivalent phrase in Sp. is *no decir chus ni mus*, in It. *non dire motto ne tutto*. Hence *motto*, Fr. *mot*, a word, a single element of speech.

Mould. 1. Fr. *moule*, Sp. *molde*, a mould. The latter also, as It. *modelo*, a model. From Lat. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, form.

2, **Moulder.** Properly, friable earth, garden soil, then earth in general. Flemish *mul*, *gemul*, dust—Kil.; Du. *mullen*, to crumble (moulder) away, fall to pieces—Bomhoff; Pl. D. *mull*, loose earth, rubbish, and dust of other things; Goth. *mulda*, dust; ON. *mold*, earth; *molda*, to commit to earth, to bury; *molna*, to moulder away, to fall away by bits; *melia*, *mola*, to crush, to break small; *moli*, a crumb.

With an *s* prefixed, Dan. *smul*, dust; *smule*, a small particle; *smule*, *smuldre*, to crumble, moulder, smoulder.

3, **Mouldy.** From the connection between mouldiness and decay we are at first inclined to look for the derivation in the idea of mouldering away. Sw. *mull*, mould, earth; *multna*, to moulder, crumble to dust, to rot, putrefy; Bav. *milben*, *milwen*, to reduce to dust; Du. *meluwen*, to rot.—Kil. But in truth the name seems to be taken, as in many similar cases, from the figure of a sour face expressing an ill condition of the mind, applied to the signs of incipient cor-

ruption given by the musty smell of decaying things. Thus we have G. *mucken* (properly to mutter), to look surly or gruff, pout out one's lips, scowl or frown, show ill-will or displeasure by a surly silence. And figuratively *es muckt mit der sache* or *die sache muckt*, the thing has a secret fault or defect, comes to nought.—Kütt. ; Bav. *mauckeln*, to smell close and musty. Du. *moncken*, *monckelen*, to mutter, to look gloomy or sour ; Bav. *maunken*, *munken*, *munkschen*, to look sour, sulk, (of the weather) to lour, (of flesh) to smell ill, to be musty ; Henneberg *münkern*, to be musty. Sw. *mugga*, to mumble ; Swiss *muggeln*, to mutter ; E. *mug*, an ugly (properly a sour) face ; Dan. *muggen*, sulky, also musty, mouldy. Bav. *muffen*, to mutter, grumble, to make a sour face, also to smell mouldy or musty ; Pl. D. *muffen*, to sulk, to smell or taste mouldy ; It. *muffa*, mouldiness, mustiness. Bav. *maudern*, to mutter, to sulk, or be out of humour, to lour, as gloomy weather ; Swiss *mudern*, to growl, to look troubled, to lour, mope ; G. *modern*, to mould, to rot. The same train of thought is continued in Gr. *μυλλω*, to mutter, *μυλλαίνειν*, to distort the mouth, to mock, or make mouths ; N. *mulla*, to mumble, speak low and unintelligibly ; Swiss *mauen*, *maüelen*, to work the jaws ; *maüel*, *mühel*, a sour face ; *mauelen*, G. *maulen*, Pl. D. *muulen*, to make a sour face, hang the mouth ; Sw. *mulen*, sour-looking, gloomy, lousing, overcast ; *mulna*, to cloud over ; Dan. *mulne*, to become mouldy ; *mul*, mould, mouldiness.

To Mout. For *mout*, the *l* being introduced by the influence of the *u*.

When fethers of charyté begynnen to *moute*.—Hal.

Du. *muiten*, G. *mausen*. See Mew.

Mound. A hedge or bank, a rampart or fence.—B. *Mounding* is used in Warwickshire for paling, or any kind of fencing. In ordinary E. the application has been restricted to the sense of a raised bank of earth. The origin is AS., ON. *mund*, hand, figuratively applied to signify protection. AS. *mundian*, to protect ; *mundbora*, G. *vormund*, protector,

guardian; *mündel*, a ward. Probably Lat. *munire*, to fortify, protect; *mænia*, walls, considered as a means of safety and protection, are from the same root.

To Mount. From Fr. *mont*, a hill, and *val*, a valley, *à mont* and *à val*, up and down respectively; *monter*, to rise up; *aval*, to let or send down, to *vail* or make lower.

Mountebank. A quack who mounted on a bench to vaunt his pretensions in the hearing of the crowd. So It. *saltimbanco*, a mountebank, from *salire*, *saltare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench.

To Mourn. Originally, to groan or murmur to oneself like a person in grief. “Gemere, to sob, to whoor or *mourn* as a dove or turtle.”—Pr. Pm. Gael. *mairgnich*, to groan, sob, bewail; Fr. *morne*, dull, lowering, sad; *mairgne*, woe; Goth. *maurnan*, *μεριμνᾶν*, to be troubled about; OHG. *mornen*, to grieve; Boh. *mrneti*, to whimper; Walach. *mormaire*, *mornaire*, Magy. *morogni*, Russ. *murnuikat*, to mutter, grumble.

Mouse. Gr. *μῦς*, Lat. *mus*, ON. *mús*, G. *maus*. It is singular that the name of so familiar an animal should not have been retained in the Romance languages.

Mouth. Goth. *munths*, ON. *munnr*, G. *mund*, Sc. *munds*, the mouth; N. of E. *muns*, the face.—B. As most of the words signifying mouth and jaws are taken from the action of the jaws in muttering, jabbering, chewing, it is probable that the origin of *munths*, *mouth*, is shown in forms like Swiss *munzen*, to chew; E. *munch*, to make a noise in chewing; Lat. *mandere*, *manducare*, to chew; Gael. *manntach*, lisping, stammering; G. *mantschen*, to dabble in soft and wet things, to mash (the relation of which to the idea of chewing is seen in Walach. *mestecare*, to mix, to chew); Magy. *moncsolni*, to squeeze, to mash; Swiss *manschen*, *mangschen*, Fr. *manger*, to eat; *to manche*, to eat greedily—Palsgr. in Way; *to munge*, to eat greedily.—Bp. Kennet in Hal.

To Mow. AS. *mawan*, Du. *maeden*, *maeyen*, G. *mähen*, to mow; Lat. *metere*. See Meadow.

Mow. AS. *mucg*, *muga*, a heap, stack, mow; ON. *múgr*,

a row of hay, a multitude of people ; N. *muga*, *mua*, *mue*, a heap of hay ; *muga*, to gather into heaps ; *mukka*, a large heap ; It. *mucchia*, Piedm. *mugia*, a heap. Apparently from N. *moka*, Dan. *muge*, to shovel away ; *moka i mold'a*, shovelled into the earth, buried ; *moka ihop*, to shovel together, to gather in masses ; *moka fjos'e*, to clean out the cow-house ; ON. *moka flór*, to clean out the floor of the stable. N. *mokstr*, *moking*, what is shovelled together, a laborious work.

Much, Mickle. ON. *mïök*, *miög*, N. *mykjen*, Dan. *megen* ; ON. *mikill* (neuter *mikit*), Goth. *mikils*, Swiss *micel*, Gr. *μεγας*, *μεγαλη*, Lat. *magnus*, Sanscr. *maha*, much, great. Sp. *mucho* is from *multus*, as *puches*, pap, *puchada*, a poultice, from *pultis*.

Muck. 1. The cleansings of cattle stalls. N. *mokdungje*, *mokkok*, a muck-heap ; *mok-slede*, a muck-sledge. From *moka*, to shovel, to cast aside with a shovel. Dan. *muge*, to clear away the dung in stables.

In the same way G. *mist*, dung, seems to be from Boh. *mesti*, to sweep.

2. Moist, wet.—B. “All in a *muck* of sweat.” N. *mauk*, *mok*, liquid used in cooking, whether water, milk, or whey ; *möykja*, to make thinner, add liquid to food. Boh. *mok*, moisture, liquid ; *moknauti*, to be wet ; *moč*, urine ; *móciti*, to wet, soak, steep, to make water ; Lat. *macerare*, to soak. See to Buck.

To Mucker. To hoard up. Commonly derived from AS. *mucg*, It. *mucchio*, a heap ; *mucchiare*, *ammucchiare*, to heap up ; *ammuchio*, a heaping or hoarding up ; Grisons *muschna*, a heap ; *muschnar daners*, to heap up money. In spite of the plausibility of this derivation I believe however that the radical idea is the putting privily away, from G. *muck*, the slight, involuntary sound made by a person endeavouring to keep still, or absorbed in his own angry thoughts or griefs. Hence *muck* or *mug* appears as a root giving rise to a large number of words connected with the idea of concealment or privacy. N. *i mug*, *i smug*, secretly ; *mugge*, to do anything

in secret; Rouchi *mugot*, a hoard; Swiss. *mauchen*, to do anything, and especially to eat, in secret; *schmauchen* (identical with E. *smouch*), to keep secret, to conceal, to make away with privily; *mauschen*, *mautschen*, to eat in private; Fr. *musser*, to conceal, to lurk; *musse*, Rouchi *muché*, a privy corner, a secret hoard; Bav. *maucken*, a secret hoard of fruit or eatables, or even of money, or petty valuables; Pl. D. (Lippe) *múk*, a provision of clothes, furniture, &c.; *to haupe múken*, to save up things of such a nature, to lay by—Deutsch. Mund. VI. 357; Swab. *maucheln*, *maukeln*, *maukern*, to conceal, go secretly to work; *mauke*, place where children conceal their eatables; Westerwald *mautch*, *mutch*, place where a person conceals his fruit to ripen. Bav. *moger*, goods scraped together, is exactly the form of the English word.

Perhaps the two derivations may be reconciled by supposing that It. *mucchio*, Grisons *muschna*, may originally have the meaning of Fr. *musse*, a privy hoard. Rouchi *muchner*, to glean. But AS. *mucg*, a mow, seems to have a different origin.

Mucketer, Muckender. Sp. *mocadero*, a handkerchief; It. *moccare*, Fr. *moucher*, to wipe the nose, to snuff the candle, from It. *mocco*, Lat. *mucus*, the snuff of a candle, the secretion of the nose. The origin is a representation by the syllable *muk* or *mok* of the sound made by sniffing up the nose. Hence Gr. *μυκτηρ*, the nose; *μυξα*, snivel, and figuratively the nozzle of a lamp. Gael. *mùgach*, snuffling, speaking through the nose; *smùc*, a nasal sound, a snivel; *smug*, snivel, phlegm; *smugadair*, a muckender or handkerchief; *smuig*, a snout or face.

Mud. Pl. D. *mudde*, *maede*, It. *mota*, Esthon. *mudda*, *motta*, Fin. *muta*, mud; Sw. *modd*, mud, and especially snow trod by cattle into slush.—Ihre. Prov. E. *mudge*, mud, dirt; *mudgelly*, trampled on, as straw by cattle. Bohem. *mut*, *muk*, muddy liquid, distillery wash; *mutny*, thick, turbid; *mutiti*, *mautiti*, Russ. *mutit'*, to stir, make thick; Pol. *mącić*, to

make thick or muddy, to embroil, confound; *mät, met*, mud, mire, dregs; G. *manschen, mantschen*, to stir in a wet or moist thing, to foul one's hands with stirring in dirt, loam, mud, &c.—Kütt. Pl. D. *matschen*, to paddle in slush; *matsch, patsch*, and *quatsch*, the mud of the streets trodden up with rain or half-melted snow.—Danneil. Swab. *motzen*, to dabble and wet oneself with water, daub with colours.

To Muddle, Muzzy. The radical image, as shown under Mud, is the dabbling in the wet. *To muddle*, to root out with the bill, as geese and ducks do.—B. Thence to trouble, to make water turbid, and metaphorically to confuse the head like a person in drink. *Muddled* or *muzzy* with drink. Comp. Pol. *mącić*, to make thick or muddy, to embroil, confound; Pl. D. *musseeln*, to daub, dirty, work in a dirty manner; Prov. Dan. *mossel*, confusion; *maasle*, to work in a slovenly manner, to deal with a thing in a disorderly way; *at maasle kornet*, to tread down corn like beasts trespassing; *at maasle penge sammen*, to scrape money together. By the same metaphor in a converse application we speak of *muddling* money away, wasting it in disorderly, unprofitable expense. Dabbling in the wet is often taken as the type of inefficient, unskilful action.

Muff, 1, to Muffle. *To muffle*, to wrap up the mouth or face.—B. And by extension to wrap up in a more general sense. Du. *moffel*, a winter glove or sleeve, a *muff* or warm wrap for the hands.

It is exceedingly difficult to say decidedly whether the verb *to muffle* is directly from Fr. *mufler*, the snout or muzzle, *mouffle*, the chaps—Trevoux (as *to muzzle*, to bind the snout, from the substantive *muzzle*); or whether the name is not taken from causing the person muffled up *to muffle*, or speak indistinctly. *To muffle*, to stutter, or speak unintelligibly—B., to *muff*, *muffle*, to speak indistinctly; to *maffle*, to stammer, to mumble.—Hal. Du. *maffelen, moffelen*, Rouchi *moufeter*, to move the jaws or lips. It is in favour of the last explanation that Swab. *mummel* was a muffler of white

linen covering the face up to the eyes; *mummeln*, to mumble, to speak unintelligibly. But whichever be the true account of the matter the ultimate origin is the same, as Fr. *mufle*, *moufle*, like so many other names of the mouth and face, are from the muttering sounds made by the action of the jaws, expressed by forms like those above-mentioned. See Muzzle.

2. A fool.—Nares. A stupid fellow.—Hal. Du. *maf*, dull, lazy, or what makes one so, (of the weather) sultry. *Jemand voor het mafje houden*, to make a fool of one. Prov. E. *maffling*, a simpleton, from *maffle*, to stammer, and perhaps a *muff* may in the same way form *muff*, *muffle*, to speak indistinctly.

Mug. 1. An earthen cup. OG. *migil*, *fiala*; *magele*, *magellel*, *magòlla*, *makhollein*, Swiss *mayel*, Milan *miolo*, a cup; Grisons *majola*, *migiola*, earthenware; It. *maiolica*, ornamental earthenware, supposed to be so named from having originally been made in Majorca; but a theory of this kind is so frequent a resource in etymology that it is always necessary to sift the historical evidence of the article having been actually produced at the place from whence it is supposed to be named. It seems to me more probable that *majolica* was derived from the OG. *magele*, a mug, than the converse. Westerwald *mâkes*, *mâckes*, is what is called in the North of England a *mugger*, a hawker of pottery.

2. An ugly face. It. *mocca*, a mocking or apish mouth; Esthon. *mok*, snout, mouth, lips; Gael. *smuig*, a snout, a face in ridicule. Like many depreciatory terms for mouth and face derived from the muttering sounds of a person out of temper. Swiss *muggeln*, to mutter; *muggete*, a mouthful; Sw. *mugga*, to mumble; Dan. *muggen*, sulky. See Mock, Muzzle.

Muggy. Close and damp; to *muggle*, to drizzle with rain; *mug*, a fog or mist.—Hal. ON. *mugga*, dark, thick weather; Bret. *mouga*, to stifle, to extinguish; *mouguz*, stifling; W. *mwg*, smoke; Gael. *muig*, smother, quench, become gloomy,

misty, or dark, and as a noun, a frown, surliness, gloom, cloudiness, darkness. The radical idea is probably shown in Gael. *mugach*, snuffling, speaking through the nose, and thence, as speaking in such a tone is (in children especially) a sign of discontent and anger, sullen, gloomy, cloudy. Dan. *mukke*, to mutter, grumble; *muggen*, sulky; Exmoor *mug-gard*, sullen, displeased.—Hal. The application of terms signifying frowning or sullen of countenance to dark and cloudy weather is very common.

Thus *gloom* is used to signify either a frown or the darkness of the air; to *lour*, properly to frown, expresses the threatening aspect of a cloudy sky. Du. *moncken*, to mutter, to frown, to lour; *monckende opsicht*, a louring look; *monckende weder*, covered or cloudy weather; *monckende kolen*, ashes burning covertly. In the last example is seen the passage to the sense of quenching or stifling.

Mulatto. Sp. *mulato*, the issue of black and white parents. From *mule*, the produce of a horse and ass.

Mulberry. G. *maulbeer*, Patois de Berri *molle*, Sw. *mulbaer*, Du. *moerbesie*, the berry; OHG. *murbouma*, *maurpaum*, the tree; from Lat. *morus*, Gr. *μωπος*, probably so called from the dark purple of the fruit. It is remarkable however that closely resembling forms (Lap. *muorje*, Esthon., Wotiak *muli*) are found in many of the Finnic languages in the sense of berry, fruit.

Mulch. Straw half rotten; Pl. D. *molsch*, Bav. *molschet*, objectionably soft, soft through decay; *molzet*, soft, clammy, sloppy, as thawing snow or ill-dressed food; AS. *molsnad*, decayed; Manx *molk*, macerate, rot; Bav. *mulfern*, to wear down to molm or dust. *Das alte strô im strôsack ist alles der-mulfert, ist ein lauterer gemulfer*, is mere mulch. See Mellow.

Mulled Ale or Wine. Ale sweetened and spiced, derived by Way from *mull*, powder, dust, the spice being grated into it. But the true meaning seems to be a beverage such as was given at funerals; Sc. *mulde-mete*, a funeral banquet; OE. *molde*, *molde ale*, *potatio funerosa*—Pr. Pm., from ON.

molda, to commit to mould, or to bury. *At ausa lik moldu*, to sprinkle the corpse with mould; Fris. *brenghen ter mouden*, to bring to mould, i. e. to bury; Sc. *under the mools*, in the grave.

Mullar. Fr. *mollette*, a stone used by painters and apothecaries for grinding colours; *mouleur*, a grinder.—Cot. Pl. D. *mullen*, ON. *mölva*, to rub down, to reduce to powder.

Mullein. Fr. *mouleine*, *molaine*, G. *motten-kraut*, *motten-same*, a plant of which the seeds were considered good against moths in clothes. *Moth-mullen* (*verbascum blattaria*) herbe aux mites.—Sherwood. Dan. *möl*, Boh. *mol*, a moth; G. *milbe*, a mite.

Mullet. A five-pointed star in heraldry. Fr. *mollette*, *molette*, the rowel of a spur, also a name technically given to a little pulley or wheel used for certain purposes. Milan. *moletta*, a grindstone.

Mullion, Munnion. The short upright bars which divide the several lights in a window-frame.—B. It. *mugnone*, a carpenter's munnion or trunnion.—Fl. Sp. *muñon*, Fr. *moignon*, the stump of an arm or leg; *moignon des ailes*, the pinion of a wing. The munnion or mullion of a window is the stump of the division before it breaks off into the tracery of the window. It. *moncone*, a stump.

Mullock. Rubbish.

The *mullok* on an hepe ysweped was
And on the flore ycast a canevas,
And all this *mullok* in a sive ythrowe.—Chaucer.

Pl. D. *mullen*, to rub to *mull* or dust; Bav. *müllen*, to rub to pieces; *gemüll*, rubbish. See Mulch. *Peat-mull*, the dust and fragments of peat; *mulled-bread*, oaten bread broken into crumbs.—Brocket. See Mould, 2.

Mum. 1. G. *mumme*, a thick, strong beer brewed at Brunswick. “*Cerevisia quam mamam aut mocum ridiculé appellant pro potu homines hujus loci utuntur.*”—Leibnitz Script. Brunsvic. in Adelung. Prov. Dan. *mæm*, mash for beer, wash for brandy; *mæmme*, to mash for beer; *mæm-kar*, fer-

menting vessel; Basque *mama*, drink in children's language; Bav. *mampf*, thick soup; *mampfen*, to eat with full mouth.

2. The sound made with the lips closed; the least articulate sound that a person can make.

Thou mygt bet mete the mist on Malverne hulles

Than gete a *mom* of hure mouth til moneye be hem shewid.—P. P.

Hence *mum*, like *hist* or *whist*, was used as enjoining silence; not a mum!

When men cry *mum*, and keep such silence.—Gascoigne in R.

—And gave on me a glum,

There was among them no word than but *mum*.—Skelton.

Mummyn as they that noght speke, mutio.—Pr. Pm.

To Mumble. Pl. D. *mummeln*, to make the sound *mum*, *mum*, in eating or speaking, to chew like toothless people, to speak indistinctly.—Danneil. Du. *mommelen*, *mompelen*, ON. *mumla*, Mod. Gr. *μαμελιζω*, to mutter; Bav. *memmeln*, *memmezen*, *mummeln*, *mumpfen*, *mumpfel*, to move the lips rapidly in chewing like a rabbit, to mutter, mumble. *Mumpfel*, the mouth; *einen mumpfel*, to hit one on the mouth.

Mum-chance. Originally a game of dice by mummers or maskers, from Fr. *chance*, a chance or hazard, a game of chance; Swab. *schanz*, a venture, a cast at dice. *Mommkantse*, *alea larvatorum*.—Kil. *Mummschanz schlagen*, personatum aleatorios nummos ponere, iis positis lacescere collusorem, a masker to lay down stakes at dice and then challenge an opponent.—Vocab. A. D. 1618 in Schmeller. Fr. *mommon*, a troop of mummers, a visard or mask, also a set at dice by a mummer.—Cot. *Momon*, a challenge to a throw at dice made by a masker, *aleatorium et silens certamen*.—Trevoux. The requisition of silence gave the word the appearance, in English, of being derived from *mum*, silent.

And for *mumchance* howe'er the chance do fall

You must be *mum* for fear of spoiling all.

Machiavel's Dogg. in Nares.

To play *mumchance* then became a proverbial expression for keeping silence.

Mummers. Maskers, performers of a rude kind of masque or scenic representation ; *mummery*, ill-managed acting, masquerading, buffoonery ; Fr. *mommeur*, It. *mommeo*, one that goes a-mumming ; *mommeare*, to mum—Fl. ; Du. *momme*, G. *mumme*, a masker, a mask. Du. *momme*, G. *mummel*, are also a ghost, a bugbear ; Basque *mamu*, a hobgoblin, bugbear, and as a verb, to mask oneself in a hideous manner.—Salaberry. The same connection of ideas is seen in Lat. *larva*, a mask, a ghost or goblin.

The foundation of this connection is laid in infancy, when the nurse terrifies the infant by covering her face and making a roaring noise represented by the syllables Bo, Bau, Wau, Mum. It. *far bau bau*, to terrify children, covering the face.—La Crusca. Sometimes the nurse turns this means of producing terror to sport, covering her face with a handkerchief when she cries Bo ! or Mum ! and then removing the terror of the infant by displaying her face, when she cries Peep ! or some equivalent word. Such is the game of *Bo-peep*, *Peep-po*, Sc. *Keek-bo*, Pl. D. *Kiekebu*, *Mumm-kiek*, *Mumm-mumm spielen*, *Blinde-mumm spielen*. The object of terror presented to the mind of the infant by the masked nurse is the primitive type of a bugbear, and is named from the terrifying cry, It. *bau*, *bau-bau*, W. *bw*, G. *wau-wau*, *mummel*, *mumme*. Gr. *μορμω* ! a cry to frighten children with ; *Μορμω* ! *δακνει ιππος*, Bo ! the horse bites ; *μορμος*, *μορμωτος*, frightful. *Μορμω*, ὃ ημεῖς μορμω φάμεν, το φοβερον τοις παιδιοις.—Hesych. It. *baucco*, a bugbear, a woman's mask or muffler ; *bauccare*, to play bo-peep, to scare children, to mask or muffle.—Fl. Hence the application of the name of *mumming* to a masked entertainment.

In illustration of the universality of the principles on which language is formed, Adelung mentions that among the Mandingoes in Africa the wives are kept in order by a device similar to that by which children are terrified in Europe. A fearfully disguised man with a loud noise threatens to devour the disobedient wife, and from the sounds which he utters is

called *Mumbo-jumbo*, substantially identical with the G. *mummel*.

To Mump. To bite the lip like a rabbit, to beg; *mumper*, a genteel beggar.—B. Sc. *mump*, to speak indistinctly, and figuratively to hint at. The word fundamentally represents an audible action of the jaws, and hence either chewing, muttering, or making faces. ON. *mumpa*, to eat voraciously; Swiss *mumpfel*n, to eat with full mouth; Bav. *mumpfen*, *mumpfel*n, to mumble, chew; *die mumpfel*, the mouth. From making faces we pass to the notion of tricks, gestures, assumed for the purpose of exciting pity or the like. *Mumps* or *mowes*, monnoie de singe—Sherwood. “Morgue, a saddened look, the *mumping* aspect of one who would seem graver than he is.”—Cot. Du. *mompen*, to cheat, to trick.—Bomhoff.

Mumps. Pl. D. *mumms*, swelling of the glands of the neck. Probably from the uneasy action of the jaws which it produces.

Mur. A cold in the head. Fr. *moure*, snout, muzzle; *mourues*, the mumps; *morfondre* (*moure-fondre*), to take cold, from the running at the nose; *fondre*, to melt away.

To Murder. Goth. *mauthrjan*, G. *morden*, to slay; Fr. *meurtre*, a homicide; ON. *mord*, a privy slaying, concealment; *i mordi*, secretly; *mord-jarn*, a dagger. Bohem. *mord*, slaughter; *mordowati*, to slay, may be borrowed.

It is difficult to speak positively as to the radical signification, whether the word be connected with forms like Lat. *mort*-, death, Bohem. *mtwy*, dead, *mrtwiti*, to kill, *mriti*, Lat. *mori*, to die, and thus signify simply putting to death; or whether it may not signify knocking on the head, and thus be connected with Swiss *morden*, Pl. D. *murten*, to crush, Fin. *murtaa*, to break, Esthon. *murdma*, to break, to crush. In the latter language *murdma kal*, to break the neck, is used in the sense of killing. It is remarkable too that Fr. *meurtrir*, to murder or slay, is also to bruise or crush.

To Murle. To crumble. W. *mwrl*, a crumbling stone; Fin. *murtaa*, *murrella*, to break; *muru*, a fragment, bit; *muria*, loose, friable; Sw. *mör*, tender, soft, friable; Fin.

murska, broken to bits; G. *morsch*, friable, brittle, mellow, soft.

Murmur. A representation of a sound like that of running waters, the wind among branches, &c. Lat. *murmurare*, Gr. *μωρυρεῖν*. A similar element is seen in Fr. *marmotter*, to mutter, or with an initial *b* instead of *m*, Du. *borrelen*, to bubble, to purl.

Murrain. OFr. *morine*, carcass of a dead beast, mortality among cattle; It. *moría*, a pestilence among cattle. From *mourrir*, *morire*, to die. See Morkin.

Murrey. Fr. *morée*, Sp. *morado*, violet, mulberry-coloured; Lat. *morum*, a mulberry.

Muscle. Lat. *musculus*, a little mouse, a muscle of the body, the shell-fish. In the same way Gr. *μυς*, a mouse, is used in both the other senses. Mod. Gr. *ποντίκι*, a mouse or rat; *ποντικάκι*, a small rat, a muscle of the body. Cornish *logoden fer* (literally, mouse of leg), calf of the leg; Serv. *mish*, a mouse; *mishitza*, female mouse, also, as well as *mishka*, the arm.

To Muse. Fr. *muser*, to muse, dream, study, to regard fixedly like a fool. *Il muse quelque part*, he stays somewhere; *musard*, dreaming, gazing or pausing on, lingering; It. *musorone*, lumpish, heavy, pouting, musing.—Fl.

The absorption of one brooding over angry thoughts is commonly expressed by the figure of the muttering sounds in which he unconsciously gives vent to his feelings. Thus Bret. *bouda*, to murmur or buzz, gives rise to Fr. *bouder*, to sulk. The muttering sounds are however more frequently represented by syllables with an initial *m*, *mop*, *muff*, *muk*, *mut*, *muss*, giving rise to a great variety of forms signifying sulking, keeping an angry silence, and ultimately (with the usual softening down of the original figure), the simple fact of being immersed in thought. Du. *moppen*, to sulk; Bav. *muffen*, to mutter, grumble, hang the mouth; Swiss *muffen*, to sulk, be surly; G. *mucken*, *mucksen*, to mutter, look surly or gruff, scowl, show one's ill-will by a surly silence—Kütt.;

Du. *moncken*, to mutter, to scowl; E. *mutting*, muttering, sulking, glumping—Hal.; Swiss *mudern*, to snarl, grumble, scowl, mope, sulk; N. *mussa*, to whisper, mutter, sulk; Lat. *mussare*, to buzz, murmur, mutter, to brood over, to consider in silence. Flent mœsti, *mussantque* patres. *Mussat* rex ipse Latinus quos generos vocet, the king muses on the choice of a son-in-law.—Virg. *Musat*, dubitat in loquendo, timet, murmurat.—Papias in Duc. Gr. *μυζω*, to murmur, moan, mutter, to express displeasure; Bret. *mouza*, to sulk, be out of temper, express displeasure; Swiss *musen*, to mope, to be sunk in melancholy; Rouchi *mouser*, to sulk; Du. *muizen*, to ponder, muse. The appearance of a derivation from *muis*, a mouse, leads Kiliaan to explain the word as a metaphor from the silent absorption with which a cat watches for a mouse; “*muysen*, mures venari, tacite quærere.” In popular thought the reference to a mouse presented itself under a different aspect. A dreaming, self-absorbed condition of mind is very generally attributed to the biting of a maggot or worm, the stirring of crickets, bees, flies, and even mice, in the head. In the year 1183 the principality of Ravenna was conferred on Conrad, “quem Itali *Musca in cerebro* nominabant, eo quod plerumque quasi demens videretur.”—Duc. In the prologue to the eighth book of Douglas’ Virgil, the author, in his sleep, speculating on all the wrong things that are going on in the world, is addressed by a man whom he sees in his sleep, “What berne be thou in bed with thy hede full of beis.” So Pol. *roj*, a swarm; *rojanie*, musing, reverie, dreaming; It. *grillo*, a cricket, by metaphor, a fantastic conceit or whim, as we say, crickets or bees-nests in one’s head.—Fl. *Gabbia da grilli*, *sorgii*, a cage for crickets or for mice, a self-conceited gull.—Ibid. Fr. *avoir des rats*, to be maggoty, to be a humorist.—Boyer. The analogy of such expressions led to the erroneous supposition that *muizen*, to muse, was to be explained in the same manner, and *muizenis*, musing, was converted into *muizenest*, mouse-nest. Pl. D. *müsenester in koppe hebben*, to have mouse-nests in the head, to be absorbed in

thought. Of a person so occupied they say "He sut uut as een pott vull müse," he looks like a pot full of mice.

Music. Lat. *musica*, Gr. *μουσική*. *Μοῦσαν φέρειν*, to sing—Pindar; *τις ἤδη μῦσα*? what strain is this?—Eurip. As song was undoubtedly the origin of poetry, there is little doubt that the word is ultimately derived from a root signifying the modulation of the voice in singing, a sense preserved in Wal. *muzer*, to hum a tune, *fredonner*, *chantonner*, to make music; Prov. *musar*, to play on the bagpipes; Lat. *mussare*, to buzz, hum, mutter.

Mushroom. Fr. *mousseron*, a name given at the present day to a dark yellowish brown mushroom, eatable though coarse, and growing in forests, in England common among heath. From the mossy nature of the ground on which it grows, as *champignon*, the common English mushroom, from *champs*, the fields in which it is found. Fr. *mousse*, moss.—N. & Q. Feb. 5, 1859.

Musket. Mid. Lat. *muschetta*, a bolt shot from a springald or balista. "Potest præterea fieri quod hæc eadem balistæ tela possent trahere quæ *muschettæ* vulgariter appellantur.—Sanutus in Duc.

Ne nuls tels dars ni puet meffaire,
Combien que on i sache tire,
Malvoisine des sajettes,
Ne espringalle ses *mouchettes*.—Guigneville, *ibid*.

The implements of shooting were commonly named after different kinds of hawks, as It. *terzeruolo*, a pistol, from *terzuolo*, a merlin; *falconetto*, a falconet, *sagro*, a saker, names formerly given to pieces of ordnance, while *falcone* and *sagro* were also the names of hawks. In the same way the old *muschetta* was from Prov. *mosquet*, Fr. *mouchet*, AS. *mushafoc*, a sparrow-hawk, a name doubtless taken not, as Diez supposes, from its speckled breast (*moucheté*, speckled), but from Du. *mossche*, *mussche*, a sparrow, a word preserved in E. *titmouse*.

Muslin. Fr. *mousseline*, Venet. *musolin*, Mod. Gr. *μυσσολι*. Said to be from Moussul in Mesopotamia. "In Mesopotamia texuntur telæ quæ apud Syros et Ægyptos et apud mercatores Venetos appellantur *Mussoli* ex hoc regionis nomine." —Nomenclature Arabe at the end of Works of Avicenna in Dict. Etym. This derivation is confirmed by Arabic *mous-öliyy*, muslin, properly, belonging to *Mousöl*, as the name of the town is written in Arabic.

Mussulman. Turk. *musslim*, a follower of *islam*, a true believer; pl. *musslimin*, *musslimàn*, moslems.

Must. G. *müssen*, Du. *moeten*, to be forced; Sw. *måste*, must; Du. *moete*, leisure; *moet*, necessity, pressure. *Moete*, opera, labor.—Kil. Pol. *music'*, *zmuszać*, to force, to constrain; *musiec'*, to be obliged, to be necessary; *musisz się bić*, you must fight; Bohem. *musyti*, to be bound, forced to do; *musyl*, one compelled; *mussenj*, compulsion, necessity.

Must. Lat. *mustum*, Fr. *moust*, *mout*, the juice of grapes; Russ. *msto*, *mest*, G. *most*, juice of fruits; Sw. *must*, juice, sap, moisture, pith, substance; *must i jorden*, moisture in the earth; *rotmust*, radical moisture.

Mustaches. Mod. Gr. *μυσταξ*, mustaches, *μυστακι*, whiskers; Gr. *μυσταξ*, upper lip, moustache; *μασταξ*, the mouth, jaws, upper lip; Venet. *mustazzo*, snout, face (in a depreciatory sense); *mustazzada*, a blow on the mouth; *mustachiare*, to wry the mouth; It. *mostazzo*, *mustachio*, snout, muzzle, face. Derived from a form like Lat. *masticare*, to chew, Pl. D. *mussehn*, *mustern*, to mutter, on the principle illustrated under Muzzle.

Mustard. Venet. *mostarda*, a sauce composed of boiled must with mustard-seed boiled in vinegar; Sp. *mostaza*, thickened must; *mostazo*, mustard; *mostillo*, sauce composed of mustard and sweet wine.

Muster. An inspection of troops. Fr. *monstrer*, to show; *monstre*, *monstrée*, a view, show, sight, muster of.—Cot.

Musty. From Pl. D. *mulen*, to make a sour face, may be explained Sw. *mulen*, gloomy; *se mulen ut*, to look sad or

gloomy, and thence (on the principle explained under Mould) Dan. *mulne*, to become mouldy. From the same verb is formed Pl. D. *muulsk*, *muulsch* (—Schutze), sour-looking; *muulsk uut seen*, to look sour, to sulk.—Brem. Wtb. Hence perhaps Pl. D. *mulstrig*, in Lippe *mustring* (Deutsch. Mundart, VI.), and the synonymous E. *musty*. The *l* of *muulsk* is lost in the same way in Sw. *musk*; *se under musk*, to look sour, leading to Prov. Dan. *musk*, mustiness; *musken*, musty. Fris. *mùt*, *mutsch*, *mucksch*, sour-looking, sulky, still.—Outzen.

It must be confessed that we are led in a different direction by Gael. *mùsg*, rheum that gathers round the eyes; *mùsgach*, rheumy, mouldy, musty, where the idea seems taken from the same figure as in Fr. *se moisir*, to mould; *moisi*, mouldy, musty; Lat. *mucere*, to mould; *mucor*, mould; *mucidus*, mouldy, musty, all apparently from *mucus*, Gael. *muig*, *smug*, the slime of the nose.

Mute. The syllables *mut*, *muk*, *mum*, *kuk*, are taken to represent the slight sounds made by a person who is absorbed in his own ill-temper, or kept silent by his fear of another. Hence Lat. *mutire*, *muttire*, to murmur, mutter. *Nihil mutire audeo*, I do not dare to utter a syllable. G. *nicht einen muck von sich geben*, not to give the least sound. Du. *niemand dorst kikken nog mikken*, no one dared open his mouth. Magy. *kuk*, *kukk*, a mutter; *kukkanni*, to mutter. Then by the same train of thought as in the case of E. *mum*, Lat. *mutus*, silent, dumb; Serv. *muk*, silent; *muchati*, to be silent; Magy. *kuka*, dumb.

Mute. Dung of birds.—B. Fr. *mutir*, to mute as a hawk; *esmeut*, the droppings of a bird.—Cot. It. *smaltire*, to digest one's meat; *smaltare*, to mute as a hawk. From the liquid nature of the excrements of birds. ON. *smelta*, to liquefy.

Mutiny. Fr. *mutin*, turbulent, unquiet, seditious; Du. *muyten*, to mutter, murmur, excite sedition by privy whisperings; *muiterij*, sedition, revolt; Fin. *mutista*, to whisper,

mutter; *mutina*, muttering; Bav. *mutern*, to grumble. *Mutilon*, *mussitare*.—Gl. in Schm.

To Mutter. Lat. *muttire*, to utter low sounds. Swab. *mottern*, to make sour faces.

Muzzle. It. *muso*, Fr. *mouseau* (for *musel*), the snout or muzzle of a beast; It. *musolare*, to muzzle or bind up the muzzle; Fr. *muselière*, a muzzle or provender bag; *muserolle*, a musroll or noseband.

A depreciatory term for the jaws and mouth, and so for the mouth of a beast, is often taken from a representation of the sounds made by the jaws in mumbling, muttering, or chewing. So from Swiss *mauen*, *mauelen*, to chew, *mullen*, to chew, to eat, we have *mauel*, *muhel*, Fr. *moue*, a sour face, G. *maul*, chops, mouth, ON. *muli*, a snout; from G. *murren*, to mutter, grumble, Lang. *moûre*, a sour face, mine refrognée, also as Fr. *moure*, *mourre*, the snout or muzzle—Cot.; from Bav. *mocken*, *mucken*, to mutter discontentedly, Du. *mocken*, *buccam ducere sive movere*, to pout, grumble, fret—Bomhoff, It. *mocca*, an ugly mouth, Esthon. *mok*, the snout, mouth, lips; from Du. *moffelen*, *maffelen*, to maffle, lisp as an infant, move the jaws, Rouchi *mouffeter*, to move the lips, Bav. *muffen*, to mutter, grumble, hang the mouth, *muffelen*, to mumble, chew with difficulty, Fr. *muffle*, *mouffle*, the snout or muzzle; from Bav. *mumpfen*, *mumpfen*, to mump or mumble, to chew, *mumpfel*, the mouth. In the same way It. *muso* is derived from forms like Gr. $\mu\upsilon\zeta\omega$, Lat. *musso*, or E. *muse*, of which we have shown that the original sense is to mutter.

N.

To Nab. To catch or seize, properly to clap the hand down upon a thing; in Scotland to strike. Dan. *nappe*, to snatch, snatch at, pluck; *nap-tang*, nippers; Fin. *nappata*, suddenly to seize, to snap, to pluck; Du. *knappen*, to crack, to seize; Fr. *naque-mouche*, a fly-catcher.

The sound of a crack is represented by the syllables *knap*

or *knack*, which are thence used as roots in the signification of any kind of action that is accompanied by a cracking sound. G. *knappen*, to crackle as fire; *nüsse knappen* or *knacken*, to crack nuts; *knappern*, to chew hard dry food into pieces with a certain noise; Fin. *napsaa*, to crackle as the teeth in chewing; Fr. *naqueter des dens*, to chatter with the teeth; Du. *knabbelen*, to gnaw, nibble.

The sense is then extended to any quick, short movement, although not accompanied by audible noise. G. *knappen*, to nod, jog, totter, move to and fro—Kütt. n.; *ein brett knappt auf*, springs up—Schmeller; Fin. *napsahtaa*, to vibrate as a pendulum, to wink; Fr. *naqueter de la queue*, to wag the tail.

From the notion of a short, abrupt movement we pass to that of a projection or excrescence, a part of a surface which starts out beyond the rest, and thence to the idea of a lump or rounded mass; Gael. *cnap*, strike, beat, a stud, knob, lump, a little hill; N. *nabb*, a peg or projection to hang things on; Prov. E. to *nub*, to push; *knop*, a bud; *knoppet*, a small lump; *knob*, a rounded projection; N. *nobb*, *knabb*, NE. *nab*, the rounded summit of a hill, as Nab-scar, above Grasmere; *nob*, the head; *nobble*, a lump; *knoblocks*, *nubblings*, small round coals; Du. *knobbel*, a knot, lump, hump.

Nag. *Nagge* or *lytille best*, bestula, equillus.—Pr. Pm. Du., Fris. *negghe*, equus pumilus.—Kil. Swiss *noggeli*, a dumpy woman.—Id. Bernense in Deutsch. Mundart. The radical meaning is simply a lump, a figure often taken to designate anything small of its kind. ON. *nabbi*, OFr. *nabe*, *nabot*, a dwarf, from *nab*, *knob*, a lump; Prov. E. *knor*, *knurl*, a dwarf, from *knur*, a knot.—Hal.

In the last article has been traced the line of thought from the root *knack*, *knapp* (passing into *nag*, *nab*), signifying an abrupt movement, to the notion of a projection, prominence, lump. In the original sense may be mentioned Prov. E. *nag*, to jog, whence *nogs*, the projecting handles of a scythe; Dan. *knag*, a wooden peg, cog of wheel, handle of a scythe;

Gael. *cnag*, to crack, snap the fingers, rap, knock; a knock, knob, peg; Prov. E. *nug*, a protuberance or knob, a block; *nughead*, a blockhead, and *nugget*, a small lump, a name with which the gold workings of late years has made us so familiar.

Nagging, Naggy. A *nagging* pain is a slight but constant pain, as the toothache, an irritating pain. *Naggy*, touchy, irritable.—Hal. N. *nagga*, to gnaw, to irritate, plague, disturb; Sw. *nagga*, to gnaw, to prick.

Nail. G. *nagel*, both a nail of the hand and a nail to fasten with; ON. *nagl*, *nögl*, unguis, *nagli*, clavus; Goth. *ganagljan*, to fasten with nails; Lith. *nágas*, nail of the finger, hoof, claw; *náginti*, to scratch; Serv. *nokat*, Bohem. *nehet*, Gr. *ovvξ*, Sanscr. *nakha*, unguis; Fin. *nakla*, *naula*, clavus. Fin. *naula* is specially applied to the nails by which the different weights are marked on a steelyard, and hence (as Esthon. *naggel*) signifies a pound weight, explaining the E. *nail*, a measure of cloth, viz. the length marked off by the first nail on the yard measure.

It is to be supposed that the artificial nail is named from the natural implement of scratching, as Lat. *clavus*, a nail, from an equivalent of E. *claw*; and as scratching and biting are like in effect, the word is derived by Grimm from *nagen*, to gnaw or bite. ON. *nagga*, N. *nagga*, *nugga*, *nyggja*, to rub, to scrape; Sw. *nagga*, to prick.

For the identity of *ovvξ* and Lat. *unguis* see Nave.

Naked. Goth. *naquaths*, OHG. *nakot*, G. *nackt*, ON. *necquidr*, *nakinn*, *naktr*, Lith. *nogas*, Pol. *nagi*, Gael. *nochd*, W. *noeth*, Lat. *nudus*, Sanscr. *nagna*.

As the essence of nakedness is having the skin displayed, Adelung suggests Fin. *nahca*, Lap. *nakke*, the skin, as the origin of the word, which however does not appear a very probable solution of the problem.

Name. If we confine our attention to the Latin forms, Fr. *nom*, It. *nome*, Lat. *nomen*, name, *agnomen*, *cognomen*, *ignotus*, we have no hesitation in explaining the word from (gnoo) *gnosco*, to know, as that by which a thing is known. But

Gr. *ovopa*, *ovupa*, ill accords with such a theory, and the form *nam*, with more or less modification, is common to the whole series of Indo-European and Finnic languages to the extremity of Siberia. Goth. *namo*, ON. *nafn*, *namn*, Fin. *nimi*, Lap. *namn* (*nimmet*, to mark, observe), Wotiak *nim*, *nam*, Ostiak *nem*, *nimta*, *nipta*, Magy. *nev*, Mordvinian *läm*, Tscheremiss *lem*, Samoiede *nim*, *nimde*, Gael. *ainm*, W. *enw*, Bret. *hano*, Pruss. *emnes*, Boh. *jmeno*, Pol. *imie*, Sanscr. *nâman*, Pers. *nâm*, Turk. *nâm*, name. Turk. *nâm* is used also in the sense of reputation, to be compared with Lat. *ignominia*.

Nap. 1. A short sleep, properly a nod. G. *knappen*, to move to and fro, nod, jog, totter—Kütt. ; Swiss *gnäppsen*, to nod. See Nab. So Fin. *nuokkata*, to nod ; *nukkua*, to fall asleep.

2. AS. *hnoppa*, Du. *noppe*, flock or nap of cloth, *noppig*, shaggy ; N. *napp*, shag, pile, the raised pile on a counterpane ; *nappa*, shaggy ; Pl. D. *nobben*, flocks or knots of wool upon cloth ; Du. *noppen*, Sw. *noppa*, Fr. *noper*, to nip off the knots on the surface of cloth. The women by whom this was done were formerly called *nopsters*.

It seems that the origin of the word is the act of plucking at the surface of the cloth, whether in raising the nap or in nipping off the irregular flocks. Pl. D. *nobben*, *gnobben*, (of horses) to nibble each other, as if picking the knots from each others' coat. N. *nappa*, *nuppa*, to pluck, as hair or feathers, to pluck a fowl, to twitch ; *nappa*, to raise the nap upon cloth ; Sw. *noppa sik*, to prune oneself as birds ; Fin. *nappata*, *nappia*, to pluck, as berries ; Esthon. *nappima*, G. *kneipen*, to nip, to twitch ; Lap. *nappet*, to cut off the extremities, to crop ; Gr. *κναπτω*, *γναπτω*, to card or comb wool, to dress cloth ; *γναφαλλον*, flock, wool scratched off in dressing ; Mod. Gr. *γναφαλον*, shearing of cloth ; *κναφευς*, a fuller ; *κναφος*, a teasel or wool card ; *κναω*, to scrape, grate, scratch.

Nape. Properly the projecting part at the back of the head, then applied to the back of the neck. AS. *cnæp*, the top of anything, brow of a hill ; W. *cnap*, a knob, boss. See

Nab. The W. *gwegil* is translated by Richards the noddle or hinder part of the head, and by Spurrell the nape of the neck. In the same way Fr. *nuque*, the nape of the neck, is identical with Gael. *cnoc*, *cnuic*, ON. *hnuk*, a knoll, hillock. W. *cnwc*, a knob, bunch, lump; *cnwc y gwegil*, the back part of the scull. Compare also ON. *hnacki*, N. *nakkje*, the back of the head; G. *nacken*, the nape of the neck, the back.

Napery, Napkin. It. *nappa*, a table-cloth, napkin; the tuft or tassel that is carried at a lance's end; *nappe*, the jesses of a hawk, labels of a mitre, ribands or tassels of a garland.

A parallel form with Lat. *mappa*, a clout, as Fr. *natte* with E. *mat*, and like *mappa* originally signifying a tuft. E. *knap* or *knop*, a bud, button, knob.

Narrow. AS. *nearwe*, narrow. See Near.

Narwhal. The sea unicorn, ON. *náhvalr*, so called on account of the pallid colour of the skin; *ná*, *nár*, a corpse.

Nasty. Formerly written *nasky*. "Maulavé, ill-washed, *nasky*."—Cot. Pl. D. *nask*, and with the negative particle which is sometimes added to increase the force of disagreeable things, *unnask*, dirty, piggish, especially applied to eating or filthy talk.—Brem. Wtb. In the same way with and without the negative particle Sw. *snaskig*, *osnaskig*, immundus, spurcus; Lap. *naske*, sordidus—Ihre; Syrianian *njasti*, dirt; *njasties*, dirty. The pig is so generally taken as a type of dirtiness that the word may well be taken from Fin. *naski*, a pig, as Lat. *spurcus* apparently from *porcus*. Or possibly it may be taken from a representation of the smacking noise which accompanies a piggish way of eating, and from which the Fin. *naski*, a pig, seems to be taken. Fin. *naskia*, to make a noise with the lips in chewing, like a pig eating; Dan. *snaske*, to champ one's food with a smacking noise; Sw. *snaska*, to eat greedily.—Ihre.

Naught, Naughty. AS. *na-wiht*, *naht*, *neaht*, no-whit, naught, nothing. *Naughty*, good for nothing.

Nave, 1, Navel. G. *nabe*, *nabel*, Pl. D. *nave*, *navel*, nave of a wheel.—Adelung. G. *nabel*, Du. *navel*, ON. *nabli*, *nafti*,

Sanscr. *nabhi*, the navel ; Fin. *napa*, Lap. *nape*, navel, centre, axis ; Esthon. *nabba*, navel.

The radical meaning of the word is *knob*, the nave of a wheel being originally merely the end of the axle projecting through the solid circle which formed the wheel. ON. *nabbi*, a knoll, hillock ; W. *cnap*, a knob, boss, button. The *navel* is the remnant of the cord by which the foetus is attached to the mother's womb, and appears at the first period of life as a button or small projection. It is thus appropriately expressed by a diminutive of *nave*, *navel*. In like manner Gr. *ομφαλος*, Lat. *umbilicus*, a navel, are diminutives of *umbo*, a knob or boss. Boh. *pup*, an excrescence ; *pupen*, a bud ; *pupek*, navel. The radical identity of *ομφαλος* and *navel* has been very generally recognized, although the passage from one to the other has not been very clearly made out. It seems to be one of those numerous cases where an initial *n* has been either lost or added, as in E. *umpire* from *nompair*, *apron* from *napron*, *auger* from *nauger*. The loss of the initial *n* in *nob*, and the nasalization of the final *b* (as in Fr. *nabot*, *nambot*, a dwarf), produce the radical syllable in *umbo* and *ομφαλος*. It is remarkable that the *n* of *nave* is lost in other cases, as in Du. *aaf*, *ave*, for *naaf*, *nave*, the nave of a wheel, and in *auger*, Du. *evigher* for *nevigher*, Fin. *napa-kairi*, literally centre-bit. Moreover, the *n* which is lost in *umbo* and *ομφαλος* is again replaced in Fr. *nombril*.

The relation of Lat. *unguis*, *ungula*, to *ονυχ*, nail, may be explained on exactly the same principle, regarding *νυχ* as the radical syllable ; and here too the same loss of the initial *n* is found in the probable root, Sw. *agga* and *nagga*, to prick.

2. Mid. Lat. *navis*, Fr. *nef*, the part of the church in which the laity were placed. "Navem quoque basilicæ auxit."—Orderic. Vital. Supposed to be from the vaulted roof, the curved roofs of African huts being compared by Sallust to the hull of a ship. "Oblonga incurvis lateribus tecta quasi navium carinæ sunt." Ducange gives several instances in which *navis* is used for the vaulted roof over part

of a church. “*Simulque et in nave quæ est super altare sarta tecta omnia noviter restauravit.*” It is remarkable that Sp. *cubo* is the nave of a wheel; It. *cuba*, the nave or middle aisle of a church.

Nay. For *ne aye*, Goth. *niaiv*, never.

A peerless firelock peece—

That to my wits was *nay* the like in Turkey nor in Greece.

Gascoigne.

Neap. Scanty, deficient.—B. *Neap-tide*, the low tides, as opposed to the spring or high tides at new and full moon. ON. *neppr*, narrow, contracted; *feorneppr*, short-lived; Dan. *neppe*, scarcely, hardly; *knap*, scanty; *knappe af*, to stint, curtail.

Near, Nigh. Goth. *nehv*, comp. *nehvis*, AS. *neah*, nigh, near; *near*, nearer; *nehst*, *nyhst*, next. *Ga hider near*, come nearer.—Gen. 27. 21. ON. *ná*, *nærri*, *nærstr*, OHG. *nah*, *naher*, *nahist*, Dan. (as E. *former*) *nær*, *nærmere*, *nærmest*. W. *nes*, *nesach*, *nesaf*, near, nearer, nearest.

Neat. 1. Fr. *net*, Lat. *nitidus*, from *niteo*, to shine.

2. ON. *naut*, an ox. AS. *nyten* is however applied to animals in general, although mostly to cattle. “*Seo næddre was geappre thonne ealle tha othre nytenu*,” the serpent was more cunning than all other beasts. The meaning of the word is unintelligent, from AS. *nitan* for *ne witan*, not to know. “*Tham neatum is gecynde that hi nyton hwæt hi send*,” it is the nature of beasts that they do not know what they are. “*Tha unsceadwisan neotena*,” the unintelligent beasts.—Boeth xiv. 3. 2. In the same way the term *beast* is appropriated in the language of graziers and butchers to an ox. Mod. Gr. *αλογον*, signifying irrational (*αλογον ζων*, brute beast), is appropriated by custom to a horse (of which it is the regular name), as E. *neat* to oxen.

Neb, Nib. AS. *neb*, beak, then nose, face, countenance. *Neb with neb*, face to face; *neb-white*, beauty of countenance; ON. *nebbi*, Du. *nebbe*, *snebbe*, G. *schnabel*, beak of a bird. Sc. *neb*, like E. *nib*, is used for any sharp point, as the *neb* of

a pen, of a knife. N. *nibba*, *nibbestein*, sharp projecting rock. ON. *nibba*, also a promontory; *nibbaz* (of oxen), to butt each other.

As *nab* represents the sound of a blow with a large or rounded implement, *nib* or *neb* seems to represent that of a small or pointed one. Du. *knip*, a flip, crack; *knippen*, *snippen*, to clip, snip; G. *schnabel*, Du. *snabel*, beak, is that with which the bird *snaps*; *snabben*, to peck, bite, snatch.—Kil.

Neck. AS. *hnecca*, the back of the head, neck; Dan. *nakke*, nape of the neck and back part of the head. *At böie nakken for*, to bend the neck to. ON. *hnacki*, N. *nakkje*, the back of the head; *nakke hola*, the hollow at the back of the neck; Du. *nak*, *nek*, *nik*, the nape, neck. *Jemand den nek keeren*, to turn one's back to a person; *stief van nekke*, stiff-necked; *de nek onder't jock buigen*, to submit. Fr. *nuque*, the nape.

The primary meaning, as shown under Nape, is the prominent part at the back of the head. N. *nakk*, a knoll, prominence on the side of a hill.

Need. AS. *nead*, *neadhād*, necessity; *nead-nyman*, to take by force; Du. *nood*, G. *noth*, need, want, distress, affliction; Russ. *nudit'*, Boh. *nutiti*, to constrain; Russ. *nuzhd*, need, indigence, want.

The explanation of the word is to be found in ON. *gnaud*, *naud*, fremitus, the noise made by violent action of any kind, the dashing of ships together, clashing of swords, roaring of flame. *Skipa gnaud*, fremitus navium; *hrædilig hjorva gnaud*, the dreadful clash of swords. *Gnauda*, *nauda*, fremere, strepere, vel assidue premere, affligere, vexare. The expression representing the audible accompaniment of violent action is first transferred to the effect produced on the object upon which the action is exerted, and then to the abstract idea of violence, force, compulsion. *Elld gnaudadi vida um eyjar*, the fire roared wide among the islands. *Ræfr thola naud*, igne violantur tecta, the roofs suffer the violence [of fire]. *Ver*

naud of mer snaudom, the sea raged around poor me. *Vidr tholir naud*, the ship endures the battering [of the waves], *vexatur fluctibus*. *Nauda*, to press hard upon; *naudga*, to offer violence to, to compel.

Another form of the verb is ON. *gnya*, properly signifying to roar, then to act with violence on, to rub, to knead. Sw. *gny*, murmur, clash, noise. ON. *Stormurinn gny'r á húsum*, the storm roars upon the house. *Mest gnuddi á Sturla*, Mest persecuted Sturla.

Needfire. Fire produced by friction of two pieces of wood—Jam., G. *notfeur*; Sw. *gnida*, to rub. Like *need* (according to our explanation), from the sound accompanying all effective exertion of force. ON. *gnydr*, *aquarum strepitus*. “*Illos sacrilegos ignes quos nedfir vocant, sive omnes—paganorum observationes diligenter prohibeant.*”—Capit. Car. Mag. in Duc. The peasants in many parts of Germany were accustomed on St John's eve to kindle a fire by rubbing a rope rapidly to and fro round a stake, and applying the ashes to superstitious purposes.

Needle. Goth. *nethla*, OHG. *nādala*, *nālda*, Du. *naelde*, ON. *nál*, Bret. *nadoz*, W. *nodwydd*, Gael. *snathad*, Manx *snaid*, a needle. Du. *naeden*, *naeyen*, OHG. *nagan*, *nawan*, *nāan*, G. *nähen*, to sew; W. *noden*, Gael. *snath*, Manx *snaie*, thread. Fin. *negla*, *neula*, a needle; *knuppi-neula* (a headed needle), a pin; *neuliainen* (a stinger), a wasp. Esthon. *nog-gel*, *nööl*, a needle, sting of an insect; *nöggene*, *nogges*, a stinging-nettle.

In the foregoing forms we may perhaps detect a root *nad*, *nag*, signifying prick or sting, which may explain Goth. *nadr*, W. *neidr*, AS. *næddre*, an adder.

Negro. Sp. *negro*, Lat. *niger*, black.

Neif. A female serf. Lat. *nativa*.

To Neigh. AS. *hnægan*, ON. *hneggia*, Sw. *gnægga*, Pl. D. *nichen*, Fr. *hennir*, It. *nitrire*, all representing the sound. Sc. *nicher*, *nicker*, to neigh, to laugh coarsely.

Neighbour. AS. *neah-bur*, *neah-man*, G. *nachbar*, Du.

buur, Dan. *nabo*, fem. *naboerske*, neighbour. From AS. *neah*, nigh, near, and Dan. *boe*, G. *bauen*, to till, cultivate, dwell. G. *bauer*, a boor, cultivator, peasant. Dan. *bo*, a dwelling. AS. *neah-gehuse*, neighbours.

Neither. AS. *náther*, *nawther*, from the negative *ne* and *either*.

Neive. ON. *hnefi*, *knefi*, a fist, handful. Hence Sc. *nevel*, *navel*, to strike with the fist; *niffer*, to exchange, to pass from one *neive* to another.

Nepe. See Turnip.

Nephew. From Lat. *nepot'*, descendant, Venet. *nevodo*, *neodo*, and thence by the common conversion of an internal *d* to *u*, or *y*, Fr. *neveu*, Sc. *nevoy*, E. nephew. One of the instances in which the Lap. agrees in so singularly close a manner with Lat. is seen in Lap. *nápat*, sister's son.

Nescock. One that was never from home, a fondling.—B. Bav. *nestquack*, *nestkack*, Pl. D. *nestkiken*, the youngest bird of a brood, youngest child in a family. From E. *quick*, Bav. *keck*, lively (*keckwasser*, spring-water; *kecksilber*, quick-silver), *sich kecken*, *kicken*, *erkucken*, to revive; *aufqueckeln*, to take care of a weakly child or sick person, to *cocker*. Re-focillare, *erkucken*.—Schmeller.

Nesh. AS. *hnesc*, tender, soft, weak. Properly moist. Goth. *natjan*, G. *benetzen*, to wet; G. *nass*, Du. *nat*, wet; Fin. *neste*, moisture; *nuoska*, Esthon. *nüsk*, wet; Lat. *Notus*, the (moist) South wind.

Nest. Pol. *gniazdo*, nest, breed; Bret. *neiz*, W. *nyth*, Gael. *nead*, Lat. *nidus*.

Net. 1. Goth. *nati*, Fin. *nuotta*, ON. *not*, G. *netz*, Bret. *neud*.

2. See Neat.

Nether. ON. *nedan*, under; *nedri*, lower, *nedstr*, lowest (adj.); G. *nieder*, lower; AS. *neothan*, beneath; *neothe-weard*, downwards.

Nettle. G. *nessel*, Pl. D. *nettel*, Sw. *nessla*, N. *netla*, Dan. *nælde*, ON. *nótr*, *nötru-gras*, from *nötra*, to shiver, probably

in the sense of tingling with pain. In a similar way G. *zitter-aal*, the electric eel, from *zittern*, to shiver.

New. Goth. *niujo*, ON. *nyr*, Bret. *nevez*, Gael. *nuadh*, Lat. *novus*, Gr. *neos*, Sanscr. *nawa*.

Newt. A water-lizard. Otherwise *ewt*, *evet*, *eft*.

Next. AS. *neah*, near, nigh; *nehst*, *nyhst*, nighest, next, last. *Æt nyhstan*, at last. *Seoththen ich was ischriwen nexst*, since I was last shriven.—Ancr. Riwle 320.

Nias. It. *nido*, *nidio*, nest; *nidare*, *nidiare*, to nestle; *nidace*, *nidaso falcone*, an eyas hawk, a young hawk taken out of her nest.—Fl. Fr. *niais*, a nestling, novice, simple and inexperienced gull.—Cot.

To Nibble. Du. *knabbelen*, *knibbelen*, to nibble, also (as Fin. *napista*) to grumble, wrangle, bargain; *knabbeler*, Fin. *napisia*, a quarrelsome person; G. *knaupeln*, to gnaw, pick a bone, nibble; Swiss *knübeln*, to pick, work with a pointed implement; Pl. D. *knappern*, *knupperrn*, *knubbern*, to munch dry hard food with a crunching noise, to nibble as mice or rats—Danneil; G. *knappen*, to gnaw, bite, pick, or nibble—Kütt. ; Pl. D. *knabbeln*, *gnabbeln*, *gnawweln*, to gnaw audibly. *Dao gnabbelt 'n mus*. When the noise is somewhat finer it is replaced by *gnibbeln*, *knibbelen*, *nibbelen*, to nibble, eat by little bits, like a goat.—Danneil. Fin. *napsaa*, to sound as the teeth in gnawing, to strike lightly.

Nice. From Fr. *nice*, foolish, simple; Prov. *nesci*, Ptg. *nescio*, Sp. *necio*, foolish, imprudent, ignorant; Lat. *nescius*, ignorant.

Ainçois s'en joue à la pelotte

Comme pucelle *nice* et sotté.—R. R. 6920.

Nicette fut et ne pensoit

A nul mal engin quel qu'il soit,—

Mais moult estoit joyeuse et gaye.—Ibid. 1230.

In Chaucer's translation :

Nice [simple] she ywas but she ne mente

None harme ne sleight in her entente.

For he was *nyce* and knowth no wisdom.—R. G.

The change of meaning to the modern sense is closely analogous to that of *fond*, which like *nice* originally signified foolish, and was then used in the sense of foolishly attached to, and finally in that of much attached. Chaucer uses *nice fare* for foolish to do, overstrained precautions.

Quoth Pandarus, thou hast a ful grete care
Lest that the chorle may fall out of the mone.
Why Lord! I hate of thee the *nice fare*.

Tr. and Cr. l. 1030.

Hence the term was applied to foolish particularity, over-regard to trifling matters, attention to minutiae.

Nettles which, if they be *nicely* handled, sting and prick, but if hard and roughly pressed, are pulled up without harm.—Bp. Hall in R.

Marcus Cato—never made ceremony or *niceness* to praise himself openly.—Holland, Plutarch, *ibid*.

And eke that age despised *niceness* vain
Enured to hardness, and to homely fare.—F. Q.

A *nice* distinction is one that is taken by over-refined reasoning; a person *nice* in his eating is one who is over-particular in his choice, and *nice* food is what pleases the appetite of such a person. A remembrance of the original meaning is preserved in the antithesis of the proverb, More nice than wise.

Niche. Fr. *niche*, It. *nicchio*, *nicchia*, a recess for a statue in a wall, also a nick ornock.—Fl. A *nick* in the wall.

Nick, Notch. It. *nicchio*, a nick ornock; *nocchia*, *nocca*, a nock, notch, or knuckle, as of a bow, or of one's fingers. G. *knick*, the clear sound of a weak or slender body when it gets suddenly a chink, crack, or burst. *Das glas that einen knick*, the glass gave a crack. Also the crack or chink that takes its rise with such a sound.—Kütt. *Einen knick in einen zweig machen*, to crack or break a twig. *Ein reis knicken*, to half break and half bend a young branch.

The notion of a *nick* or *notch* may be taken from a crack in a hard body, but more frequently probably from the image of a sharp, sudden movement, represented by the sound *knick*.

or *knock*. G. *nicken*, to nod, to wink; N. *nokka*, to rock; *nykkje*, to pluck or twitch. Then, as in similar cases, the term is applied to an indentation or projection. So from Fr. *hocher*, to nod, jog, shake, *hoche*, *oche*, a nick or notch. See Cog. It should be observed that It. *nocchio* is not only a notch but a projection, a knot or knob.

Nick, 2, Old Nick. Pl. D. *Nikker*, the hangman, also the Devil as the executioner prepared for the condemned of the human race at the great day of judgment. The same office is ascribed to him in the ordinary G. exclamation *der Henker! hole mich der Henker!* the Devil take me: not the ordinary hangman.

AS. *hnæcan*, Du. *nekken*, to kill. *Den nek breken*, to break one's neck, to kill one. So in E. slang, *to scrag*, to hang, from *scrag*, the neck; *nubbing*, hanging, *nub*, the neck. Magy. *nyak*, the neck, *nyakazni*, decollare, to behead.

Nickname. *Ekename* or *nekename*, agnomen.—Pr. Pm. ON. *auknefni*, Sw. *öknamn*, G. *eich-*, *ekel-*, *ökel-*, *neck-*, *ökername*, a surname, nickname. Taken separately we should explain *auknefni*, *ekename*, from ON. *auk*, E. *eke*, in addition, besides; *nickname*, as a name given in derision, from Fr. *faire la nique*, to jeer, or G. *necken*, to tease or plague.

Susurro, a privy whisperer that slaundereth, backbiteth, and *nicketh* one's name.—Junius Nomenclator in Pr. Pm.

But the great variety of forms looks more like a series of corruptions of a common original, which being no longer understood has been accidentally modified or twisted in different directions in order to suit the meaning. And such an original may perhaps be found in Lap. *like namm*, Fin. *liika nimi*, Esthon. *liig nimmi*, a by-name, surname, the first element of which in the three languages signifies in excess of, beside. Esthon. *liig-te* (*te*, way), a by-way, wrong road; *liig-juus*, false hair, a wig. The original meaning of the word is probably side, whence Esthon. *liggi*, Fin. *liki*, near. The same element may be recognized in W. *llysenw*, Bret. *leshano*, a surname, nickname, the first element of which is used exactly

as the Finnish particle. Bret. *les-tad*, a stepfather; W. *llys-blant*, step-children; Bret. *léz*, a haunch, border, and as a prep. near; W. *llysu*, to set aside; *ystlys*, a side, a flank.

The change from an initial *l* to *n* is seen in It. *livello*, *nivello*, level; Lat. *lympa* and *nympha*; It. *lanfa* and *nanfa*, orange-flower water; Fr. *lentille* and *nentille*, a lentil, &c.

Niece. OFr. *nièpce*, *nièce*.—Cot. The dialect of Champagne has *nieps*, *niès*, nephew; *nièpce*, niece, from Lat. *nepos*.

Nidget. See Niggle.

Nifle. A trifle. Norman *niveloter*, to amuse oneself with trifles. *Niffnaffs*, trifles, knickknacks.—Hal. The radical image is a snap with the fingers, used as a type of something worthless, as when we snap our fingers, and say I do'nt care that for you. Fr. *niquet*, a knicke, tlicke, snap with the fingers, a trifle, *nifle*, bauble, matter of small value. G. *knipp*, a snap or fillip with the fingers; Fr. *nipes*, trash, *nifles*, trifles.—Cot. To nibble, to fiddle with the fingers.—Hal. See Knickknack.

Niggard. The habit of attention to minute gains in earning money is closely connected with a careful unwillingness to spend, and the primary meaning of *niggard* is one who scrapes up money by little and little. N. *nyggja*, to gnaw, rub, scrape; Sw. *njugga ihop penningar*, to scrape up money; *njugga med en i penningar*, to keep one short of money; *njugg*, niggardly, sparing; Lap. *någget*, to scrape together; N. *gnika*, to rub, to drudge, to seek pertinaciously for small advantages; *gnikjen*, *nikjen*, *nuggjen*, stingy, scraping, explaining OE. *niggon*, while Pl. D. *gnegeln*, to be miserly, N. *nikker*, stingy, correspond to NE. *nagre*, a miserly person.

The same ultimate reference to the idea of rubbing is found in Dan. *gnide*, to rub; *gnidsk*, niggardly; Bav. *fretten*, to rub, to earn a scanty living with pains and difficulty; It. *frugare*, to rub, to pinch and spare miserably, to spend or feed sparingly, to use *frugality*.—Fl.

To Niggle. To trifle, nibble, eat, or do anything mincingly.

—Hal. To work in a niggling way is to do a thing by repeated small efforts, like a person nibbling at a bone. Swiss *niggele*, operam suam in re parvâ manuariâ collocare.—Idiot. Bernense in Deutsch. Mundart. *To naggle*, to gnaw.—Hal. Sw. *nagga*, to gnaw, to nibble; N. *gnaga*, to gnaw, to toil assiduously with little effect; *gnika*, to rub, to work slow and in a petty way. *To nig*, to clip money; *nigged ashlar*, stone worked with a pointed hammer.—Hal.

Nigh. See Near.

Night. Goth. *nahts*, Lat. *nox* (noct'), W. *nos*, Slav. *noc* (nots), Lith. *naktis*. We might fancy that the ultimate signification was a negation of light, *ne-light*, *ne-lux*, as Ir. *sorcha*, light, bright; *dorcha*, dark; Lat. *nolle* for *ne-velle*.

Nightingale. The bird that sings by night. ON. *gala*, to sing, to crow like a cock, the origin of Lat. *gallus*.

Nightmare. See Mare.

To Nim. To take by stealth. Goth. *niman*, Lith. *imti*, to take; Lat. *emere*, to buy; ON. *nema*, to take, take away.

Nimble. AS. *numol*, capax, tenax, rapax.—Lye. ON. *nema*, *nam*, *numit*, to take, and hence, as Dan. *nemme*, to learn, to apprehend, *nem*, quick of apprehension, handy, adroit. *Den nemmeste maade*, the readiest way.

Nincompoop. A corruption of *non compos mentis*, the legal phrase for a person not in possession of his mind.

Nine. Lat. *novem*, Gr. *εννεα*, ON. *niu*, W. *naw*, Sanscr. *navan*.

Ninny. Sp. *niño*, an infant, a childish person; *niñear*, to behave in a childish manner. Mod. Gr. *νινιον*, a child, doll, simpleton; *μεγαλον νινιον*, a great ninny. The origin of the word is doubtless the sing-song humming used to set a child to sleep. Sp. *nini-nana*, words without meaning for the humming of a tune; Mod. Gr. *vava*, lullaby; It. *ninna ninna*, words used to still children; *ninnare*, *ninnellare*, to lull children asleep.

To Nip, Nippers. G. *knipp*, a snap or fillip with the fingers. *Einem ein knippchen, klippchen geben*, to give one a

fillip. *Knippen, schnippen*, to snap; *knip-kaülchen*, Pl. D. *knippel, knicker*, a marble impelled by filliping with the fingers. *To nip* is to pinch by an implement that shuts with a snap. Dan. *nappe*, to snap, twitch, pluck; *nappe-tang*, nippers, pincers; Lap. *nappet*, to lop, crop, cut off the extremities; *nappa-pelji*, crop-eared.

Nipple. A dim. of *neb* or *nib*. *Neble* of a woman's pap, *bout de la mamelle*.—Palsgr. Fin. *näppy, nyppy, nyppylä*, a pimple, wart, bud. The nipple is in G. termed *brustwarze*, breast-wart; Esthon. *nip*, point, end.

Nithing. An abject, vile fellow, a coward.—B. ON. *nída*, to abuse, disgrace, befoul. *Nídaz á trú sinni*, to desert his faith. *Nídingr*, an infamous person, coward, niggard, traitor. *Níd*, a lampoon, contumely, abuse. Perhaps the word originally signified nothing worse than a miser; *nídska*, tenacity; *nídskr*, Dan. *gnidsk*, sordidé tenax, from *gnide*, to rub or scrape. In the N. of E. *nithing* is used for sparing; “nithing of his pains.”—B. ON. *nidra* (with an unaccented *i*), to detract from the credit of another, to backbite, seems a different word, properly signifying to lower, from *nidri*, below, beneath; *nidr*, downwards. *Fenidingr, matnidingr*, a niggard of money or of food.

Gr. *ovēidos*, reproach, blame, disgrace; Sanscr. *nid*, vituperare; G. *neid*, envy, spite, malevolence; Lap. *niddo*, envy, hate.

Nock, Notch. Norm. *noque*, notch; It. *nocchio, nocco*, a bunch, knob, knur, snag or ruggedness in any tree or wood, the knuckle-bones, hard stone of a fruit, also the nock of a bow or notch in anything.—Fl.

The fundamental image is an abrupt movement suddenly checked, represented by a sharp report, and thence an indentation or projection. Gael. *cnag*, to crack, snap the fingers, knock, rap; Prov. E. *nog*, to jog. So from Fr. *hocher*, to jog, *hoche, oche*, a notch. See Nick.

No. See Nay.

Nod. Bav. *notteln*, to move to and fro; *an der thür notteln*,

to shake at the door; OHG. *hnuttén*, vibrare.—Schm. ON. *hnioda* (*hnyd*, *hnaud*, *hnodit*), to hammer; Du. *knodse*, a cudgel. *To nod* is to make a movement as if striking with the head. The E. word has no immediate connection with Lat. *nutus*, the *t* of which belongs to the frequentative form of the verb.

Noddle. The *noddle*, *noddock*, or *niddock* is properly the projecting part at the back of the head, the nape of the neck, then ludicrously used for the head itself. Occiput, a nodyle.—Hal.

After that fasten cupping glasses to the *noddle* of the necke.—Burroughes in Nares.

ON. *hnod*, the round head of a nail; Du. *knod*, *knodde*, a knob; Dan. *knude*, a knot, bump, protuberance; Lat. *nodus*, It. *nodo*, a knot; *nodo del collo*, the nape of the neck; *nodello* (identical in form with E. *noddle*), the ankle-bone.

Noddy. A silly fellow.—B. *Nodcock*, *noddypoll*, *noddy-pate*, a simpleton. *Noddy-headed*, tipsy.—Hal. The meaning is probably one whose head is in a whirl. In the same way *noggy*, tipsy, from *nog*, to jog. Compare *totty*, dizzy, with *totter*, to stagger. It. *noddo*, a silly pate.—Fl. Norman *naudin*, s. s.—Cot.

Noggin. A mug. Gael. *cnag*, knock, rap, thump, a knob, peg, pin; *cnagaidh*, bunchy; *cnagaire*, a knocker, a gill, noggin, quart-measure; *cnagare*, a little knob, an earthen pipkin. Comp. jug and jog; jub and job.

Noise. Fr. *noise*, rumbling, stir, wrangle, brawl; Prov. *nausa*, *nosa*, *noysa*, noise, dispute. Applied in R. R. to the murmur of water.

S'en aloit l'iaue aval, fesant
Une *noise* douce et plesant.

Commonly derived from Lat. *noxa*, an injury, which does not well account for the meaning, nor is Diez' derivation from Lat. *nausea*, disgust, more satisfactory. It is in all probability the equivalent of ON. *gnauth*, *nauth*, fremitus,

strepitus, applied to the clashing of swords, dashing of ships, roar of fire, &c. See next Article.

Noisome. Injurious. It. *noiare*, to annoy, molest, trouble; *noia*, *noianza*, annoyance, molestation.

Thei had tailis like scoriouns—and the might of them was to *noye* men fyve monethis.—Wiclif.

Du. *noeyen*, *noyen*, *vernoeyen*, officere, obesse, nocere, molestum esse; *noyelick*, *noyelick*, *noisome*, injurious.—Kil. It is difficult to separate the foregoing from Prov. *nozer*, OFr. *nuisir*, Bret. *noazout*, to injure, hurt.

Without sickness or displeasance

Or thing that to you was *noysance*.—Chaucer, Dream.

The original source of both forms may probably be found in ON. *gnautha*, *nautha*, strepere, fremere, vel assidue premere, affligere, vexare.—Egilsson. The word representing the noise of violent action is applied to signify violence, oppression, evil, grief. *Nauth*, vexatio, vis, contumelia, dolor, malum, calamitas. *That er nauth*, dolendum est; *nauth i hiarta*, animi agritudo. See Need. Du. *noode*, *noye*, invitus, et ægré, molesté, graviter, gravaté; *noode hebben*, ægré ferre; *noode iet doen*, gravaté aliquid facere, to do something to the *noyance* of another.—Kil. The elision of the *d* on the one hand would give us forms like Du. *noeyen*, It. *noiare*, and on the other the conversion of the *d* or thick *th* into a *z* would give forms like Bret. *noaz*, noise, dispute, wrong, injury, malice, or Prov. *nozer*, and then Lat. *nocere* must be explained on the same principle.

The foregoing explanation would of course supersede Diez' derivation given under Annoy.

Noll, Nowl. The head. AS. *cnoll*, a knoll, hill, top, summit; G. *knollen*, a knob, lump, tumour, protuberance. Vertex, *hnoll*.—AS. Vocab.

Nonce. For the nonce, for the special occasion.

Tha that word him com to

That Brutes wolden ther don,

And comen to than anes

To fæchen tha stanes.

—When news came to him what the Britons were about to do, and that they were coming *for that only*, to fetch the stones.—Layamon, Brut. II. 301.

To than ane icoren, chosen for the special purpose.—Ibid. 2. 279.

Nook. A corner. *Four-nokede* it is, it (a piece of water) is four-cornered.—Layamon 2. 500. Fin. *nokka*, the beak of a bird, nose, point; *maan nokka*, lingula terræ, a nook of land; *nokkia*, to peck; Esthon. *nuk*, a knuckle, pummel, button; *nukka*, a tip, corner, nook; Wal. *nouk*, knot, excrescence.

The radical meaning is a projection either outwards or inwards, and it is essentially the same with *nock*, *notch*. So It. *cocca*, a notch, is the same with E. *cog*.

Noon. The Roman day was divided into 12 hours, from sunrise to sunset, so that the ninth hour, *hora nona*, would be about three o'clock in the afternoon. In Norway *non* or *nun* is still used in this sense, signifying the third meal or resting-time of the day, held at two, three, or four o'clock, according to custom. *Nona*, to lunch, to take the intermediate meal or repose; *nonsbil*, the hour of *non*, about three or four in the afternoon.

The transference of the signification from mid-afternoon to mid-day seems to have taken place through an alteration in the time of the canonical services, of which seven were performed in the day, *matutina*, *prima*, *tertia*, *sexta*, *nona*, *vespera*, *completorium*. It is plain that four of these must be named from the hours at which they were originally celebrated, but we find that *nona*, the fifth service, was held in Italy about mid-day at an early period.

Montando lo sole prima la prima parte, fa terza; la seconda, sesta; la terza, *nona*, e siamo a mezzodi (the sun having climbed the third part of the heavens performs nones, and we are at mid-day); poi comincia a discendere, e scesa la prima parte fa mezzo vespro, &c.—La Crusca.

Nona, mittag-zyt, myddach.—Dief. Sup.

Tho bygonne tenebres that into al the eorthe were ydon
In the sixte tyd of the day that me clupeth *noon*.

Hit bygan at *non* and for to the nynthe tyde ylaste
That wolde be *midovernon*.—Festival Metri in R.

It is probably in memory of the time at which the service of nones was originally performed that it is still announced by nine strokes of the bell. “L’Angelus de midi venait de sonner, mais bien des gens n’avaient pas entendu les neuf coups, et partant avaient oublié de reciter l’oraison accoutumée.”—Madame Claude, p. 1. 1862.

Noose. Lang. *nous-couren*, a running knot or noose; *nouzelut*, knotty. *Nous, nus, nouzel*, a knot.—Dict. Castrais. From Lat. *nodus*.

Nor. Nor, *ne or*.

North. ON. *nordr*, Fr. *nord*.

Nose. AS. *næse*, G. *nase*, Lat. *nasus*, Lith. *nosis*, Pol. *nos*, Russ. *nos*’.

The name of the nose is doubtless taken from an imitation of noises made through the nose, as G. *niesen*, to sneeze. So Gael. *sron*, the nose, compared with E. *snore*; Gr. *ρυγχος*, snout, muzzle, beak, face (properly nose), compared with *πογχος*, a snoring, *ρευχω*, to snore, snort.

Nostril. AS. *nas-thyrle*, *næsthyrel*; from *thyrel*, a hole, aperture; G. *thürle*, dim. of *thüre*, a door. On tham wage *thyrl* geworht, made an aperture in the wall.—Bede. Thurh-crypth ælc *thyrel*, creeps through every hole.—Boeth. *Nædle thyrel*, the eye of a needle. See Thirl.

Not, Nought. AS. *naht*, *nauht*, *noht*, nought, not; OHG. *niowiht*, *nieht*, G. *nicht*, not, from the negative particle *ni*, and Goth. *vaihts*, AS. *wiht*, G. *wicht*, a whit, thing. So in Romance, from *ne* and *ens*, a being, It. *niente*, nothing, OFr. *nient*, not. “Detenus en garde et *nient* allantz à large,” not going at large.—Liber Albus, p. 215. *Nient countre esteaunt*, notwithstanding.—Ibid. p. 216.

Noun. Fr. *nom*, Lat. *nomen*, a name.

To Nourish. Fr. *nourrir*, Lat. *nutrire*.

Now. AS. *nu*, Gr. *νυν*, Lat. *nunc*.

Nozzle. The nose, snout, projecting part of anything, as

of a bellows.—Worcester. Pl. D. *nüssel*, the nose.—Deutsch. Mundart. v. 73. On the other hand, the application to the nozzle of a lamp, the part that holds the wick, leads in a different direction. Pl. D. (Fallersleben) *nossel*, the burnt end of the wick; (Lippe) *nusel*, remnants of burnt straw, wick, &c.; *lampennusel*, the snuff of the lamp; *nösel* (for *ösel*, *usel*), snuff of the candle, glowing ashes; ON. *usli*, fire; AS. *ysle*, ashes.

Nudge. Austrian *nussen*, to thrust or strike, especially with the fist.—Deutsch. Mundart. ii. Pl. D. *nutsche gien*, to cuff.—Ibid. v. 173. Swiss *mötschen*, to thrust or press, to make another give way; *mutschen*, to strike with the fist.

Nuel, Newel. As Fr. *noyau*, the spindle of a winding staircase. *Noyau* is also the kernel of a nut, stone of a peach, plum, &c., mould in the hollow of a piece of ordnance when it is cast, anything contained in a hollow envelope. From Lat. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut, Lang. *nougalth*, *noualh*, kernel of nut.—Dict. Castr. W. *cnewyll*, kernel.

Nuisance. See Noisome.

Nuke. Fr. *nucque*, the hinder part of the head. See Nape.

Numb, Benumb. Goth., AS. *niman*, ON. *nema*, to take, take away; AS. *beniman*, *benam*, *benumen*, to take away, deprive, to stupefy; ON. *numinn*, taken away; *numinn viti*, as Lat. *mente captus*, deprived of sense, out of his mind.

He may neither go ne come,
But altogether he is *benome*

The power both of hande and fete.—Gower in R.

Numbles, Umbles. The inwards of a deer, pig, &c. Said to be from Lat. *lumbulus*.—Diez. *Lumbulus*, *lentepratin* (loin).—Dief. Sup.

Nun. From It. *nonna*, grandmother, as Gr. *παπᾶς*, a priest, from *papa*, father; *abbot* from *abba*, father. The first nuns would naturally be elderly women.

Nurse. Fr. *nourrice*, Lat. *nutrix*, a nurse, from *nutrire*, to nourish, give support to.

Nut. AS. *hnut*, G. *nuss*, Gael. *cnudh*, W. *cnau*, Lat. *nux*.

Nutmeg. Fr. *muguette*, *noix muguette*, G. *muscat nuss*, *nux moschata*, from the drug *musk* taken as the type of anything highly-scented, whence also the names of several highly-scented flowers. Languedoc *mugue*, Sp. *muscarí*, the hyacinth; Fr. *muguet* (formerly *musquet*—Diez), woodruff, lily of the valley.

O.

Oaf. A simpleton, blockhead. Formerly more correctly written *auf*, *ouph*, from ON. *alfr*, an elf or fairy. When an infant was found to be an idiot it was supposed to be an imp left by the fairies, in the room of the proper child carried away to their own country, whence an idiot is sometimes called a *changeling*, a term explained by Bailey, a child changed, also a fool, a silly fellow or wench.

These when a child haps to be got
Which after proves an idiot,
When folks perceive it thriveth not,
The fault therein to smother,
Some silly doating brainless calf—
Say that the fairy left this *aulf*
And took away the other.

Drayton, *Nymphidia* in R.

Shakespear uses *ouphe* for elf or fairy.

—my little son
And three or four more of their growth we'll dress
As urchins, *ouphe*s, and fairies.—Merry Wives.

Oak. AS. *ac*, ON. *eyk*, G. *eiche*.

Oakum, Ockam. Old ropes untwisted for calking ships.

Oar. ON. *ar*, Fin., Lap. *airo*, Esthon. *aer*, *air*.

Oast. *Hop-oast*, a kiln for drying hops, a word probably imported from the Netherlands, together with the cultivation of hops. Du. *ast*, *est*, a kiln.

Oats. AS. *ata*, Fris. *oat*, *oat*; AS. *æt*, ON. *ata*, food, *æti*, eatables.

Oath. AS. *ath*, Goth. *aith*, G. *eid*.

To Obey. Fr. *obéir*, Lat. *obedire*, from *audire*, to hear.

Ochre. A yellow or brown coloured earth used as a pigment. Gr. *ωχρος*, pale, yellow; *ωχρα*, ochre.

Odd. When a number is conceived as odd or even the units of which it is composed are regarded as piled up one by one in two parallel columns. If the number be divisible by two the columns will reach to the same height, or the highest units will be even with each other, and the number is called *even*; but if there be a remaining unit it will project like a point above the top of the parallel column, and the number is called *odd*, N. *odde*, from *oddr*, a point. The term is then extended to any object left sticking up, as it were, by itself, for want of another to match it.

Of, Off. Lat. *ab*, ON. *af*, Gr. *απο*.

Offal. Prov. G. *affall*, *abgefall*, refuse or dross, what falls from; Dan. *affald*, fall, falling away, offal, the fall of the leaf, windfalls in an orchard, broken sticks in a wood, &c.

Oft, Often. ON. *opt*, Goth. *ufta*.

Ogee, Ogive. It. *augivo*, Fr. *augive*, *ogive*, the union of concave and convex in an arch or fillet.

To Ogle. G. *aiügelu*, to inoculate, also to eye one slyly, from *auge*, an eye. Fr. *œuillade*, It. *occhiata*, a glance.

Ogre. Sp. *ogro*, Fr. *ogre*, OSp. *huergo*, *uerco*, the man-eating giant of fairy-tales—Diez; It. *orco*, a surname of Pluto, by met. any chimera or imagined monster.—Fl. Cimbr. *orco*, (böses gespenst) buggaboo.—Bergmann. From Lat. *orcus*, hell.

Her marble-minded breast, impregnable, rejects
The *ugly orks* that for their lord the Ocean woo.

Polyolbion in Nares.

Oil. Lat. *oleum*, G. *oel*.

Ointment. Lat. *ungere*, and thence Fr. *oindre*, to anoint; It. *unto*, salve, grease; *untare*, *ontare*, to salve or smear.

Old. AS. *eald*, G. *alt*, Goth. *altheis*, old. The radical meaning is probably *grown up*, from Goth. *alan*, to nourish,

bring up; ON. *ala*, to beget, give birth to, nourish; *elna*, to grow, to ripen. Lat. *alere*, to nourish; *adoleo*, to grow up; *coalesco*, to grow together, &c. See Abolish. Diefenbach compares Lat. *altus*, as signifying grown up in space, as *old* in time.

Omelet. Fr. *aumelette*, *omelette*, of unknown origin.

On. G. *an*, Gr. *ana*, up, on, upon.

One. Gr. *εἷς*, *μία*, *έν*, Lat. *unus*, Goth. *ains*, G. *ein*.

Onion. Lat. *unio*, an onion, then, from the concentric scales of which it is formed, applied to a pearl.

Onomatopœia. Gr. *ονοματοποιια*, from *ονοματοποιεω*, to coin words, especially to form words in imitation of sound. *Ονομα*, name, and *ποιεω*, to make. In later times the word has been confined to the special signification above mentioned. It was early observed that such words as *λιγγω*, to twang like a bow, *σιζω*, to hiss, *balare*, to bleat, *hinnire*, to neigh, were exactly such as we should frame if we attempted to represent the sounds in question by a vocal imitation. It was accordingly supposed that a certain class of words had been formed by the imitation of natural sounds, and as these were the only class of simple words in which evidence remained of their having been formed by the device of man, the name of *ονοματοποιησις* or word-making was given to the process to which they owe their origin, a name which obviously becomes improper as soon as we regard all language as formed by man.

Ooze. AS. *wos*, juice; *ofetes wos*, juice of fruit; *wosig*, juicy, moist. To *ooze* out is to show moisture at the cracks, moisture to find its way out by small apertures. ON. *vos*, moisture; *vos-klædi*, rain-proof clothes; *vasla*, to splash through the marshes (*kvaske*). E. *ooze*, the wet mud left by the tide. N. *vaasa*, to work in the wet and exposure, especially out at sea. Prov. Dan. *qvas*, mud, puddle. *Veien staaer i eet qvas*, the way is all in a puddle. *Quasse*, to plash, representing the sound of mud or water under-foot. *Det quasser i støvler*, of the sound of water in the shoes. *Qvaske*, to plash, tramp through wet. Hence Dan. *vaase* (the expres-

sion of chatter or idle talk being commonly taken from the splashing of water), N. *vasa*, to talk nonsense. The ON. *vasla*, to splash through the wet, is in modern N. used in the sense of idle talk, foolery, trifling. *Vask*, the dashing of the sea, to be compared with Dan. *kraske*, to splash.—Haldorsen in *vasla*. N. *vaspa*, *vassa*, to wade, go in the wet; *vass blom*, water-lily; *vass drukkjen*, water-logged; *vassen*, watery.

Opal. A gem “of divers colours, wherein appeareth the fiery brightness of the carbuncle, the shining purple of the amethyst, the green lustre of the emerald, and all inter-shining.”—Fl. Known to the Romans under the name of *opalus*, showing that a Slavonic language was then spoken in Bohemia, whence the gem is still brought. The origin is Pol. *palac*, to glow, to blaze, *opalac*, to burn on all sides, Serv. *opaliti*, to shoot, to give fire; from the gleams of iridescent reflection by which the stone is distinguished.

Open. G. *offen*, ON. *opinn*, AS. *yppe*, open; *yppan*, G. *öffnen*, ON. *opna*, Lat. *aperire*, to open, to do up. ON. *luka*, to shut; *uppliuka*, to open; *upplokinn*, open. *Opinn* is not only open, but mouth upwards, *som ligger opad*. We open a vessel by lifting up the cover.

Opera. A name introduced with the thing itself from Italy. *Opera*, any work, labour, action; now-a-days taken for a comedy or tragedy sung to music.—Fl. Lat. *opus*, pl. *opera*, work; Bret. *ober*, to do, to make.

Or. Contracted from AS. *outher*. Goth. *aiththan*, OHG. *edo*, ON. *eda*, AS. *eththa*, Du. *edder*, *eer*, OHG. *odo*, AS. *oththe*, OHG. *odar*, Fris. *auder*, *uder*, Du. *odder*, *oer*; OSax. *eftha*, OFris. *efther*; OHG. *alda*, Swiss *ald*; ON. *ella*; Swiss *alder*, Sw. Dan. *eller*, or.—Dief. We see a simple and a comparative form running throughout, but it is not easy to give a consistent account of the radical element.

Orange. It. *arancio*, Venet. *naranja*, Sp. *naranja*, Mod. Gr. *νεραντζι*. The name must have been introduced with the fruit itself from the East; Pers. *nârenj*, Arab. *nâranj*. The loss of the *n* gave Mid. Lat. *arangia*, which passed into Fr.

orange under the influence of the golden colour of the fruit.
—Diez.

Orchard. Goth. *aurtigards*, ON. *jurtagardr*, MHG. *wurzgarte*, AS. *vyrtgeard*, *ortgeard*, a yard or enclosure for worts, i. e. vegetables, a garden. See Wort.

Ordeal. AS. *ordæl*, Du. *oordeel*, *ordael*, a mode of judgment by fire or water, supposed to be decided by the hand of God; the judgment *κατ' ἐξοχην*. Du. *oordeel*, G. *urtheil*, judgment, from ON. *úr*, out of, and *theil*, part; a laying out of parts, disposing of the matter in proper order. In the same way Lat. *discrimen*, a parting, separation, signifies an examination, decision, proof.

Order. Fr. *ordre*, It. *ordine*, Lat. *ordo*, *-inis*.

Ordinance. Formerly *ordinance* or *ordonance*, all sorts of artillery of great guns.—B. An incidental application of *ordinance* in the sense of arrangement, preparation. Fr. *ordonner*, to ordain, appoint, dispose, array, equip.—Cot.

Furthermore the king and his council *ordeyned* blank chartres:—had them prepared.—English Chron. p. 13. Cam. Soc.

In the same work we see the passage to the modern sense.

The *ordenaunce* of the kinges guns avayled not, for that day was so grete rayne that the gonnes lay depe in the water, and so were queynt and myght not be schott.—p. 97.

The Duke of Burgoyne had layd there all his apparament to take Caleys, amongis which was a horrible *ordinauns*, smale barelis fild full of serpentis and venymous bestes, which he thouhte to throwe into Caleys be engynes.—Capgrave Chron. p. 298.

It. *ordigno*, a machine, mechanical contrivance, applied by Ariosto to a gun.

Ordure. Fr. *ordure*, It. *ordura*, *lordura*, filth; *lordo*, *ordo*, filthy, dirty, from Lat. *luridus*, dark-coloured. In *lurid dentes*, discoloured teeth, the sense comes very near that of dirty, filthy. Mid. Lat. *luridus*, zwart, bleec, onreyn; fuul.—Dief. Sup. The equivalence of forms with an initial *l* or *n* and a simple vowel is not uncommon. Fr. *loutre*, E. *otter*; Fr. *lierre*, OFr. *hierre*, ivy; Fr. *lingot*, E. *ingot*; Fr. *laiton*,

It. *ottone*, brass ; It. *lonza*, Sp. *onza*, an ounce ; It. *luscignolo*, *uscignolo*, a nightingale. The derivation from *horridus* supported by Diez is unsatisfactory.

Ore. Properly the vein of metal, from the ore being found in a thin band appearing in the section like a vein running through the rock. *Calamina est quædam vena terræ*, is a certain ore.—Roger Bacon, *Opus minus*, 385. G. *Ader*, Sw. *ader*, N. *aader*, *aar*, Dan. *aare*, a vein. *Vena, odder, odir*.—Dief. Supp.

Organ. The Gr. *οργانون*, an instrument, was applied in Lat. to an instrument of music, and ultimately *κατ' ἐξοχην* to the great instrument of church music to which the name is now confined.

Organa dicuntur omnia instrumenta musicorum. Non solum illud organum dicitur quod grande est et inflatur foliis, sed quicquid aptatur ad cantilenam et corporeum est.—St Augustine in Duc.

Oriel. This word formerly signified a chamber or apartment. Adjacet atrium nobilissimum in introitu quod porticus vel *oriolum* appellatur.—Ut non in infirmariâ sed seorsim in *oriolo* monachi infirmi carnem comederent.—Matth. Paris in Duc. *Oriolum*, a little entrance, from *os, oris*? It is glossed chamber in Bibelsworth.—Nat. Antiq. p. 166.

Plus est delit en le *oriol* [chamber]

Escoter la note de l'*oriol* [wodewale].

Of the queen's closet in a chapel.

Ye schall hur brynge to the chapelle,
Be the *oryall* syde stande thou styлле.

Erl of Tholouse, l. 308.

That lady herde his mournyng all
Ryght under the chambre wall
In her *oryall* there she was.—l. 92.

Then said that lady mylde of mood,
Ryght in her *closet* there she stood.

Squire of low Degree, l. 180.

An oriel window is one that juts out so as to make a small apartment in a hall.

Orlope. The uppermost deck in a great ship, from the mainmast to the mizzen.—B. It. *tetto*, the deck or *overloope* of a ship.—Fl. G. *überlauf*, the deck of a ship, from *überlaufen*, to run over the whole surface.

Orpiment. A yellow arsenical colour, Lat. *auripigmentum*.

Orts. *Orts*, or in Scotland *worts*, are the fragments and rejected parts that are left by an animal in feeding, and generally the odds and ends that fall to the ground in doing any work. A cow is said to *ort* her provender when she tosses it aside; a child *orts* his bread when he crumbles it down; hence metaphorically to *ort*, to reject.—Jam. The word is very widely spread. Prov. Dan. *ovred*, *orred*, *orret*, *ort*, *orts*; Du. *oor-aete*, *oorete*, reliquiæ fastiditi pabuli; *ooractigh*, fastidians nimiâ saturitate—Kil.; NFris. *orten*, to leave remnants in eating; Pl. D. *ort*, *ortels*, *orts*; *orten*, *verorten*, *örden*, to be nice in eating, to pick out the best and leave much remnants—Brem. Wtb.; Westerwald *urzen*, Swiss *hurschen*, *urschi*, *orts*; *urschen*, to *ort*; Bav. *urâssen*, *urezen* mit etwas, to deal wastefully; die *urâss*, rejection, *orts*.

The Du. and Bav. forms naturally lead to the derivation suggested by Kiliaan, *ooræte*, quasi *oueraete*, esca superflua, what is left *over* in *eating*; and perhaps the form of the word has been modified in accordance with this notion, but Lap. *arates*, which is used in exactly the same sense, can hardly have had such an origin. The corresponding forms in the kindred dialects are Esthon. *warrid* (was herunter fällt), droppings, crumbs, from *warrisema*, to rustle, to fall out, as ripe oats; Fin. *waret*, chaff driven off in thrashing, from *warista*, to drip or fall gradually, as grain from the ears of corn, or leaves in the autumn. It is remarkable that an initial *w* is added in Sc. *worts*, as in Fin. *waret*, compared with Lap. *arates*. “E’enings *worts* are gude mornings fodderings.”—Jam.

Osier. Fr. *osier*, a willow, willow twig, wicker basket. Probably from being used in making utensils of different kinds, for which wicker was much employed by the Gauls.

Bret. *aoza*, *oza*, to form, fashion, arrange; *aozil*, *ozil*, willow, made of willow.

Osprey. Lat. *ossifragia*, a bone-breaker.

To Oss. To offer to do, to aim at, to intend to do.—B. Fr. *oser*, to dare, adventure, be so bold as to do a thing; Prov. *ausar*, It. *ausare*, *osare*, Venet. *ossare*, from Lat. *audere*, *ausum*, to dare. The difficulty in this derivation is that *oss* belongs so completely to the popular part of the language that it is very unlikely to have had a Fr. derivation. W. *osio*, to offer to do, is undoubtedly the same word, but we are unable to say whether it is borrowed from E. *oss*, or vice versâ. We find the idea in an earlier stage of development in Fin. *osata*, to aim right, to strike the mark, to be able to do, to know the way; *osaella*, to try to do, to imitate. Esthon. *ots*, end, point; *otsima*, to seek; *otsama*, to end.

Ostler. Properly the master of an inn, but now appropriated to the servant at an inn who has charge of the stables and horses. Fr. *hostelier*, a host, innkeeper, from *hostel*, a house, hostel, hall, palace.—Cot. The application to the sense of a groom seems to have taken place at a very early period in England. In the reign of Rich. II., W. Brewer, “hostillarius W. Larke pistoris,” was condemned to the hurdle for making short weight in horsebread, having to stand “uno de dictis panibus circa collum suum, et uno botello feni ad dorsum suum in signum hostillarii pendentibus,” with a bottle of hay at his back as a sign of an hostler.—Lib. Alb. 2. 425. Jack “the hosteler of the house,” the companion of the tapster and her paramour, in Chaucer’s story of the Pardoner and the Tapster, is plainly the ostler in the modern sense, and not the master of the inn.

Ostrich. Fr. *austruche*, an austridge or ostridge—Cot.; Sp. *avestruz*, from *avis struthio*; Lat. *struthio*, Mid. Lat. *strucio*, an ostrich.—Diez.

Other. Goth. *anthar*, OFris. *ander*, *other*, *or*; ON, *annar*, Sanscr. *antara*, alter, the other; Lith. *anas*, ille; *antras*, alter, secundus.

Otter. It. *lontra*, Sp. *lutria*, *nutria*, Fr. *loutre*, Lat. *lutra*, G. *otter*, ON. *ottr*, Pol. *wydra*, Russ. *vuidra*.

Ottoman. The Ottoman empire, the Turkish empire. From Othman the founder of the dynasty.

Ought. Anything. See Aught.

Ought. The pret. of the verb to owe.

Our. Goth., G. *uns*, (acc. pl.) *us*; *unsar*, *unser*, AS. *use*, *ure*, *our*.

To Oust, Out. Fr. *oster*, to remove, take away, lay aside, drive or expel from. *Ostez vous de là*, get you hence.—Cot. Prov. *ostar*, to take away; *forostar*, to drive out. It is probable that this last is the original meaning of the word, and that *oust* and the preposition *out*, ON. *ut*, G. *aus*, have their origin in the cry *huss!* *hut!* used to drive out dogs. Swiss *huss!* a cry to set on a dog or to hiss a man, an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence; *huss use!* fort, hinaus! properly to a dog, then to a man. W. *hwt!* off, off with it, away! and as a noun, a taking off, a taking away; *hwtio*, to hiss out, to hoot; Gael. *ut!* *ut!* interj. of disapprobation or dislike; Patois de Champ. *hus*, hootings, cries, out (*hors*), door. “Quibus id agentibus conversâ facie in sinistram partem indignando quodammodo, virtute quantâ potuit, Hutz! Hutz! quod significat Foras! Foras! Unde patet quia malignum spiritum vidit.”—Vita Ludovici Pii in Duc. Sw. *hut!* is used as a cry to drive out dogs or to stop them and make them quiet, get out, for shame! *huta ut*, to drive out. In the same way Serv. *osh!* cry to drive out; *oshkati*, to cry *osh!* to drive out. The Lap. cry is *has!* *as!* agreeing remarkably with the Gael. form of the preposition, *as*, out, out of; Lap. *hasetet*, to drive out. Prov. Fr. *oussi!* *toussi!* cry to drive out a dog; *usse!* *houste!* *houste à la paille!* *ut!* hors d’ici, va t’en.—Jaubert.

The cries addressed to animals being commonly taken from sounds made by themselves, the exclamation *hoot!* used in driving out dogs, may be compared with Lap. *huttet*, to bark. Swiss *huss*, *hauss*, a dog.

Outrage. It. *oltraggio*, Fr. *oultrage*, *outrage*, excess, unreasonableness, violence, from Lat. *ultra*, Fr. *oultre*, beyond, with the termination *age*. *Elle est belle voirement, mais il n'y a rien d'oultrage*, she is fair indeed, but no fairer than she should be. *Je ne vous demande rien d'oultrage*, I demand nothing unreasonable.—Cot.

Oven. G. *ofen*, Goth. *auhns*, OSw. *ogn*, *omn*, ON. *ofn*, Gr. *ἰπνος*, oven; Sanscr. *agni*, Lith. *ugnis*, Lat. *ignis*, fire.

Over. AS. *ufan*, above, upwards, from above, up; *ufeweard*, *ufan-weard*, upwards; *ufera*, higher, farther; *ufemest*, highest; upmost. G. *auf*, on, upon, up; *oben*, above, on high; *ober*, upper, over; *über*, over; Gr. *ὑπο*, under; *ὑπερ*, over; Lat. *sub*, under; *super*, over.

Owche, Nouche. *Ouche* (a jewel), *bague*.—Palsgr. Sometimes incorrectly written with an initial n.

Whan thou hast taken any thyng,
Of lovis gifte, or *nouche* or pin.—Gower in Hal.

The original sense seems to have been a wedding gift, designated by the term *osculum*, *oscleum*, *oscleia*, from the marriage kiss. “Denique dato sponsæ annulo, porrigit osculum.”—Gregor. Turon. “Quittavit filio suo Duci prædicto suum dotalitium, donationem propter nuptias, sive *osculum*.”—Chart. A. D. 1320. “Immobilia sibi data in matrimonium in dotem, vel in *osclium*, seu donationem propter nuptias.”—Chart. A. D. 1257. Hence *oscleare*, to endow. “Si quis ducit uxorem apud Villamfrancham de medietate rerum suarum *oscleat* eam.”—A. D. 1256.

The term *oscle* was then applied to a jewel-case, and finally to a jewel, “No portan n’ *oscla* d’ aur ni d’ argen ni ab perlas;” they shall not wear jewels of gold or silver, &c.—Stat. of Montpellier, 13th century in Raynouard.

To Owe, Ought, Own. Goth. *aigan*, *aihan*, to possess, to have; *aihts*, possessions; AS. (*agan*), pres. *âh*, *âgon*, prt. *âhte*; ON. *eiga*, *â*, *eigum*, *âtte*, to possess; G. *eigen*, AS. *âgen*, Sc. *awin*, what is possessed by one, own. *To own* a thing is to claim it as possessed by oneself. *To owe* money is an

elliptical expression for having it to pay to another, possessing it for another. ON. *Eg á hestinn*, that is my horse; *eg á lánga leid*, I have a long way to perform; *eg á at giallda*, I have to pay, I owe; *Gud á hlyðni at thér*, you owe obedience to God, God possesses, is rightfully entitled to, obedience at your hands. In the same way we say, I have to pay you money, I have to go to London, Je dois aller à Londres. A Yorkshireman says, Who owes this? who is the possessor of this, to whom does it belong. On the same principle Lat. *debere*, to owe, must probably be explained, to have allotted to one; from Goth. *gadaban*, to happen, to fall to one's lot.

Ox. A name extending to the Finnic branch of languages; Lap. *wuoksa*, Syrianian *ös*, Votiak *oj* (Fr. *j*), Ostiak *uges*, Turk. *ogys*.

P.

Pace. Fr. *pas*, It. *passo*, Lat. *passus*.

Pack. G., Du. *pack*, a bundle. A *pack* of cards, and figuratively, a *pack* of hounds; G. *diebenpack*, a gang of thieves; *das pack*, *lumpenpack*, the dregs of the people, a pack of rogues.—Kütt. A *naughty pack* was formerly used as a term of abuse for a loose woman, as a person is now sometimes called “a bad lot.”

Call her a *naughtie pack*, with that one word thou hast taken all from her, and left her bare and foul.—Vives in R.

To *pack*, to make into a bundle; G. *sich packen*, Sw. *packa sig bort*, to be gone, be packing, pack away. A jury is *packed* when it is selected and put together for a particular purpose, and so in G. *die karten packen*, to pack cards in a fraudulent manner, so that one may know how they lie.

The original meaning is shown in Esthon. *pakima*, Fin. *pakkata*, to stuff, to cram; *pakko*, compulsion, force, necessity, pain; Lat. *pangere*, *pactum*, to drive in, to fasten; Gr. $\pi\eta\gamma\nu\upsilon\omega$ (root $\pi\alpha\gamma$), to stick or fix in as a nail, to fasten toge-

ther, put together, to make solid, stiff, or hard ; *πηγος*, firm, solid.—L. and Sc.

Pad. 1. Anything stuffed as a defence against rubbing or pressure ; a pack-saddle. Fin. *padja*, a small cushion stuffed with hay to prevent galling by the saddle or horse-collar, a mattress (*calcita inferior in lectibus*) ; Esthon. *paddi*, a pillow, cushion ; *padja-pöör*, a pillow-beer or pillow-case. Probably identical with E. *pod*, the shell or husk of peas and beans, on the same principle that Du. *bolster* signifies both pod and feather-bed. Dan. *pude*, a pillow, pad.

2. *Pad*, a path ; *to pad*, to pace, go on foot.—Hal. *Pad*, in cant, the highway ; *padder*, *footpad*, one who robs on foot. *Pad* (in sporting language), the foot of a hare or fox. Pl. D. *pad*, the sole of the foot ; *pad-weg*, G. *pfad*, Fin. *padet*, *patet*, a foot-path ; Pl. D. *pedden*, to tread ; *padjen*, to trip. *Door dik un dunn padjen*, to tramp through thick and thin. Gr. *πατεω*, to tread ; *πατος*, a path ; Sp. *patear*, to kick, to stamp ; *pata*, foot and leg of beasts ; Fr. *patte*, paw. See next Article.

To Paddle. To move in the water with the hands or feet.—B. Fr. *patouiller*, to paddle or dabble in with the feet, to stir up and down and trouble.—Cot. Hence *paddle*, an implement for paddling, an oar with a broad flat blade, as Fr. *gasche*, an oar or skull, from *gascher*, to splash. The idea of splashing or paddling in the wet frequently occurs in the special form of tramping through the mud, explaining the root *pad* or *pat* in the formation of words signifying tramp, tread, the way trodden, or the foot as the implement of tramping. Bav. *patschen*, to tramp ; *patschen*, the foot or shoe ; *lackenpatscher*, a step i' the gutter. Pl. D. *patsch*, mud ; *patsch*, *patsch-hand*, the hand in speaking to a child, from the sound of a pat with the soft flat hand of a child. Bav. *pfotschen* (contemptuously), paw, hand ; G. *pfote*, Fr. *patte*, paw ; Gr. *ποδ'*, Lat. *ped'*, foot.

In the same way with an initial *pl* instead of *p*, Pl. D. *pladern*, to paddle ; E. *plod*, to move with heavy footfall ;

Swab. *pfatschen*, *pflatschen*, *pfatscheln*, *pflatscheln*, to paddle; *pflante*, *pflantsch*, *pflote*, a coarse, thick hand.

Paddock. 1. ON. *padda*, It. *botta*, a toad.

2. AS. *pearroc*, an enclosure. See Park.

Padlock. A lock hanging like a clog to an animal's foot. Mid. Lat. *pedana*, a clog, chain to tether the foot of cattle.

Page. It. *paggio*, Fr. *page*, properly a boy, then a serving boy, attendant. Chaucer, speaking of an infant, says,

In cradle it lay and was a proper *page*.

Gr. *παῖδ'*, child; Gael. *paisde*, a young boy or girl; Manx *paitchey*, a child.

Pageant. A triumphal chariot or arch, or other pompous device, usually carried about in public shows.—B. *Pagent*, *pagina*.—Pr. Pm. The authorities cited by Way in the notes on this passage show that the original meaning of the word was a scaffold for the purpose of scenic exhibition, equivalent to Lat. and It. *pegma*, a frame, a fabric, a machine, or *pageant*, to move, to rise, or to go itself with wheels, with vices, or with other help.—Fl. *Pageant*, *machina*, *misterio*, *arco trionfale*.—Torriano. In a contemporary account of the performances, cited in "Sharp's Coventry Mysteries," certain pageants are spoken of, "which *pagiants* were a high scaffold with two rowmes, a higher and a lower, on four wheeles." The compiler of the *Liber Albus*, describing the ceremonial at the entry of Henry VI. into London, A. D. 1432, uses *pagina* and *machina* as synonymous. He tells us that at the entry of the bridge, "*parabatur machina satis pulcra in cujus medio gigas miræ magnitudinis.—Ex utroque latere ipsius gigantis in eâdem paginâ erigebantur duo animalia vocata antelops.*"—Munim. Gildh. III. 459.

The name was afterwards transferred to the subject of exhibition, whether a mere image or a dramatic performance. In the Chester Mysteries each drama is introduced in the form, "*Incipit pagina prima de celi, angelorum, &c., creacione.*" We are quite in the dark as to the origin of the name, which is without equivalent in any continental documents. Way

suggests a derivation from *compaginata*, in accordance with the explanation of *pegma* given in Higgins' version of Junius' Nomenclator: "*lignea machina in altum educta, tabulatis etiam in sublime crescentibus compaginata.*"

Of all the crafty and subtil *paiantis* and pecis of warke made by mannys wit to go or move by them selfe the clocke is one of the beste.—Horman in Pr. Pm.

Pagod. An image worshipped by the Indians and Chinese, or the temple belonging to such an idol.—B. From Ptg. *pagao*, a pagan, and thence *pagode*, an assembly of idolaters, temple of the Indians, porcelain image.

Pail. It. *padella*, Venet. *páela*, a pan; Sp. *paila*, a bason, a pan; Lat. *patera*, a bowl; *patella*, a dish, a plate; Fin. *padda*, Bret. *pod*, E. *pot*.

Pain. Fr. *peine*, pain, penalty, punishment, also pains, labour, endeavour, also pain, trouble, anguish.—Cot. Du. *pijne*, G. *pein*, pain, trouble, punishment; *kopfpein*, *zahnpein*, head-ache, tooth-ache. W. *poen*, Bret. *poan*, pain, punishment, pains; Gael. *pian*, pain, pang, torment; ON. *pína*, to torment, to punish; Esthon. *pinama*, Fin. *piinata* (probably borrowed), to torture.

Pain in the sense of penalty is from Fr. *peine*, Lat. *pæna*, Gr. *ποινη*, the original sense of which is compensation for the killing of a kinsman, blood-money, commonly derived from *φονος*, death. And undoubtedly the idea of pain or suffering may come from that of punishment, pain inflicted in retribution of offence. But ON. *pína*, AS. *pinan*, have little the appearance of having been derived from Lat. *pæna*, nor is the idea of punishment combined with that of suffering in those forms. A more natural origin for the expression of bodily pain may be found in the idea of pressure, weight, labour. Fin. *painaa*, to press upon, to be heavy; *paino*, weight; *painet*, a press; *pinnet*, the state of a thing violently pressed, and thence torture; *pinnistää*, to constrain, handle roughly, vex. Gr. *πονος*, labour, trouble, distress, grief; in Mod. Gr. bodily pain; *πονοδοντος*, the tooth-ache. Compare Lat.

angere, to bind or press together, to press upon, to torment, torture, trouble, to cause bodily pain; *angi*, to suffer anguish, mental or corporeal.

Painim. A heathen, properly heathenism. Fr. *païen*, a pagan; *païennisme*, *païenisme*, *païenime*, *paganismus*, heathendom, heathenland.

Paint. Lat. *pingere*, *pictum*, Fr. *peindre*, *peint*, to paint.

Paladin. It. *paladino*, *palatino*, belonging to an emperor's court or chief palace, a count palatine; also a *paladin*, a knight, or famous man-at-arms of an emperor's palace.—Fl. The knights of the round table were the paladins of Arthur or of Charlemagne, from whose exploits the heroic character implied in the name is derived.

Palanquin. Ptg. *palanquin*, a chair or couch carried between poles on men's shoulders, from Sp. *palanca*, a lever, a cowl-staff, or pole on which a weight is supported between two men.

Pale, Paling, Palissade. Lat. *palus*, It. *palo*, a pole or stake; Sp. *palo*, a stick; G. *pfahl*, a pile, pole, stake; Fr. *palis*, a pale or thick lath, a stake, pole, pile.—Cot. W. *palis*, a thin partition of boards, wattle, lath.

In a secondary sense *pale* signifies an enclosure, a place paled in.

Palette. The flat plate on which a painter rubs his colours. W. *pâl*, a spade; Bret. *pal*, a spade, quoit, float of a mill; It. *pala*, any kind of flat and broad thing or plate, a spade, float of a water-wheel, blade of an oar, shoulder-blade; *paletta*, any little flat thing with a handle, a shovel, trowel, spattle, slice, racket. Fr. *pale*, a shovel; *palet*, a quoit; *palette*, a surgeon's slice.

Palfrey. Fr. *palefroi*, It. *palefreno*, Mid. Lat. *paraveredus*, *parafredus*, *palafridus*, an easy-going horse for riding; *veredus*, a post-horse. The term is explained by Duc. an extra post-horse, a horse used in the military and by-roads as *veredus* on the main roads, but it is probable that this distinction was not observed. “De querela Hildebrandi comitis

quod pagenses ejus *paravreda* dare recusant.”—Capit. Car. Mag. The first half of the word is supposed to be the Gr. *παρα*, by, a by-horse; but it is not easy to understand how such a compound could arise. From *parafredus* were formed G. *pferd*, Du. *paard*, a horse.

To Pall. To grow flat as liquors do, to make dull, to take off the appetite.—B. *To pall*, to rot.—Squire of Low Degree. W. *pallu*, to fail; *pall*, loss of energy, miss, failure. *To appall* is to cause to pall, to stupefy with horror or similar emotion.

Pall. A cloth that covers a coffin at a funeral, a cloak. Lat. *pallium* was especially applied to the cloak sent by the Pope for the inauguration of a bishop. W. *pall*, a mantle, a pavilion; Bret. *pallen*, a coverture; *pallen-wélé*, bed-cover, coverlet; *pallenvarc’h*, horse-cloth, housings; Gael. *peall*, a skin or hide, covering, veil.

Pallet. A poor bed, the radical meaning being probably a sheepskin, rug, or mat. Gael. *peall*, a skin or hide, a bunch of matted hair, a mat, coverlet, couch, or pallet; *peallaid*, a sheepskin; *peallach*, shaggy, matted; *peallag*, a shaggy hide, a ragged woman, a little couch or pallet.

Palletoque, Pallecote. A cassock or short coat with sleeves.—B. Fr. *palletoc*, a garment like a short cloak with sleeves.—Cot. Bret. *paltók*, a cloak of coarse cloth worn by peasants at their work, covering both head and body, from *pall*, covering, and *tók*, cap.—Legonidek.

Palm. 1. Gr. *παλαμη*, Lat. *palma*, W. *palf*, AS. *folm*, OHG. *folma*, the flat of the hand; Lat. *palpare*, ON. *fálma*, to grope, feel for with the hands; W. *palfalu*, to grope, creep on the hands and feet.

2. Lat. *palma*, the palm, a tree with broad spreading leaves like the palm of one’s hand. It must be remembered that the Italian palm is one of the palmate species, not pinnate like a date palm.

3. The yellow catkin of the willow, the branches of which, on account of the name, are carried on Easter Sunday to re-

present the palm-branches of Judea. Pl. D. *palme*, bud, catkin of willow, hazel, alder, &c. The buds or eyes of the vine are also called *palmen* in Germany, whence may be explained E. *palmer-worm*, a grub or worm destroying the buds of plants.

The name seems to have been given to a catkin, from the woolly or feathery texture. *Palm* of wull or loke.—Pr. Pm. Fin. *palmu*, catkin of willow; *palmikko*, lock of hair; *palmikoita*, to plait hair or wicker.

Palmer, a pilgrim, carrying a palm branch in sign of his expedition to the Holy Land.

Palsy. A loss of the bodily powers, corrupted from Fr. *paralysie*, Lat. *paralysis*. Gr. *παρὰ λυσις*, a loosening aside, disabling the nerves on one side of the body; the palsy commonly acting on one half of the body.

There our Lord heled a man of the *palasye*.

Sir John Mandeville, p. 107.

To Palter, Paltry. *To palter* is properly to babble, chatter, then to trifle. *Paltry*, trifling.

One whyle his tonge it ran and *paltered* of a cat,

Another whyle he stammered styll upon a rat.—Gammer Gurton, ii. 3.

In like manner we find babbling for trifling.

K. John. Why dost thou call them *bablyng* matters, tell me? *Sedition.* For they are not worth the shaking of a pear-tree.—King Johann. Cam. Misc.

Sp. *chisme*, tattle, tale, thence lumber of little value.

Depreciatory terms for the exercise of the voice are commonly taken from the continuous sound of water or the like. Pl. D. *pladdern*, to paddle, dabble; Du. *pladeren*, G. *plaudern*, to tattle, or talk in excess; N. *putra*, to simmer, bubble, whisper, mutter; Pl. D. *paotern* (pron. *pawtern*), to patter, repeat in a monotonous manner. From the broad sound of the *a* in this pronunciation is introduced the *l* of *palter*, in the same way as was formerly seen in the case of *falter*, *halt*. *Patter* and *palter* are related together, as E. *chatter* and It. *cialtrare*, to prattle, chat.

From the notion of what is trifling, worthless, seems to be developed N. *paltra*, rags.

Pam. The knave of Clubs. Pol. *Pamfil*, the knave of any suit. The Swedes call the knave of Spades *akta Pampen*, the true Pam; the knave of Clubs the false Pam. Bav. *Pampfili*, the queen of Spades (der Eichel-Ober).—Schm. See next Article.

To Pamper. To feed high, to indulge.—B. Bav. *pampfen*, to stuff; *sich voll pampfen*, to stuff oneself full, especially of puddings; *pampf*, thick gruel; *pampfili*, a lazy, greedy rascal; Sp. *panfilo*, a heavy, sluggish person.

The Bav. *pampf* is a nasalized form of the nursery *pap*, food. Tyrol. *pappele*, milk porridge; *pappelen*, to feed with dainties, to pamper.

On the other hand Fl. has *pambére* (quasi pane e bére), bread and drink, also a nunchions of an afternoon; *pambérato*, pampered, full-fed.

Pamphlet. From Sp. *papelete*, a written slip of paper, a written newsletter, by the insertion of the nasal, as in Du. *pampier*, paper. Sp. *papelon*, a large piece of paper, a pamphlet.

Pan. ON. *panna*, Du. *panne*, G. *pfanne*, Boh. *pánew*, Lith. *pana*.

Pander. From Pandarus, the uncle of Troilus, who performs the part of a pander in the story of Troilus and Cressida, popular in the middle ages.

Pane. 1. The derivation from Lat. *pagina*, a leaf, page, any flat expanse, as a sheet of marble, or piece of land, is supported by the form *paine*, a piece of wall.—Roquef. *Valvarum paginæ*, the panels of doors.—Pallad. *Pane* or part of a thing, *pagina*. *Pannel*, *pagella*, *panellus*.—Pr. Pm.

But in truth *pane* seems a mere adoption of Fr. *pan*, a pane, piece or pannel of a wall, of wainscot, of a glass window, &c., the skirt of a gown, the pane of a hose or cloak.—Cot. The *pane* of a hose was a sheet of different colour or material let into the garment.

Than the knyght shewed me a *pane* of the wall, and said, Sir, see you

yonder parte of the wall which is newer than all the remnant.—Berners, Froissart in R.

Cat. *pany*, a piece of wall, pannel of wainscot, lap of a shirt; — *de oro*, gold leaf. *Panyo*, cloth. Prov. *pan*, rag, clout, lap, piece; Ptg. *pâno*, *pânno*, piece of cloth; — *de muro*, piece of wall; — *de chaminé*, mantel-piece of a chimney.

It is exceedingly difficult to draw a definite line between the derivatives of *pannus*, a piece of cloth, and *pinna*, a flap. Fr. *pannon*, *pennon*, with the diminutives *pannonceau*, *pennonceau*, a fane or weather flag, a pennon, seem to be from *pinna*; while *pan*, skirt, flat expanse, *paneaux*, rags, tatters, *peneau*, a rag, also a flag or streamer, Cat. *panell*, Prov. *penel*, a weathercock, *penna*, *pena*, a pannel or piece of wall, Fr. *penne*, the furred lining of a garment, would commonly be derived from *pannus*. Perhaps both *pannus* and *penna*, or *pinna*, may be from the same ultimate root, signifying flap.

Pannel. Fr. *panneau*, *panneau*, a pannel of wainscot, of a saddle, &c. The pannel of a saddle is the stuffed flap used to hinder the stirrups from galling, and the name is also given to the pad put under the load of a pack-horse. The pannel of a jury is the slip of parchment on which the names of the jurors are written. See Pane.

Pang. AS. *pyngan*, Lat. *pungere*, to prick. *Poignant* or pricking grief is that which gives a severe *pang*. Fr. *poinct*, a stitch, or sharp pain in the side.

Pannage. The feeding of swine upon mast in the woods, or the duty accruing from it. Mid. Lat. *pastio*, *pastionaticum*, *pasnaticum*, *pasnagium*, *pannagium*, from Lat. *pascere*, *pastum*, to feed. “In omnibus etiam suis nemoribus ipsorum porcis recursum, et omnimodos fructus ad eorum pabulum, absque eo pretio quod vulgo *pasnaticum* dicitur.”—A. D. 1130 in Duc. “Plains *pennaiges* de chevaux, de jumens, poutains, vaches, veaux et pourceaux allans à la dite forest de Cressi.”—A. D. 1478.

Fr. *pasnage*, pawnage, mastage, the money received by

the Lord of a forest for the feeding of swine with the mast, or of cattle with the herbage thereof.—Cot.

Pannier. Fr. *panier*, a basket, properly, as Milan. *panéra*, a bread-basket, from Lat. *panis*, bread. It. *panára*, *panáris*, any place to keep bread in, a pantry, a bread-basket.

Pansy. The flower heartsease, in Fr. called *pensée*, thought.

To Pant. Fr. *panteler*, to pant or throb, to beat (also to breathe) short and thick, or often together; *pantiser*, *pantoi-ser*, to breathe often, to be short-winded.—Cot. The quick beating of the heart is represented by the syllables *pit-a-pat* or the nasalized *pintledy-pantledy*, originally imitating the sound of a succession of light blows. “And the rattling *pit-pat* noise.”—B. Jonson in R. “My heart went *pintledy-pantledy*.”—Skinner. Then from the sympathy between the action of the heart and lungs, *to pant*, to breathe quick and hard.

Pantaloon, Pantaloons. Fr. *pantalon*, a pair of trousers, seems a modern word. It. *pantalone* is the *pantaloon* of Italian comedy, a covetous and amorous old dotard who is made the butt of the piece. The word seems to signify a slovenly-dressed person, from Sp. *pañal*, clout, skirt or tail of shirt; *pañalon*, a slovenly fellow whose shirt hangs out of his breeches.—Baretti. Lat. *pannus*, rag, cloth.

Pantry, Pantler. Fr. *paneterie*, place where the bread is kept; whence *pantler*, the officer who had charge of that department, as *butler*, the officer who had charge of the *buttery*.

Pap, Papa. Words formed of the simplest articulations, *ma* and *pa*, are used to designate the objects in which the infant takes the earliest interest, the mother and father, the mother's breast, the act of sucking or taking food. *Papa* and *mamma* are widely used in the sense of father and mother. Lith. *pápas*, Lat. *papilla*, It. *poppa*, E. *pap*, the nipple or breast; It. *poppare*, to suck; *pappa*, soft food prepared for infants; *pappare*, to suck, to feed with pap; Sp. *papar*, to eat; Magy. *papa*, in nursery language, eating; *mama*, drink-

ing; Walach. *papare*, to eat; Russ. *papa*, bread; Lat. *mamma*, *mammilla*, Fin. *mamma*, the breast.

Paper. Lat. *papyrus*, Gr. *παπυρος*, the Egyptian rush of which paper was made. W. *pabyr*, rushes, rush candles; Walach. *papurâ*, rush.

Parade. Great show, state; the place where troops assemble for inspection. Fr. *parer*, to dress, adorn, hang richly, as with arras.—Cot. It. *parare*, to prepare, make ready, for a priest to put on his vestment before he goes to celebrate; *parata*, any preparation, trimming, setting forth.—Fl.

Paragon. Fr. *paragon*, a pattern or touchstone whereby the goodness of things is tried; the perfection or flower of, a paragon or peerless one.—Cot. Sp. *paragon*, model, example, from the compound preposition *para con*, in comparison with.—Diez. *Para con migo*, in comparison with me; *para con el*, according to him.

Paramount. Above all, sovereign, or absolute.—B. Fr. *paramont*, at the top, up. “*Car meus est dit soit a toi, vien cea paramont*,” *melius est enim ut dicatur tibi, ascende huc*.—Proverbs xxv. 7.

Paramour. A love companion; Fr. *par amour*, by way of love. *Paramour* (a woman), dame peramour.—Palsgr. in Way.

Parapet. It. *parapetto*, a ward-breast, breastplate, wall breast high, from *parare*, Fr. *parer*, to cover, or shield from, to ward or defend a blow—Fl., and It. *petto*, Lat. *pectus*, breast.

Parasol. It. *parasole*, a sun-shade, from *parare*, to ward off, and *sole* the sun.

To Parboil. Lang. *perbouli*, to give a slight boil, to part-boil. Mod. Gr. *μεσοβραζω*, to parboil; *μεσοβρεχω*, to half wet, to wet in part.

Parcel. It. *particella*, any little particle, parcel, part, portion.—Fl. Fr. *parcelle*, a piece, little part.—Cot.

Parcener. See Partner.

To Parch. Bav. *pfärzen*, to fry; *färzen*, to toast bread.

Probably direct from the crackling sound of things frying. Walach. *parjolire* (Fr. *j*), to burn, to singe.

Parchment. Fr. *parchemin*, G. *pergament*, Lat. *pergamena*, from Pergamus in Asia Minor, where it was invented.

Pardon. Fr. *pardon*, It. *perdono*, the exact equivalent of E. forgive.

To Pare. Fr. *parer*, to deck, trim, garnish, order decently. —Cot. Le marechal *pare* le pied d'un cheval avec un boutoir; *parer* les legumes d'un potager pour les mettre en vente.—Dict. Langued. *Parer*, to peel an apple.—Patois de Norm. The radical meaning is to set forth, to prepare.

Parget. The plaister of a wall.—B. To parget, quasi *parietare*, *parietes cæmento incrustare*.—Skinner. *Pariette* for walles, blanchissure.—Palsgr. in Way.

If ye have bestowed but a little sum in the glazing, paving, *parieting* of God's house.—Bp. Hall in R.

Parish. Fr. *paroisse*, Lat. *paræcia*, Gr. *παροικία*, an ecclesiastical district or neighbourhood; *παροικος*, dwelling beside another, from *παρά*, by, and *οικος*, house.

Park. Fr. *parc*, an enclosure, sheep-fold, fish-pond; Dan. *fisk-park*, a fish-pond; It. *parco*, AS. *pearroc*, OHG. *pferrich*, G. *pferch*, park, enclosure; Bret. *park*, an enclosed field; Lang. *parghe*, a fold for cattle; *parga*, *parghejha*, to fold cattle on the ground.

Parley, Parliament, Parole. It. *parlare*, Fr. *parler*, to speak. Commonly derived from Lat. *parabola*, a comparison, likeness, allegory, passing into *paraula*, *parola*, a word, whence *parolare*, *parlare*, to speak. Mid. Lat. *parabolare* was constantly used in this sense. “Nostri seniores *parabolaverunt* simul et consideraverunt.”—Cap. Car. Calv. “Cæpit eum bis terque appellare; sed ille nihil homini valuit *parabolare*, sed digito gulam ei monstrabat.”—Duc.

It is however hard to understand how the word for speaking could have had so forced an origin, and perhaps it may be explained in closer analogy with other words of like signification. We have often had occasion to remark the fre-

quency with which the sound of water, and of babbling, or much talking, are represented by the same or similar forms. Now *brabble* and *brawl* are used as well to signify the noise of broken water as of chiding and loud or noisy talking. Shakespeare makes Sir Hugh Evans use *pribbles* and *prabbles* in the sense of idle chatter. The insertion of a vowel between the mute and liquid would give W. *parabl*, speech, utterance, discourse; *parablan*, to talk continually, to chatter; *parablus*, eloquent, fluent. If these spring from a native Gallic root it might naturally have been retained in the speech of the Romanized Gauls, and adopted in written Latin under the form of *parabolare*. On the other hand, the sense of speaking is one where it is very unlikely that the British language should have borrowed from the Latin, and it is hardly possible that *parabolare* could have been generally used in the sense of speaking at a period sufficiently early to give rise to the W. word, without leaving evidence of such a use in classical Latin.

A similar explanation may be given of Sp. *palabra*, Ptg. *palavra* (the origin of our vulgar *palaver*), word, from G. *plappern*, to babble, tattle; Sc. *blabber*, *blebber*, to babble, speak indistinctly.

Parlour. Fr. *parloir*, the room in a nunnery where the nuns were allowed to speak to visitors through a grating.

Parrot, Parakeet. Fr. *perroquet* is derived by Menage from *Perrot*, the dim. of *Pierre*, Peter, from the habit of giving men's names to animals with which we are specially familiar, as Magpie (for Margery-pie, Fr. Margot), Jackdaw, Jack-ass, Robin-redbreast. When *parrot* passed into E. it was not recognized as a proper name, and was again humanized by the addition of the familiar Poll; Poll-parrot.

Probably Menage was wrong in deriving *perroquet* from *Perrot*, though right in the general principle. Sp. *Perico*, the short for Peter, also, as well as the dim. *periquito*, signi-

fies a parrot, and it is from this latter form that Fr. *perroquet* and E. *parakeet* have been derived.

To Parry. It. *parare*, Fr. *parer*, to ward off. The Lat. *parare* is known only in the sense of making ready, but if we examine the compounds we shall find that the radical meaning must be to push. *Separare*, to separate, is to push apart; *reparare*, to repair, to push a thing back to its original place; *comparare*, to bring things together, to place them side by side. To ward off a blow is to push it aside.

To Parse. To distinguish the parts of speech and grammatical relations in a sentence. From *pars orationis*.

Parsley. Fr. *persil*, Lat. *petroselinum*.

Parsnep. Lat. *pastinaca*, Du. *pastinak*, *pasternak*, Fr. *pasquenade*, *pastenaille*.—Sherwood. The latter half of the E. name is the *nep* of *turnep*, signifying a tap-root. See Turnep.

Parson. M. Lat. *persona ecclesiæ*, the person who represents the church in a parish.—Blackstone. *Persona* signified dignity or office. *Laicus quidam magnæ personæ ad nos veniens dicebat*.—A. D. 741. *Proconsulares et alii personati viri. Viri nobiles et personati.* Nul clerc s'il n'est Prelaz ou establis en *personnage* ou dignité, &c.—Stat. Phil. Pulch. A. D. 1294 in Duc.

Partisan. A halberd.—B. A *partisan* or javelin to skirmish with, *partigiana*.—Torriano. Fr. *pertuisane*, a partisan, or leading staff.—Cot. Diez suggests that the name may have been taken from being used as the arms of partisan troops, citing in support of his suggestion It. *gialda*, a spear, from Pr. *gelde*, foot-soldiers; Sp. *gineta*, a spear, from *ginete*, a cavalry soldier, and other instances. Fr. *partisan*, light troops engaged in a service of surprises, or outposts, or the officer who leads them.—Gattel. But if the origin of the word were of this nature it would probably be from an earlier meaning of *partisan*. It. *parteggiano*, a partisan, one of a faction or party banded together in the interest of some one.

Partlet. A woman's ruff, and hence a name for a hen, from the long feathers about her neck.

Partner, Parcener. Fr. *parcener*, Prov. *partener*, *parsonner*, to partake, take part with; Fr. *parcener*, *parsonnier*, a partaker, partner, coheir.—Cot.

To Pash. To dash, to bruise.

If I go to him with my armed fist
I'll *pash* him o'er the face.—Troilus and Cress.

The poor men half dead were beaten down with clubs and their heads *pashed* in pieces.—North. Plut. in R.

Formed on the same plan with *dash*, representing the noise of the blow. Swiss *batschen*, to strike the hand; *batsch*, a blow of the hand; *bätschen*, to give a smacking sound; to fall with a noise. *Die thüre zubätschen*, to bang to the door. Dan. *baske*, to slap, thwack; — *med vingerne*, to flap the wings.

Comp. Swiss *datsch*, a smart blow with the open hand; *dätsch*, a clear sound, or the blow which produces it.

To Pass. From Lat. *passus* is formed Walach. *pàshu*, a step, and thence *pàshire*, to step, to go; *pàshescu înainte*, I advance, go forwards. The E. *pace*, from the same root, is used both as a substantive and as a verb. So also the original meaning of *go* or *gang* is to step, and the generalisation from the idea of stepping to that of progress in general is so natural that there is no occasion to seek for any other derivation of It. *passare*, Fr. *passer*, to go on, go by, go through.

The difficulty is to account for the Du. *passen*, to accommodate, adjust, to fit, a sense which may also be traced in Fr. *se passer*, to accommodate oneself, to shift. *Il se passe à peu de chose*, he is contented, he maketh shift with a little. *Se passer d'une chose*, to do without it. *Il a des biens pour se passer*, he hath goods enough to serve his turn. So in E. he is *well to pass*, or well to do. In a somewhat different sense Du. *wel te pas zijn*, to be well in health.

The point of agreement is to be found in the sense of happening. The events of the world are regarded as moving

onwards to meet us, and they happen at the moment when they pass by us. Hence the expression, *it came to pass*, it happened. Fr. *se passer*, to happen. *Ce qui s'est passé avant nous*, what happened before us.—Gattel. Du. *op dit pas*, hoc loco, hoc tempore; *te pas*, à propos, à point, à saison.—Halma. *Recht te pas komen*, opportuné, commodé, suo tempore, tempestivé venire.—Kil. Fr. *passable*, suitable, not in excess.

Paste, Pasty. It. *pasta*, Fr. *paste*, *pâte*, paste, dough. Sp. *plasta*, paste, soft clay, anything soft; *plaste*, size, a fine paste made of glue and lime.—Neum. Diez inclines to the derivation from Lat. *pastus*, food, though with some hesitation, arising from the relation between Sp. *plasta* and Gr. *πλασμα*, anything moulded. And here doubtless he touches on a truer scent. As long as bread is in a state of paste it is not food. The essential characteristic of paste is its sticky, plastic condition, like that of moist clay or mud. Now the idea of paddling or dabbling in the wet and mud is expressed by a variety of imitative forms beginning indifferently with a *p* or *pl*, from whence the designation of a plastic condition, or plastic material, would naturally follow. Swab. *pfatsch*, *pflatsch*, the sound of a blow in water; Dan. *pladske*, Sw. *plaska*, *paska*, G. *platschen*, *patschen*, to splash, dabble; Dan. *pladdre*, E. *paddle*, Fr. *patouiller*, *patrouiller*, *platrouiller* (Pat. de Champ.), to dabble; Dan. *pludder*, mud, slush; E. *puddle*, dirty water, mixture of clay and water.

In a sense somewhat further developed we have Gael. *plasd*, plaister, daub with lime or clay; Gr. *πλασσω*, originally, to mould in clay; *πλαστικος*, of a pasty or clayey texture; Du. *peisteren* and *pleisteren*, to plaister; Cat. *empastre*, Sp. *emplastre*, a plaister; Cat. *empastissar*, Sp. *emplastecer* (in a confined sense), to daub, plaister; OFr. *empaistros*, muddy, sticky; Lang. *pastissa*, to handle awkwardly, as we speak of dabbling in a business of which we know but little.

Pastern. The part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the heel, also a shackle for a horse.—B. M. Lat. *pastorium* was

a shackle with which horses were tethered out at pasture, and hence the joint on which the shackle was fastened.—Muratori. Diss. 33. The pastern is in E. sometimes called the shackle-joint. M. Lat. *pasturale*, Fr. *pastureau*, *pasturon*, *paturon*, pastern. It. *pastora*, *pastoia*, the pasterns of a horse, also fetters, clogs, or stocks; *pastoiare*, to pastern, fether, clog, shackle, or gyve the feet.—Fl.

Pat. 1. A light blow, a tap or rap. An imitation of the sound. The frequentative *patter* represents the sound of a number of light blows given simultaneously or in succession.

2. A small lump, as a *pat* of butter; such a portion as is thrown down on a plate at once, from the sound of the fall. So G. *klitsch*, a tap, pat, or slap, a flap with the hand, or the noise which this blow causes; also a piece of a viscous, clammy body; *ein klitsch butter*, a piece of butter of undetermined size.—Kütt. So also *to dab*, to strike with something soft; *a dab*, so much of a soft body as is thrown down at once.

3. At the precise moment, in exact accordance with what is wanted. Fr. *à propos*, fitly, seasonably, to the purpose, or just *pat*.—Cot. Now I might do it *pat*, now he is praying.—Hamlet. The word here, as in the first sense, seems fundamentally to represent the sound of something thrown down upon the ground, as marking the exact moment of a thing being done, on the principle on which the sense of *jump*, exact, is above explained. To cut a thing smack off is a similar expression.

Du. *te pas komen*, to come at the exact moment.

Patch. 1. It. *pezza*, a clout, patch, tatter.—Fl. Swiss *batsch*, the sound of a blow, a smack; *batschen*, to strike the hand, to clap, thence *batschen*, *patschen*, to clap on a piece, to botch, to patch; *batsch*, a patch; *bátsch*, a lump, a knot; *silberbátsch*, *haarbátsch*.

2. *Patch* is also a contemptuous term for a person; not specially for a fool, as explained by Nares.

A crew of *patches*, base mechanicals.—Mids. N. Dream.

A *cross-patch* is still used by children for a cross person. It seems to signify an uncultivated person. Bav. *patschen*, to dabble, to blunder or fail. *Patscherey*, awkwardness. *Der patsch*, *patscher*, an awkward fellow; *ê guede patsche*, as Fr. *un bon homme*, a simple fellow.

Pate. The radical meaning of the word seems to be the brain-pan, analogous to Sw. *panna*, the forehead. From the same root are Lat. *patina*, a dish or pan, It. *padella*, a pan, Fr. *pate*, a plate, or band of iron.—Cot. Parallel forms, with initial *pl* instead of *p*, are Piedm. *plata* (ludicrously), the bald head; G. *platte*, a plate of metal, flat surface, bald pate, shaven crown of a priest. Ir. *plaitin*, a little plate, skull; *plaitin al chinn*, the crown of the head. See Paste.

Path. Du. *pad*, G. *pfad*. See Pad, 2.

Patrol. Fr. *patrouille*, formerly *patouille*, It. *pattuglia*, a night watch. The fundamental image is dabbling in the wet, tramping through the dirt. Fr. *patrouiller*, to paddle or pudder in the water, to begrime, besmear—Cot.; Sp. *patullar* (as G. *patscheln*), to dash through muddy places, run through thick and thin.—Neum. Rouchi *patoquer*, *patrouquer*, Champ. *patoiller*, *platrouiller*, to tramp through the mud. The G. cavalry contemptuously call the foot-soldier *lacken-patscher*, puddle-stepper. Diez puts the cart before the horse, and derives the foregoing forms from Fr. *patte*, the foot.

Patten. Fr. *patin*, a patten or clog, also a skate. It. *patini*, wooden pattens or chopinos.—Fl. Fin. *patina*, a shoe of birch bark. Du. *plattijn*, clog, wooden shoe.

One of the numerous series arising from the root *pat*, *plat*, representing the sound of the foot-fall. Sp. *patear*, to stamp, kick, foot, to strike with the foot. Probably Du. *pattoffeln*, *pantoffeln*, Fr. *pantoufles*, slippers, but formerly high-soled shoes, are from the same root. Rouchi *patouf*, gros lourdaut, one who goes stumping about.

To Patter. 1. To make a multiplicity of sounds, each of

which would separately be represented by the syllables *pat*, *tap*. *To patter* as rain or hail, to fall with a rattling noise. Fr. *patatra!* interj. representing the noise of something falling.

2. To repeat in a monotonous manner, like the pattering of a shower, and not from the repetition of paternosters. Fr. *pati-pata*, Lang. *patin-patourlo*, words framed to represent talking with too great rapidity.—Dict. Lang. Pl. D. *pter-pater*, unintelligible chatter, talk in a foreign language; Fr. *patelin*, a prattler, flatterer, cozener; Pl. D. *paotern*, to repeat in a monotonous manner, like a boy learning his lesson.—Danneil. N. *putra*, to mutter.

Pattern. Fr. *patron*, patron, master of a ship or a workshop, hence a pattern, the inanimate master by which the workman is guided in the construction of anything. *Patrone*, form to work by, exemplar.—Pr. Pm.

Paunch. It. *pancia*, Fr. *panse*, commonly derived from Lat. *pantex*, Walach. *pàntece*, the belly. But perhaps the word may be nearer a living origin. Tyrol. *patschen*, *pantschen*, to smack in eating, eat greedily; *pantsch*, the belly.—Deutsch. Mundart. Prov. Fr. *panser*, to eat well, stuff, feed. C'est une maison ou l'on *panse* bien le monde; un gas qui se *panse* bien.—Jaubert. Bav. *pamss*, *pamssen*, belly, thick belly, short, fat child. See Punch.

Pause. The act of taking breath after labour affords the most natural image of repose, cessation. Thus we have Sw. *pusta*, to blow, to take breath; N. *pusta*, to rest awhile; G. *bausen*, *pausen*, *pausten*, to puff, to swell; Lat. *pausare*, to repose, pause, stop. *Pausatum juvenum*, a bullock that has rested. Gr. *παύω*, to bring to a stop, *παύομαι*, to cease, may in like manner be classed with Sc. *pec'h*, to pant, W. *peuo*, to pant, to puff, to pause, *peues*, a place of rest, Fin. *puhkata*, to breathe, to pant, to take breath, to rest.

To Pave. Lat. *pavire*, to strike, beat, make dense by beating; *pavimentum*, a path or floor made dense, in the first instance by beating, then by being laid with stones. Probably

from the same root with *path*, with the common interchange of *d* and *v*. *Paryngestone* or *pathyngestone*, petalum.—Pr. Pm.

Pavilion. Fr. *pavillon*, Sp. *pabellon*, a tent, colours, flag; It. *padiglione*, a pavilion, canopy; Sard. *papaglione*, Prov. *pabalho*, Mid. Lat. *papilio*, a tent, apparently from their flapping like a butterfly. Cum essent cubicula aut tentoria, quos etiam papiliones vocant.—Augustine in Duc.

Paw. The foot of a beast. Bret. *pav*, *pao*, OFr. *poue*. “En sa goule bouta sa *poue*.”—Fab. et Contes. 3. 55. W. *palf*, palm of the hand, paw; *palf y llew*, the lion’s paw. See Palm.

Pawn. 1. ON. *pantr*, Du. *pand*, G. *pfand*, Fr. *pan*, a pledge. Perhaps connected with Lat. *pannus*, cloth, from the first pledges to which resort was had being wearing apparel. Pol. *fant*, a piece of cloth, a pawn or pledge; *fantowac’ sie*, to give a piece of cloth in pledge, to pawn clothes. On the other hand It. *pegno*, Prov. *peing*, *pein*, unite Fr. *pan* with Lat. *pignus*.

2. A common man at chess. It. *pedone*, a footman, *pedona*, a pawn at chess; Sp. *peone*, a foot-soldier, day-labourer, pawn.

To Pay. 1. Mid. Lat. *pacare*, It. *pagare*, Fr. *payer*, to satisfy, to pay; Lat. *pacare*, to appease. Chaucer uses *pay* in the sense of satisfaction, gratification.

But now to the Pardonere as he wolde sterte away,
The hosteler met with him, but nothing to his *pay*.

Prol. Merch. Second Tale, 575.

2. To daub with pitch. Du. *paaien*, to careen a vessel.—Bomhoff. G. *pech*, pitch; *pech-löffel*, a paying ladle. It is very doubtful however whether this is the real origin of the word.

Pea, Pease. Lat. *pisum*, W. *pys*, pease. *Pea*, in the singular, is a modern corruption on the supposition that the *se* of *pease* belonged to the plural form. The old pl. was *peason*.

Peacock. Fr. *paon*, Lat. *pavo*, Gr. *ταως*, from the cry of the bird.

Pea-jacket. Du. *pije*, *pije-laecken*, coarse, thick cloth; *pije*, a felt cloak, nautical cloak; *pije-wanten*, winter gloves.—Kil. Goth. *paida*, coat; *gapaidon*, to clothe; Ober D. *pfait*, coat, shirt; Fin. *paita*, shirt; Gael. *plaide*, blanket, plaid.

Peak. Sp. *pico*, Fr. *pic*, a sharp point. See Pick.

To Peak, Peaking. *Peaking*, puling, sickly, from the pipy tone of voice of a sick person. It. *pigolare*, to peep as a chicken, to whine or pule; Russ. *pikat'*, Esthon. *pikama*, *piiksuma*, to peep as a chicken; Sw. *pjåka*, *pjunka*, to pule; *pjåkig*, *pjunkig*, puling, delicate, sickly.

The same connection between the utterance of a thin high note and the idea of looking narrowly, which is noticed under Peep, is exemplified in the present word, which was formerly used in the sense of peeping.

That one eye winks as though it were but blind,
That other pries and *peekes* in every place.—Gascoigne in R.

Why stand'st thou here then
Sneaking and *peaking* as though thou would'st steal linen.

B. and F. in R.

Peal. A loud noise, as of bells or of thunder. N. *bylia*, to resound, to bellow; ON. *bylr*, a tempest; *bialla*, a bell.

Pearl. It. *perla*, OHG. *berala*, *perala*, Ptg. *perola*. Diez suggests a derivation from *pirula*, a dim. of *pirus*, It. *pera*, a pear, the name of *perilla* being given in Sp. to a pear-shaped pearl. But it is not likely that the name would be taken from so exceptional a form. Wachter's explanation of the word as a dim. of G. *beere*, a berry, has this in its favour, that it was undoubtedly latinized by the term *bacca*, a berry. *Bacas*, gemmas rotundas, qui et uniones vocantur—quos et perulos vocant.—Gl. in Duc. *Baccatus*, mit laurber oder kostlichen stein geziert.—Dief. Sup. *Peerle*, *bacca*, *bacca conchea*.—Kil. The evidence in favour of the derivation is thus pretty strong, otherwise a different origin might plausibly be suggested in the resemblance to a drop of dew, which

is constantly turning up in poetry, and which gave rise to the legend that the pearl is a drop of congealed dew swallowed by the oyster. Dan. *perle*, to bubble, sparkle as wine; G. *perlen*, Du. *borrelen*, to bubble up; E. *purl*, to run with murmuring noise, to bubble up.

Pearl-barley. Probably a corruption for *pilled-barley*. *Pilled*, *pelé*, *mondé*, whence *pilled-barley*, *orge mondée*.—Sherwood.

Peart. See Perk.

Peasant. Fr. *paysan*, Mid. Lat. *pagensis*, OSp. *pages*, countryman. Fr. *pays*, It. *paese*, country, through a form, *pagense*, from *pagus*, a village.—Diez.

Peat. Properly the sward or sods of turf pared off the surface of land and dried for burning, then extended to the vegetable soil which accumulates in boggy places and is dug for fuel. The origin is the OE. *bete*, to mend or kindle a fire. The process of paring and burning the surface of poor land, and then taking two or three crops of corn from it, was formerly in use in Devonshire and Cornwall, as it still is in the heaths of N. Germany. The process is thus described by Carew (Boucher v. Beate-burning).

About May they cut up the grass of that ground, which is to be broken up, in turfs which they call *beating* [i. e. fuel].—After they have been thoroughly dried the husbandman pileth them in little heaps called *beat-burrowes*, and so burneth them to ashes.—The charges of this *beating*, burning, scoding [scattering], and sanding amount to, &c.

This process was called *beat-burning*, giving rise to the name of *beats* or *peats* for the turfs consumed. In Herefordshire it is called *betting*. “*To bett*, to pare the sward with a breast plough or *betting-iron*, with a view to burning. The sod when so pared is called the *betting*; setting up the *betting* putting fire to the *betting*.”—Lewis, Hereford. Gl.

Pebble. A rolled stone from the bed of a river or the sea beach. From the sound of broken water. Dan. *pible*, to flow with small bubbles and a gentle sound, to purl. In like manner Mod. Gr. *κοχλαζω*, to boil, bubble; *κοχλακιον*, a peb-

ble; Gr. *χλαζω*, to rush, or gurgle; *καχλαζω*, to sound like rushing water; *καχλαινω*, to move with a rustling noise, or a noise like that of pebbles rolled on the shore; *καχληξ*, a pebble. Turk. *chaghlamak*, to make a murmuring or rippling noise in running over rocks or stones; *chakil*, a pebble. Du. *kabbelen*, to beat as waves upon the shore; Prov. E. *cobble*, a pebble.

To Peck. Fr. *bec*, the beak of a bird; *becquer*, to peck or bob with the beak.—Cot.

Peck. A measure for dry things. Fr. *pic*, a measure of flour containing about nine of our pecks; *picotin*, the fourth part of a boisseau—Cot., a feed of oats.—Scheler.

Pedestal. It. *pedestallo*, G. *fuss gestell*, from *piede*, a foot, and *stallo*, a standing; G. *gestell*, a stand, frame, support.

Pedigree. The derivations from Fr. are all utterly improbable. We may look with more confidence to ON. *fedgar*, father and son collectively; *langfedgar*, a line of ancestry; *langfedgartal*, a pedigree.

Pedlar, Pedder. A *ped* in Norfolk is a pannier or wicker basket; a *pedder* or *pedlar*, a packman, one who carries on his back goods in a *ped* for sale. *Pedde*, idem quod panere, calathus; *peddare*, calatharius.—Pr. Pm. *Pedder*, revolus, negociator.—Cath. Ang.

Peel. 1. A shovel for putting bread into the oven. It. *padella*, any flat pan; Fr. *paelle*, *pelle*, a shovel, fire-shovel, peel for an oven, pan. See Pate.

2. The rind of fruit, thin bark of a stick. Lat. *pellis*, skin; Fr. *pel*, *peau*, skin, also the pill, rind, or paring of fruit.—Cot. Du. *pelle*, skin, husk; *pelle van t'ey*, the shell of an egg. Fr. *peler*, to pill, pare, bark, unskin.—Cot. Du. *pellén*, Sp. *pelar*, to skin, peel. The radical sense of the word is shown in Dan. *pille*, to pick or strip; the peel, skin, or shell of a thing being fundamentally regarded as that which is picked or stripped off. See To Pill.

3. A small fortress. W. *pill*, a stake, a castle, or fortress, secure place.

To Peep. 1. The shrill cry of a young animal is widely imitated by the syllable *peep*. Gr. *πιπιζειν*, Lat. *pippire*, Fr. *pepier*, to peep, cheep, or pule as a young bird.

2. To begin to appear, to show a glimpse through a narrow opening or from behind an obstacle, then to look out from a position of such a nature. An explanation of the connection between this signification and the utterance of a sharp sound was offered under Keek, but probably the connection may spring from a more subjective principle than was there supposed. When we endeavour to sound the highest notes in our voice we strain for a moment without effect, until after a little effort a thin, sharp sound makes its way through the constricted passages, affording a familiar image of a hidden force struggling through obstructions into life; as the sprouting of a bud through the bursting envelopes, or the light of day piercing through the shades of night. Hence may be explained Dan. *at pippe frem* (of a bud or seed), to shoot, or peep forth, and the OE. *day pipe*, rendered by Palsgrave *la pipe du jour*. We now call it *the peep of day*, with total unconsciousness of the original image. In the same way Du. *kriecke*, *krieckeling*, the dayspring or creak of day, from *kricken*, Fr. *cricquer*, to creak.

To Peer. Two words are here confounded, one from Fr. *paroir* (Lat. *parere*), to peep out, as the sun over a mountain, to appear or be seen.—Cot.

There was I bid in pain of death to *pere*

By Mercury the winged messengere.—Chaucer in R.

The other form is *peer* or *pire*, to look closely or narrowly, corresponding to Sw. *plira*, Pl. D. *pliren*, *plüren*, *piren*, to wink, look with half shut eyes, look closely.—Brem. Wtb.

Peer. Fr. *pair* (Lat. *par*, equal), a peer, match, companion; *pairs*, vassals or tenants holding of a manor by one kind of tenure, fellow vassals. Hence *cour des pairs*, a court-baron, the lord's court, attended by all the tenants of a manor.—Cot. What the court baron was to the lord of an

individual manor, the Parliament or assemblage of Peers of the realm was to the sovereign.

Peevish. The modern sense of fretful would be well explained by Prov. Dan. *pieve*, to whimper, or cry like a child; *at pieve over noget*, to whine over it. But the meanings of the word are very difficult to reconcile. Torriano renders it in It. bisbetico, ritroso, capriccioso, brusco, acerbo; capricious, self-willed, shy, harsh, intractable. *Peevish*, revesche, pervers, hargneux, malaise a contenter.—Sherwood.

This it is to be a *peevish* girl

That flies her fortune when it follows her.

In Craven, a *peevish* wind is piercing, very cold. Minsheu gives doating, Fr. rêvant, Lat. delirus, as the principal meaning, although, as he refers to *overthwart*, he seems also to have understood the word in the sense of cross or ill-tempered. In Scotland it signifies niggard, and is used by Douglas in the sense of Lat. improbus.

For thou sall never leis, schortlie I thee say

Be my wappin, nor this rycht hand of mine,

Sic ane *pewische* and catiue saul as thine.—D. V. 377: 20.

His smottrit habit ouer his schulderis lidder

Hang *pevagely* knit with ane knot togidder.

—uncouthly.—D. V. 173. 48.

Peewit. A name taken from the plaintive cry of the lapwing or common plover of our heaths. The imitative nature of the name is shown by the variation of the consonants in the related languages, combined with a preservation of the general likeness. Sc. *peeweip*, *teewhoap*, *tuquheit*, Du. *kievit*, G. *kiebitz*, Fr. *dixhuit*.

Peg. The radical meaning seems what is driven in by force of blows. To *peg* into a person, to pummel him; to *peg away*, to move the legs briskly. To *pug*, to strike; to *puggle*, to poke the fire; *pug-top*, a spinning top.—Hal. To the same root belong Dan. *pukke*, to stamp, to pound; Lat. *pugil*, a fighter with fists, *pugnus*, a fist; *pungo*, *pupugi*, to prick.

Pelf, Pilfer. OF. *pelfre*, goods, especially such as are taken

by force, plunder; *pelfrer*, to plunder. “T. V. clamat quod si aliquis—infra manerium de K. feloniam fecerit—et convictus fuerit, habere *pelfram*, viz. omnia bona et catalla seisisire.”—Chart. H. 7. in Lye. “Pur tute la preie e la *pelfre* que pris aveient de terre de Philistim.”—Livre des Rois, where the marginal note runs “come David descumfist les Amalechites qui ourent *pelfrée* e arse Siolich.” “La curt arcevesque *pelfèrent* come robeur,” they plundered the court of the archbishop like robbers.—Vie de St Thomas de Cant. in Benoit. *Pelfer* (*pelfrey*), spolium.—Pr. Pm. Lang. *peloufre*, *peloufo*, the husks of chesnuts or of peas; Piedm. *plofra* (contemptuously), the skin.

Pellet. It. *palla*, a ball; *palletta*, Fr. *pelotte*, a little ball. W. *pél*, a ball; *peled*, a ball, a bullet.

Pell-mell. Fr. *pesle-mesle*, confusedly, all on a heap.—Cot. Written *mesle-pesle* in Chron. des Ducs. de Norm. 2. 4432. Formed by a rhyming supplement to *mesler*, to mix, like helter-skelter, hubble-bubble, &c.

To Pelt. To use like a pellet, to throw. Sp. *pelotear*, to play at ball, throw snowballs at each other, to dispute, quarrel. Fr. *peloter*, to play at ball, toss like a ball; It. *pelottare*, to bang, thump; *pelotto*, a thump, bang, cuff. G. *pelzen*, to beat or cudgel, seems to be from *pelz*, a skin or pelt, to dust one's jacket, give one a hiding.

Pelt, Peltry, Pelice, Pilch. *Pelt*, the skin of a beast; *peltry*, furs, skins. G. *pelz*, fur, skin; Fr. *pelletier*, a fell-monger, furrier; *pelletterie*, the shop or trade of a pelt-monger. Lat. *pellis*, skin.

It. *pellicia*, *pellizza*, any kind of fur, also, as Fr. *pelisse*, a furred garment.—Fl. AS. *pylca*, *pylece*, toga pellicea, a furred garment; in modern *pilch* confined to the flannel swathe of an infant.

Pen. 1. Lat. *penna*, a feather.

2. A fold for sheep, coop for fowl; also a pond-head to keep in water to drive the wheels of a mill.—B. To *pen*, to confine. AS. *pyndan*, *gepyndan*, to shut in, restrain; *pund*,

septum, clausura, a pound ; *pundbreche* infractura parci.—Leg. Henrici I. 40.

Penance. Lat. *pœnitentia*, Fr. *penitence*, repentance, penitence, penance. *Penance* strictly speaking is the mortification or self-inflicted punishment enjoined on the penitent, from *pener*, to trouble, put unto pain.—Cot. Cat. *penar*, to suffer pain or punishment ; *penirse*, *penedirse*, to repent.

Pencil. Fr. *pinceau*, Lat. *penicillus*, a little tail, a painter's brush. To be distinguished from *pencell* or *pensell*, a little flag.

Pennon, Pennant, Pensell. It. *pennone*, Fr. *pannon*, *pennon*, *pennonceau*, O. Cat. *panó*, Sp. *pendone*, a pointed flag or streamer, formerly borne at the end of a lance. Hence *pen-nant*, in nautical language, a streamer. The origin is Lat. *penna*, *pinna*, not in the sense of a feather, but in the secondary application (if secondary it is) of a flap of any kind, a wing, fin, flipper of a seal. It. *pinna*, *pinnola*, the flat flap of anything, as the fin of a fish, flap of a man's ears, float of a water-mill wheel, the outward sides of a man's nose.—Fl. Fr. *penne*, *penon*, *pennule*, a small piece of a thing not altogether separated from the whole (a flap) ; *penne de foie*, *penon*, the laps or napes of the liver.

Penneton (*panneton*—Trevoux), the bit of a key (hanging from the shaft like the pennon of a lance) ; *pennes*, *pennons*, the feathers of an arrow.—Cot. The *nn* of *penna* changes to *nd* in Sp. *pendola*, a pen, as well as in *pendone*, a pennon. See Pane.

Penny. Du. *penninck*, G. *pfennig*, a small coin. The original meaning was probably coin in general. *Thritig scylinge penega*, thirty shillings in money.—Sax. Chron. 775. Pol. *pieniądz*, Bohem. *penjz*, dim. *penizek*, a piece of money. Magy. *penz*, money ; *pengni*, to ring. Manx *peng*, penny.

Penthouse. A corruption of *pentice*, as the word was formerly written. Fr. *appentis*, a sloping shed. It. *pendice*, any bending or down-hanging, the side of a hill, hanging label of anything, a penthouse, hovel, shed.—Fl. Lat. *pendere*, to hang.

People. Fr. *peuple*, Lat. *populus*, W. *pobl*.

Perch. Fr. *perche*, Lat. *pertica*, a rod.

To Perform. Originally *perfourn*.

Ergo Poverty and poore men

Perfournen the commandement.

And yet God wot unnethe the fundament

Parfournid is.—P. P.

—the foundation is hardly completed.

“Les queux gens eient plein power de Maire de ceo bien et loialment faire et *parfournier*.”—Lib. Alb. 1. 494. The origin is probably from the office performed by Lat. *furnus*, the oven, in completing the work of making bread. Fr. *enfournier*, to put in an oven, also to begin, set in hand or on work; *enfournement*, the beginning or first part of a matter; *s’enfournier*, to undertake, or embark himself in; *parfournir*, to consummate, perform, furnish.—Cot. It. *fornire*, to accomplish, finish, furnish.

The *n* seems early to have been changed to *m* under the influence perhaps of Prov. *formir*, *furmir*, *fromir* (ON. *fre-mia* ?), to fulfil.

Perfume. Fr. *perfums*, pleasant fumes, delicate smells.—Cot. It. *profumo*, any perfume or sweet smell.—Fl. Lat. *fumus*, smoke, vapour.

Perhaps. A singular combination of the Fr. *par* or Lat. *per*, and E. *hap*, luck, chance. But as Fr. *happer* signifies to catch, the word may possibly be of Fr. formation. Peradventure, percase, perchance, are similar forms.

Peril. Lat. *periculum*, It. *periglio*, Fr. *peril*, danger.

Periwig. A corruption of Fr. *perruque*, Du. *peruik*, under the influence of E. *wig* of the same meaning already existing in the language. The radical meaning, as of the word *wig* itself, is a tuft of hair, a handful, or so much as is *plucked* at a single grasp. Cotgrave translates *perruque*, a lock or tuft of hair, giving *fausse perruque* for a wig. From N. *plukka*, Sw. *plocka*, Piedm. *pluché*, to pluck or pick, are derived respectively *plukk*, *plock*, *pluch*, a little bit, a morsel, Piedm.

plucon, a tuft of hair; and Gr. *πλοκαμος*, a lock of hair, seems to belong to the same class. In the S. of Europe the pronunciation is softened by the introduction of a vowel between the mute and liquid, giving It. *peluccare*, *piluccare*, Prov. *pelucar*, to peck, pick, pluck, with the corresponding nouns, Lombard *peluch*, a particle (*bruscolo*)—Dict. Milan., also as Sard. *pilucca*, a tuft of hair.—Diez. In Sp. *peluca* is developed the sense of a set of false locks, and hence (by the same change from *l* to *r* which is seen in Lat. *pilus*, Walach. *piru*, hair) It. *parruca*, Fr. *perruque*, a wig. See To Pill.

Periwinkle. 1. Fr. *pervenche*, Lat. *vinca pervinca*, or simply *pervinca*. Probably from the mode of growth in an intricate mass of twigs. Lat. *vincire*, to bind.

2. Better, in accordance with the vulgar pronunciation, *pennywinkle*, the sea-snail. AS. *pinewincla*, the pin winkle, or winkle that is eaten by help of a pin used in pulling it out of the shell. In the south of England they are called *pin-patches*. See Winkle.

To Perk, to Pert, Peart, Pert. To *perk* up the head, to prick up the head, or appear lively. Plants which droop from drought perk up their heads after a shower. *Peark*, brisk.—B. *Perk*, brisk, lively, proud.—Forby. Pl. D. (Lippe) *prick*, smart, fine.—Deutsch. Mund. W. *percu*, to trim, to smarten; *perc*, trim, neat, compact. In the same sense with a change of the final *k* into *t*, to *pert*.

Sirrah, didst thou ever see a prettier child? How it behaves itself I warrant you! and speaks and looks, and *perts* up the head.—B and F. Knight of the Burning Pestle, I. 2.

Hence *peart*, brisk, lively; W. *pert*, smart, dapper, fine, pretty, nice; *perten*, a smart little girl. The transposition of the liquid and the vowel which is seen in *prick* and *perk* would lead us to deduce *pretty* from *pert*, in accordance with the train of thought shown in the quotation from B and F, as well as in the explanation of W. *pert*.

The quality of liveliness carried to excess degenerates into sauciness, and therefore there is no ground to suppose

that *pert* in the sense of saucy is a corruption of *malapert*, as was hastily assumed in treating of the latter word. The word is used with more or less of blame from the earliest period.

And she was proud and *pert* as any pie.—Chaucer in R.

Nothing shall be outrageous, neither in passions of mind, nor words, nor deeds, nor nice, nor wanton, *piert*, nor boasting, nor ambitious.—Vives, *ibid.*

To Pester. Fr. *empestrer*, to pester, intricate, entangle, encumber, trouble.—Cot. Derived by Diez from M. Lat. *pastorium*, It. *pastoja*, the foot-shackle of a horse; *impastojare*, to shackle a horse, whence *empêtrer* for *empêturer*. The real derivation is the figure of clogging or entangling in something pasty or sticky. It. *impastricciare*, to bedaub, beplaster.

Mais pour les paluz *empaistroses*

Granz, parfundes e encumbroses—

Ne les vout Rous prendre n'aveir.

—But for the sticky marshes (of Flanders) Rollo will not have them.—Chron. des Ducs de Norm. 2. 6695.

Depestrer, to disentangle, clear, deliver, rid out of.—Cot. The same metaphor is seen in Sp. *pantano*, bog, morass, metaphorically hindrance, obstacle, difficulty. — Neum. When Hotspur complains of being pestered by the fop he has the sense of something sticking about him which he would fain be rid of. So Lang. *pego*, pitch; *pegou*, a troublesome, importunate person.

The sense of overcrowding, illustrated by Trench in his "Select Glossary," is merely a special application of the original figure of clogging; clogging by excessive numbers.

They within though *pestered* by their own numbers (clogged and impeded) stood to it like men resolved, and in a narrow compass did remarkable deeds.—Milton, Hist. Eng.

The people—gat up all at once into the theatre and *pestered* (clogged) it quite full.—Holland, Livy.

Pet. 1. A fit of displeasure. *To take the pet*, se mecontenter.—Sherwood. As far as meaning is concerned, there

would be no objection to the derivation from It. *dispettare*, to grow angry, to fret; Fr. *se dispeter*, to stomach extremely, to take in great scorn, dudgeon, or snuff.—Cot. But these forms, from whence we have *despite* and *spite*, would hardly have given rise to *pet*. Serenius' suggestion is deserving of more attention. He derives it from Sw. *pytt!* Dan. *pyt!* Manx *pyht!* Norm. *pet!* pish! tut! It. *pettiggiare*, Magy. *pittyni*, to blurt with the mouth. A person in a pet pishes and pshaws at things. Comp. *tutty*, ill-tempered, sullen—Hal., standing in a similar relation to the interjection *tut!*

Pet 2, Peat. *Peat*, a delicate person, usually applied to a young female, but often used ironically in the sense of a spoiled pampered favourite.—Nares.

A pretty *peat!* 'tis best

Put finger in the eye, an she knew why.

Taming of the Shrew.

To see that proud pert *peat* our youngest sister.—O. Play of K. Lear.

Pet-lamb, a lamb brought up by hand. A *pet* in the modern sense of the word is a favourite child or animal that is made much of. Most likely from Du. *pete*, *petken*, a god-daughter; *peter*, *peterken*, a god-son. *Peter* is also a god-father; *pete*, a god-mother.—Kil. *Pete-kind*, god-child; *pete-moei*, god-mother.—Bomhoff. G. *pathe*, god-father or god-mother; *pathchen*, god-child. *Peeter*, god-father; *meeter*, god-mother.—Halma. A corruption of *pater spiritualis*.

Petard. A short, mortar-shaped gun for making a loud explosion; an implement for bursting open a gate with powder. Fr. *peter*, to crack.

Petrel. A breast-plate. Sp. *petral*, a breast-leather for a horse; It. *pettorale*, a stomacher, breast-plate; — di cavallo, a poitrel for a horse (Fr. *poictrail*, *poitral*).—Fl. Fr. *poitral*, the dewlap of an ox.

Petronel. OFr. *petrinal*, *poictrinal*, a petronel, or horse-man's piece.—Cot. Doubtless from Sp. *petrina*, a girdle, from the weapon being stuck in the girdle. It is said to have been invented in the Pyrennees. Ultimately from Lat. *pectus*,

It. *petto*, the breast; Fr. *poitrine*, *poitrine*, breast, breast-plate.

Petticoat. Apparently formed as a sort of translation of Fr. *cotillon*, dim. of *cotte*, coat.

Pettifogger. To *fog* is to resort to mean contrivances, and the force of the word is increased by the addition of the qualifying *petty*.

Pettitoes. A corruption of Norm. *petots*, little feet (Pat. de Brai), so modified as to give the word an apparent meaning in E. It. *peducci*, a precisely analogous form of the same meaning, is explained by Fl. sheep's trotters, pig's pettitoes.

Petty. As It. *piccolo*, Sp. *pequeno*, small, from the root *pic*, signifying point, so it seems Fr. *petit*, Wall. *piti*, W. *pitw*, small, are connected with W. *pid*, Grisons *pizza*, G. *spitze*, a point.—Diez.

Pew. Lat. *podium*, an elevated place, a balcony; Du. *puyde*, *puye*, a pulpit or reading-desk.—Kil. Hence *praying-pew*, a desk to kneel at, which was doubtless the earliest form of the church pew. *Pew-fellow*, a fellow scholar, class fellow, companion at the same desk at school.

Being both my scholars and your honest *pue-fellow*.—Dekker in R.

It. *poggio*, a hill, a turret, out-jutting window, or place to stand or lean upon, a horse-block, high heap or stack.

Pewter. It. *peltro*, OFr. *peutre*, Du. *peauter*, *speauter*.—Kil. Pewter is a mixture of lead and tin, or lead and zinc, and *spelter* is another name for zinc. Kiliaan gives *espeautre* as Fr. for pewter, which also signifies *spelt*, a kind of wheat.

Pick. Du. *picken*, to peck, to pick, or strike with a pointed instrument; Fr. *piquer*, to prick; E. *pick* or *pick-axe*, a sharp-pointed instrument for striking; It. *picco*, Fr. *pic*, a beak, sharp point; Lat. *picus*, a wood-pecker; W. *pig*, a point, pike, beak; *pigo*, to prick, to sting, to pick and choose; It. *picchiare*, to knock, as at a door, to peck, to clap or beat hard. The origin is an imitation of the sound of a blow with a pointed instrument. Bohem. *pukati*, Russ. *pukat'*, to crack,

to burst ; Lat. *pungere*, to prick ; Pl. D. *pinken*, *pinkepanken*, to hammer.

Pickaroon. A rogue. Sp. *pícaro*, a knave or rogue ; mischievous, crafty, merry ; It. *picáre*, *picaràre*, to play the rogue, to go a roguing up and down.—Fl. Gael. *picear* (*piocair*), one armed with a pike, a pick-axe man, a rogue, a mean fellow, a pilferer, an avaricious person.—Macleod.

Picket. Fr. *piquet*, a peg, a stake ; E. *pickets*, stakes driven into the ground by the tents of the horse in a camp to tie their horses to, and before the infantry to rest their arms about them in a ring.—B. Hence *picket*, a small outpost.

Pickle. A lye of brine or vinegar for preserving food. G. *böckel*, *pökel*, Du. *pekel*, brine ; *pekel-harinck*, a pickled herring.

The word probably was first applied to the curing or pickling of herrings, the radical meaning being the gutting or cleansing of the fish with which the operation is begun. The Pr. Pm. has *pykyn*, or *clensyn*, or *cullyn* owte the onclene, purgo, purgulo : *pykelynge*, purgulacio. In the same way, to cure fish or meat (to prepare so as to preserve from corruption by drying, smoking, salting, &c.—Worcester), is from Fr. *écurer*, to scour, to cleanse.

N. *bókje*, *bokna*, to dry partially, to soak in lye.

To Piddle. To eat here and there a bit—B. ; to do light and trifling work. The fundamental idea seems to be to pick, to use the tips of the fingers in doing. Prov. G. *pitteln*, *pütteln*, *pötteln*, to meddle with anything by slightly plucking, picking, touching, feeling ; to piddle in eating, work at anything by small touches. *Pittle nicht so in der nase*, do not keep picking at your nose. *Das ist eine pittliche arbeit*, that is very piddling (äusserst subtile) work. N. *pitla*, to pluck, pick, sip. In Würtzburg *pitzel*, labor parvus.—Westerwald. Idiot. Du. *peuteren*, to pick or work with the finger ; *peuselen*, contrectare summis digitis, varia cibaria carpere et libare, motitare digitos, fodicare, carpere.—Kil. W. *pid*, a point. See Potter.

Pie. 1. Fr. *pie*, Lat. *pica*, a daw.

2. A pasty. Possibly a contracted form for *pastie*, written *pie*, as *Miss* from *Mistriss*, written *Mis*. Gael. *pighe*, *pighean*, a pie.

Piece. Fr. *piece*, It. *pezza*, Sp. *pieza*, bit of anything; W. *peth*, a part or fragment, some, a little, a thing; Bret. *pez*, a piece, bit, piece of land; Mid. Lat. *petium*, *petia*, piece of land. Probably the original meaning may be that of It. *pezza*, a patch, clout, rag; G. *fetzen*, a rag, tatter, lump, piece.

Pier. A *pier* in architecture is the portion of solid wall between two apertures, or the solid pillar which stands between two arches of a bridge, also a mole in a harbour to break the force of the sea.

AS. *pere*, *pila*, moles, agger; Du. *beere*, a pier or mole, apparently from *beuren*, *boren*, to raise, to lift. Swiss *büren*, *bühren*, *birren*, to raise; *büri*, *bühri*, a pier, a wall or mound raised in the water to protect the adjoining land. Bav. *enbor*, G. *empor*, up, aloft; *enbören*, *empören*, to raise. *Geschrei erhaben und empören*, to raise an outcry. Bav. *borkirche*, G. *emporkirche*, the gallery in a church. *Purdi*, *pyra*, *rogus*. *Purd-holz*, strues.—Gl. in Schm.

To Pierce. Fr. *percer*, It. *perciare*. Apparently from the same root which gives us *perk*, *prick*; *to perk up*, to prick up the head. It can hardly come from It. *pertugiare*, Fr. *per-tuiser*, notwithstanding the support of Fr. *perche* from *pertica*.

Fig. 1. Du. *bigge*, *big*, a pig. Pl. D. *biggen un blaggen*, unquiet children or young cattle, especially pigs. *De biggen lopet enem under de vôte*, the children run under one's feet.—Brem. Wtb. Gael. *big*, little ones, young, plur. of *beag*, little.

Words signifying young in general are often appropriated to particular kinds of animals, as in the case of bird, pigeon, poultry.

2. A *sow* of iron is an ingot. *Pano di metallo*, a mass, a *sow* or ingot of metal.—Fl. When the furnace in which iron

is melted is tapped the iron is allowed to run in one main channel, called the *sow*, out of which a number of smaller streams are made to run at right angles. These are compared to a set of pigs sucking their dam, and the iron is called *sow* and *pig* iron respectively. Probably the likeness was suggested by the word *sow* having previously signified an ingot.

Pigeon. From Lat. *pipire*, It. *pipiare*, *pigiolare*, to peep or cheep as a young bird, are Lat. *pipio*, a young pigeon, It. *pippione*, *piccione*, *pigione*, a pigeon. Mod. Gr. *πιπινιζω*, to chirp; *πιπινιον*, a young dove. In the same way from Magy. *pipegni*, *pipelni*, to peep or cheep, *pipe*, *pipök*, a chicken, gosling; and here also the same metaphor, by which a *pigeon* is made to signify a dupe, gives *pipe-ember* (*ember*, man), as Fr. *blancbec*, *bejaune*, a booby; a young bird being taken as the type of simplicity. It. *pippione*, a silly gull, one that is soon caught and trepanned; *pippionare*, to pigeon, to gull one.—Fl. See Gull.

Piggin. A wooden vessel with a handle for holding liquids.—B. The application to a wooden vessel seems a departure from the original meaning. Gael. *pige*, an earthen jar or pitcher; *pigeon*, a little jar, a potsherd.

Pike. 1. Fr. *pique*, a pike, or pointed pole.

Thei profere a man to bete, for two schilynges or thre

With *piked* staves grete beten sall he be.—R. Brunne.

See Pick.

2. The *pike-fish* is so called from his projecting lower jaw. Bret. *bek*, a beak, snout, point; *beked*, a pike-fish. So in Fr. *broche*, a spit, a pointed object; *brochet*, a pike.

Pikelet. A kind of crumpet apparently of W. origin, being called *bara-picklet* (W. *bara*, bread), by Bayley. Fr. *Popelins*, soft cakes of fine flour, &c., fashioned like our Welsh *barrapyclids*.—Cot.

Pilch. A piece of flannel to be wrapt about a young child.—B. See Pelt.

Pilchard. Fr. *sard*, *sardine*, a pilchard.

Pilcrow. The mark of a new paragraph in printing. Gradually corrupted from *paragraph* through *parcraft*, *pilcraft*, to *pilcrow*. Paragrapha, *pylcraft* in wrytynge—Med.; paragraphus, Anglice a *pargrafte* in vrytynge.—Ortus in Way.

Pilgarlick. One who peels garlick for others to eat, who is made to endure hardships or ill-usage while others are enjoying themselves at his expense.

And ye shull here how the Tapster made the Pardonere *pull Garlick* all the longe nighte till it was nere hand day.

Chaucer, Prol. Merch. 2nd Tale.

The tapster and her paramour were enjoying the entertainment for which the pardonner had paid. The Fr. have a somewhat similar proverb. *Il en pelera la prune*, he will smart for it, he is likely to have the worst of it.—Cot.

Pile. A stake driven into the ground to support an erection. Lat. *pila*, a structure for the support of a building, the pier of a bridge, a mole to restrain the force of water. It. *pilare*, to prop up with piles, to lay the groundwork of a building. W. *pill*, stem or stock of a tree; log set fast in the ground, stake.

From the notion of supporting, the signification passes to that of the thing supported, a mass heaped up. Fr. *pile*, Du. *pijl*, a *pile* or heap.

To Pilfer. See Pelf.

Pilgrim. It. *pelegrino*, Lat. *peregrinus*, a foreigner; from *pereger*, one who is gone into the country, who is without the city, from *per* and *ager*, field. *Peregré*, abroad.

Pill. Lat. *pilula*, a little ball.

To Pill, Pillage. Fr. *piller*, to rob; Sp. *pillar*, to seize, lay hold of, plunder; It. *pigliare*, to catch, take hold of, take. *To pill* was formerly used in the sense of extort, strip, rob, and also, where we now use *peel*, for picking off the husk or outer coat of fruit or the like.

Hear me you wrangling pirates that fall out

In sharing that which you have *pilled* from me.—Rich. III.

To *pill* (pare, bark, unskin, &c.), *peler*.—Sherwood. Bret. *pelia*, to peel, skin; W. *pilio*, to peel or skin, to pillage, rob; *pîl*, peel, rind.

The figure of fleecing or skinning affords so natural a type of pillage and robbery that we are inclined with little hesitation to accept the sense of *peeling* as the radical signification of the word. But further examination brings to light a numerous series of forms, which it is impossible to separate from the foregoing, with the radical signification of picking or plucking, of touching or taking with a pointed implement. Nor would it be a forced derivation of the name of *peel* if it were supposed to arise from considering the thing signified as what is *pilled* or picked off in preparing an article for consumption. Dan. *pille*, to pick; — *sig i hovedet*, to scratch one's head; — *sig med næbbet* (as Sw. *pillra*), a fowl to pick its feathers, prune itself; — *ærter*, to shell peas; — *ud, op*, to pick out, pick up; — *barken af et træ*, to strip bark off a tree. At *pille ved noget*, to work slowly at something. Pl. D. *pulen*, to pick, pluck, unites the foregoing with E. *pull*. In der nase *pulen*, to pick the nose; *uut pulen*, to pick or pull out; *puul-arbeit*, piddling work. Du moost daran nig an *pulen*, you must not touch it with your finger. Se *pulet sig*, they scuffle, pull each other about, explaining Fr. *se piller*, said of two persons scolding each other. *Pille!* seize him! cry to set on a dog.—Trevoux. N. *pila*, to pick, pluck, gnaw; *pile*, a little bit; Sc. *pile*, a single grain; *a pile of caff*, a grain of chaff. On the same principle the original meaning of Lat. *pilare* would be to pick, and then to plunder, to make bare or bald, giving *pilus*, a hair, what is picked at a single touch, as a derivative, equivalent to N. and Sc. *pile* above mentioned.

From Pl. D. *pulen* or N. *pila* appear to be formed as diminutives or frequentatives *püleken*, *pülken*, *pölken*, N. *pilka*, to pick. Up den knaken *pülken*, to pick a bone; Sc. *pilk*, to pick, as peas or periwinkles out of their shells, to pick a pocket. Similar diminutival forms are seen in Fr. *pilloter*,

to pick, or take up here and there, to gather one by one—Cot. ; Prov. *pelucar*, Lang. *peluca*, to pick, to peck ; It. *pillucare*, to pick up clean as a chicken ; *spiluzzicare*, to pick out as it were here and there, to eat mincingly ; *spiluzzico*, the least bit, crum, or scrap.—Fl. We may then suppose forms like N. *plikka*, *plukka*, G. *pflücken*, to pick, pluck, Pl. D. *plik*, N. *plukk*, Sw. *plock*, a little bit, Piedm. *pluché*, to pick or pluck, *pluch*, a grain, morsel, Norm. *plucoter*, to pick up grains as fowls at a barn door (Decorde), Fr. *éplucher*, to pick, as pease, to pluck or tease as roses, wool, &c., to arise either from the absorption of the vowel between the mute and liquid in It. *piluccare*, Prov. *pelucar*, as in Piedm. *plé*, to peel or skin, E. *platoon* from Fr. *peloton* ; or they may have arisen from the transposition of the liquid and vowel in forms like N. *pilka*, Pl. D. *pülken*. But the true explanation may probably be that there was a double form of the root, with an initial *p* and *pl* respectively, *pick* or *puck* (Pl. D. *puken*, to pick) and *plik* or *pluck*, while *pill* or *pull* may be contracted from frequentative forms like OE. *pickle*, Grisons *piclar*, Walach. *pigulire*, to pick or pluck, Du. *bickelen*, to pick or hew stone, Prov. E. *puggle*, to poke the fire ; or perhaps (as Dan. *lille*, compared with E. *little*) from a form like N. *pitla*, to pick, E. *piddle*, to keep picking. The contracted form is seen in Du. *billen den molensteen*, to pick a millstone, compared with *bickelen*, and in Sc. *pile* above mentioned compared with *pickle* or *puckle*, a single grain or particle of anything, a small quantity.

Pillion. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a horseman. Originally doubtless a skin to ride on. Gael. *peall*, a skin, coverlet, mat ; *pilleán*, a pad, pack-saddle, cloth put under a saddle. Sp. *pillón*, a skin, the use of which (in Sp. S. America) is described in the following passage from the Athenæum, Aug. 9, 1851.

First a long blanket was put upon the horse—then came a wooden concern—in shape like a miller's pack-saddle—then came 13 lamb-skins, each larger than the last, so that when the whole were on, the ends appeared cut square like the thatch of a house. These things are called *pillones*,

and in travelling form the bed of the horseman. Then came another *pillone* made of llama skin.

Pillory. Fr. *pilori*, Prov. *espitlori*, M. Lat. *pilloricum*, *pili-
orium*, *spilorium*. Different derivations have been suggested,
of which the most plausible is Fr. *pilier*, from the pillar or
post at which the criminal is compelled to stand. But the
most prominent characteristic of the pillory is the confine-
ment of the neck by a perforated board or an iron ring.
Pilorium, sive *collistrigium*.—Fleta. The prisoner is usually
said to stand *in* the pillory, not *at* it. “Condemnat a estar
en l’espitlori.”—Cout. de Condom in Rayn. And it is rational
to look for the origin to the fuller form of Prov. *espitlori*,
which cannot have been corrupted from Fr. *pilori*, while the
converse may easily have taken place, if the punishment
was invented in the South of France, and spread from thence
without the meaning of the name being correctly understood.
Now Cat. *espitllera* is a loop-hole, peep-hole, little window,
which would accurately describe the characteristic part of the
punishment, the prisoner being derisively considered as show-
ing his head through a loop-hole to the gazing crowd below.
“Ponetur in pillorico ut omnes eum videant et cognoscant.”
Charter of Rouen in Duc. On this principle the far-fetched
derivation was proposed by Cowel “from $\pi\upsilon\lambda\eta$, a gate or door,
because one standing on the pillory putteth his head through
a kind of door, and $\omicron\pi\alpha\omega$, video.”—Minsheu. “The cover of
the chest is two boards, amid them both a pillory-like hole
for the prisoner’s neck.”—Hackluyt in R. The name of *pil-
lori* was given in France to a ruff or collar worn by women
encircling the neck like the board of the pillory. The word
is doubtless equivalent to Lat. *specularium*, from *specula*, a
look-out, a high place for viewing or watching anything
from. Compare Cat. *espill*, *espilleta*, from Lat. *speculum*,
a looking-glass; *espillets*, spectacles, eye-glasses.

Pillow. Du. *peluwe*, *puluwe*, Lat. *pulvinus*, from Lat.
pluma, W. *plu*, *pluf*, feathers. Pulvinare, *plumauc*—Gl.

Cambr. in Zeuss ; pulvinar, *plufoc*.—Vocab. Cornub. ibid. W. *plufawg*, feathery.

Pilot. It. *pilota*, Fr. *pilote*, Du. *pijlloot*—Kil., properly a person who conducts a ship by the sounding line, from *peilen*, to sound the depth, to gauge vessels ; *peillood*, sounding lead ; *peil*, mark on the scale at the side of a sluice to show the depth of the water. The origin of the term seems to be taken from the *pegs* by which the capacity of a vessel was marked. Pl. D. *pegeln*, to sound, also to tope. Dan. *at dricke til pæls*, to drink for a wager, measure for measure. This in Lat. was termed *bibere ad pinnas*. Anselm commands,

Ut presbyteri non eant ad potationes, nec ad *pinnas bibant*.—Eadmer Hist. Nov. 101.

The other half of the word *pilote* is doubtless the element shown in G. *lootse*, Du. *lootsman*, OE. *lodesman*, a pilot, which has very naturally been confounded with Du. *loot*, a sounding lead, whence *looten*, to sound. But this would be a mere repetition of the meaning conveyed by the first syllable, and we cannot doubt that the *lode* in *lodesman* is the same as in *lodestar*, *lodestone*, *lodemanage*, viz. track or way. The meaning of *pilot* would thus be one who conducts the vessel by the sounding line. See Loadstone.

Pimple. W. *pwmp*, originally a bump or blow, then a round mass ; *pwmpio*, to thump, to bang. In the same way *bump* signifies not only a blow but a projection. Lang. *poumpi*, to knock ; Fr. *pompette*, a pimple or pumple on the nose or chin ; a puppet ball for inking type.—Cot. Lith. *pumpa*, a button ; *pumpurras*, a bud ; *pumputtis*, potatoes.

Pin. W. *pin*, a pin, a pen ; Gael. *pinne*, a pin, peg, plug ; Du. *pinne*, a point, prick, peg.—Kil. Lat. *pinna*, a fin, a turret, pinnacle. The force of the element *pin* in signifying a pointed object is also seen in Lat. *spina*, a thorn, and in *pinus*, a fir-tree, tree with sharp-pointed leaves, in G. called *nadeln*, needles.

Pin and Web, an induration of the membranes of the eye,

not much unlike a cataract.—B. It. *panno nel occhio*, a web in the eye. *Panni in oculis fiunt et albugines ex vulneribus vel pustulis*.—Duc. In *pin and web* the foreign name is first adopted and then translated.

To Pinch, Pincers. Sp. *pizcar*, Fr. *pincer*, to pinch or nip, to take with the points of the fingers or other points; *pince*, the tip or edge of the hoof. Sp. *pinchar*, to prick, *pincho*, a prickle; *pinzas*, pincers, nippers. Grisons *pizz*, *pizza*, G. *spitze*, a point, peak; *pizchiar*, to nip, itch, bite; *pizzi*, a pinch, as much as one takes up with the tips of the fingers. Walach. *piscu*, point, eminence; *piscare*, to nip, twitch. It. *picciare*, *pizzare*, to peck, pinch, snip, itch; *piccio*, a pinch; *pizze*, pinch-works, jaggings; *pizzicare*, to prick, pinch, snip; *pizzamosche*, a hedge-sparrow, a snap-fly; Du. *pitsen*, *pinsen*, to pinch, pluck.

To Pine. Du. *pijne*, pain, torment; *pijnen*, *pijnigen*, to torture. See Pain. Hence *to pine*, to languish as one suffering pain.

Pine. Lat. *pinus*, W. *pinwydd*, pine-trees, characterized by their pin-shaped leaves, in G. called *nadeln*, needles, and the wood, *nadelholz*.

Pinfold, Pindar. *Pinfold* is commonly explained as a fold in which straying cattle are temporarily *penned* or confined; *pindar*, the officer whose business it is to place cattle in the pinfold. But on this supposition there would be nothing distinctive in the name, inasmuch as every cattle-fold is a fold for penning cattle.

The real derivation is Du. *pand*, G. *pfand*, a pawn or pledge. *Pfandstall*, a pinfold; *pfändung*, the act of seizure, attachment, seizing of cattle which do damage; *pfänder*, a distrainer, a pindar. The owner of cattle taken in damage was obliged to give a pledge to make good the amount before the cattle were released.

Fro the Pouke's (Devil's) *pondfalde* no mainprise may us fetch.—P. P. Grisons *pandrar*, *pindrar*, to pound cattle; *pandrader*, *pindrader*, a pindar.

Pinion. *Pinion* is used in two senses, both applications of the general meaning shown in It. *pinna*, the flat flap of anything, as the fin of a fish, the flap of a man's ears, the floats of a water-wheel.—Fl. Fr. *penne*, *penon*, *pennule*, a lap or flap (a piece of anything not wholly separated from it—Cot.); *penne*, *penon de foie*, a lap or lobe of the liver; *pennons d'une fleche*, the feathers of an arrow; *pennon*, a pennon or streamer, the little flag carried at the end of a lance. The *pinion* of a bird is the flap or last joint of the wing.

All unawares

Fluttering his *pennons* vain plumb down he falls
Ten thousand fathom deep.—Par. Lost.

In the second sense, Fr. *pagnon* or *pignon*, a pinion in wheel-work, is a contrivance by which the movement of a cog-wheel is transferred to a different axis. To this effect a sufficient number of palets or longitudinal flaps, like the floats of a water-wheel, are fixed round the axis and made to run in the cogs of the larger wheel. The name of *pinion* properly belongs to the separate palets, and the term should be *pinion-wheel*, as Fr. *lanterne à pagnons*, a pair of trunnion heads, or that which is turned about by the cog-wheel of a mill.—Cot. It. *ruota pinnata*, a wheel with broad floats.—Fl. It is now commonly given to the smaller of two cog-wheels locking into each other. Lat. *pinna* was already used in the sense of a float of a water-wheel.

To Pink. Used in a variety of senses, which may all be explained from a nasalized form of the root *pik*, representing the sound of a blow with a pointed instrument. Pl. D. *pin-ken*, *pinkepanken*, to hammer; *pinkepank*, a blacksmith. *To pink*, to cut silk cloth with variety of figures in round holes or eyes.—B. Fr. *piqué*, pricked, pierced or thrust into; also quilted or set thick with oylet holes (pinked).—Cot.

One of them *pinked* the other in a duel (stuck him).—Addison.

In the sense of picking or culling.

When thou dost tell another's jest, therein
Omit the oaths, which true wit cannot need ;
Pink out of tales the mirth, but not the sin.

Herbert in Worcester.

The sense of winking, in which *pink* was formerly used, may be illustrated by Sw. *picka* (from which *pink* differs only in the nasalization), to peck like a bird, and (from the figure of a succession of light blows), to palpitate as the heart. Winking is a vibration of the eyelid, as palpitation is of the heart.

And upon drinking my eyes will be *pink*ing.—Heywood in R.

Du. *pinckooogen*, to wink, squinny, sparkle, glitter.—Kil.

In like manner with and without the nasal, G. *blicken*, to wink, to glitter, E. *blink*, Pl. D. *plinken*, *plinkogen*, to wink, pointing to a root *plik*, synonymous with *pik*, in accordance with the view of the relations of the word taken under Pill.

Pink. Fr. *pinces*, the flower pink (wild gillowflowers.—Minsheu). Probably from the sharp-pointed leaves ; Fr. *pince*, a tip or thin point. See Pinch.

Pink in the sense of bright flesh-colour is probably from the colour of the flower ; although it may be from pink eyes, small winking inflamed eyes. It. *gauzo*, blear-eyed, pink-eyed.—Fl.

The application to the sense of acme or point of excellence is apparently taken from the joke in *Romeo and Juliet*, where Mercutio speaking affectedly uses *pink* as the type of a flower.

Rom. In such a case as mine a man may strain courtesy.

Merc. That's as much as to say such a case as yours constrains a man to bow in the hams.

Rom. Meaning to court'sy.

Merc. Thou hast most kindly hit it.

Rom. A most courteous exposition.

Merc. Nay, I am the very *pink* of curtesy.

Rom. Pink for flower !

Mercutio is playing upon words in a forced manner, and if the expression were already current Romeo would never have been made to suggest an explanation.

Pinnace. It. *pino*, a pine-tree, and met. the whole bulk of a ship, also (as *pinaccia*, *pinassa*), a pinnace.—Fl.

Pint. Sp. Ptg. *pinta*, a spot or mark; *pintar*, to paint. Hence probably a *pint*, a certain measure of liquid, marked off on the interior of the vessel. So from Du. *pegel*, *peil*, the mark on a scale measuring depth or content, Pl. D. *pegel*, sextarius, hemina, a measure of content. *Pegeln*, as in some dialects of G. *pinten*, to tope; Fr. *pinteler*, to tipple.

Pioneer. Fr. *pionier*, OFr. *peonier*, Prov. *pezonier*, properly a foot-soldier, common man, then applied to the soldiers specially employed in labourers' work. Sp. *peon*, a pedestrian, day-labourer, foot-soldier, common man, or pawn at chess.

Pip. Pl. D. *pipp*, G. *pipps*, *zipf*, Fr. *pepie*, It. *pipita*, Lat. *pituita*, a disorder of fowls, in which a thick slime forms on their tongue, and the nostrils are stopped up. The name seems to be corrupted from Lat. *pituita*, phlegm. Du. *pipse*, the mucus of the nose.

Pipe. A thin hollow cylinder, an implement adapted to make a shrill sound by blowing into it. From the imitation of such a sound by the syllable *peep*. See Peep.

Pipkin. Probably a corruption of *potkin*. Rouchi *potquin*, a cruet, little pot.

Pippin, Pip. The seed of an apple or the like. From Dan. *pippe*, to peep, shoot, spring forth. For the connection between a sharp cry and the idea of peeping forth, just beginning to appear, see Peep.

A *pippin* in the sense of a particular kind of apple is probably an apple raised from the *pip* or seed.

Pish! An interjection of contempt, equivalent to hold your tongue! It. *pissipissare*, to psh, to husht, also to buzz or whisper very low; *pissipisse*! pst, hsht, still!—Fl. Fr. *nargues*, tush, blurt, pish, fy, it cannot be so.—Cot. Norm. *pet*! interj. to put to silence.—Decorde. Dan. *pyt*! ON. *putt*! Manx *pyht*! tut! pooh! pshaw!

Pismire. The old name of the ant, an insect very generally named from the sharp urinous smell of an ant-hill. Du.

miere, *pismiere*, *mierseycke*, an ant; *seycke*, urine; Pl. D. *miegemke*, an ant or emmet; *miegen*, mingere; Fin. *kusi*, urine; *kusiainen*, an ant.

It may be doubtful whether the latter part of the word is taken from the idea of swarming, or whether the name of the ant furnishes an expression for a countless number. Probably the latter supposition may be the truth. ON. *maur*, ant, mite; *my'r*, a swarm, a vast number; Gr. *μυρμηξ*, ant; *μυριος*, countless, numberless; *μυριας*, a myriad, 10,000.

Pistol. Said to derive its name from having been invented at Pistoia in Italy, but no authority is produced for this derivation. Venet. *piston* was a kind of arquebuss; *piston de vin*, a large flask.—Patriarchi.

Piston. The plunger in a pump or a steam engine. Fr. *piston*, It. *pestone*, *pestatoio*, a pestle, stamper, rammer; *pesta*, any treading or trampling; *pestare*, to stamp, pound, bray in a mortar, trample upon, to ram or beat in. Lat. *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound; Bret. *pistiga*, to prick; Fin. *pistää*, to prick, stick a sword into the sheath, a pole into the ground.

Pit. 1. Lat. *puteus*, It. *pozzo*, Fr. *puits*, a well; Du. *put*, *putte*, a well, a hole.

2. The *pit of a theatre* is probably from Sp. *pátio*, the central court of a house, and thence the pit which occupies the same place in a theatre. Probably from the root *pat*, *plat*, representing the tramping of feet. Mod. Gr. *πατω*, to tread, *πατος*, a public walk, beaten path, bottom, floor. Piedm. *platèa*, the pit or lowest part of a theatre where the audience stand.—Zalli. Lat. *platea*, a street, court-yard, area, open space in a house. See Pad.

To Pitch. *Pitch* and *pick* are different ways of pronouncing the same word, like *church* and *kirk*. The radical signification is striking with a pointed instrument, driving something pointed into, sticking into, darting, throwing to a distance. W. *picell*, a dart or arrow; *picio*, *picellu*, to throw a dart, to dart. *To pick a lance* was to hurl it.

I hold you a grote I *pycke* as far with an arrowe as you.

Palsgr. in Hal.

To pitch upon is to come suddenly down like a javelin striking the ground at the end of its flight. A *pitch-fork*, or *pikel*, as it is called in the North, is a fork for pitching corn, throwing it up upon the stack.

Stakes of yren mony on he *pygte* in Temese
Above scharpe and kene ynow, bynethe grete and ronde,
That yef ther eny schippis com er me ywar were,
Heo schulde *picke* hem thoru out (they should pierce through them), and adrenche hem so there.—R. G. 51.

And he took awei that fro the middil, *pitching* (affigens) it on the cross.
—Wickliff in R.

To pitch a tent is to fix the pegs in the ground by which it is held up.

Pitch in the sense of height on a scale, or degree of a modification, is from the practice of marking a certain height by sticking in a peg at the point in question. The pitch of one's voice is the point which it reaches in the musical scale; the pitch of a screw, the degree in which the thread is inclined to the axis; the pitch of a roof, the degree in which the rafters are inclined to each other.

Pitch. G. *pech*, Du. *pik*, Lat. *pix*, Gr. *πιττα*, *πισσα*, Gael. *pic*, pitch; Gael. *bìgh*, glue, birdlime, gum; W. *pŷg*, pitch, rosin.

The main characteristic of pitch is its stickiness, and as the simplest way of fastening one body to another is by pinning or nailing them together, the idea of *sticking to* is commonly expressed by this figure. Thus the radical meaning of *stick* is driving in a sharp-pointed implement, and we have seen that *pitch* itself is constantly used in the same sense.

It. *piccare*, to prick; *piccare*, *appicare*, *appicciare*, to fasten, stick unto; *appicante*, *appiccatuccio*, clammy, gluish, fast-sticking. Sp. *pegar*, to stick to, fasten on, join together, to infect; *pegajoso*, sticky, glutinous, infectious; *pega*, glue, varnish. The Sp. name of pitch, *pez*, as in the other Romance languages, is taken from Lat. *pix*, *picis*, in which the original

significance was already obscured by the loss of the root *pik* in the sense of prick or stick. Gr. *πενκη*, a fir-tree, is doubtless, like W. *pigwydd* (pitch-wood), from producing pitch, and not conversely, as Liddell supposes, the name of *pitch* from the tree which produces it.

Pitcher. Fr. *pichet* (Jaubert), Lang. *pichier*, Bret. *picher*, W. *piser*, It. *pitiro*, Sp. *puchéro*, a pitcher or earthen pot; Gael. *pigeadh*, a pitcher; *pigeon*, a little earthen jar, fragment of earthenware. It. *bicchiere*, G. *becher*, a cup.

Pith. Pl. D. *peddik*, *picke*, pith; Du. *pit*, *pitte*, pith, kernel, the best of a thing.

Pittance. It. *pietanza*, *pitanza*, Fr. *pitance*, properly the allowance of appetizing food to be eaten with the bread which formed the substance of a meal, afterwards applied to the whole allowance of food for a single person, or to a small portion of anything. Mid. Lat. *pictancia*, *pitancia*, portio monachica in esculentis—lautior pulmentis, quæ ex oleribus erant, cum pictancia essent de piscibus et hujusmodi.—Duc.

Numerous guesses at the derivation have been made, which have fallen wide of the mark from not attending to the original distinction clearly pointed out by Duc. “Dum—a cellerariâ per totum conventum *pictantia*, i. e. *ova frixa*, dividerentur, invisibilem pictantiam ei misit, quod omnibus diebus vitæ suæ pictantiis omnibus carere vellet.” “Quod si aliqua secundo vocata venire contempserit, insequenti prandio ei *pitancia* subtrahatur.”—Stat. Joh. Archiep. Cant. an. 1278, in Duc. The nun who was late at dinner was to be punished, not by the loss of her dinner next day, but by having to dine on dry bread or vegetables. “Aquam etiam puram frequentius biberunt, et quandoque *pro magnâ pictantiâ* (for a great treat) *mixtâ* vel aceto, vel lacte, nullâ de vino factâ mentione.” *Pidance* is still used in the centre of France in the original sense. “Les enfans mangent souvent plus de *pidance* que de pain.”—Jaubert. Hence we arrive at the true derivation, *apidançant*, *apitançant*, *appétissant*, giving appetite.

A dish is *apidançant* when it gives flavour to a large quantity of bread.—Vocab. de Berri.

Pity. Fr. *pitié*, from Lat. *pietas*. In the exclamation, what a pity! the word is probably an adaptation of OFr. *quel pechié!* what a sin!

Allas, quel dol et quel pechié!

Benoit Chron. des ducs de Norm. 2. 408.

Mod. Gr. *ω τι κριμα!* what a pity! what a great misfortune! what a sin!

Pivot. Fr. *pivot*, the peg on which a door turns; It. *pivolo*, a peg; Fr. *pieu*, a stake.

Placard. Fr. *placard*, a bill stuck up against a wall; *plaquer*, to clap, slat, stick, or paste on, to lay flat on, to parget or rough-cast. Du. *placken aen den wand*, to fix to the wall; *placken*, to daub; *placke*, a blot.

Place. Fr. *place*, It. *piazza*, G. *platze*. The spot of ground occupied by a body; from *platz*, crack, representing the sound of something thrown smack down. See Plat.

Plague. Lat. *plaga*, a blow, stroke, wound; Du. *plage*, a wound, and met. affliction, torment, disease, pestilence.

Plaice. Lat. *platissa*, a flat fish.

Plaid. Gael. *plaide*, a blanket. Goth. *paida*, a coat.

Plaint, Plaintiff. Fr. *plaindre*, from Lat. *plangere*, to complain, as *ceindre* from *cingere*, *feindre* from *finger*.

To Plait, Pleat. *Plait*, a fold, is a broad pronunciation of *plite*, from *plight*.

Now gode nece be it never so lite,

Yeve me the labour it to sew and *plite*.

Troilus and Cressida.

A silken camus lily whight

Purfled upon with many a folded *plight*.—F. Q. in R.

To pleat, to lay in plaits. Bohem. *plitu*, *plesti*, Pol. *ples'ć*, to wreath, plait, braid, twist. Walach. *pletă*, a tress of hair. See Plight.

Plank. Lat. *planca*, Fr. *planche*, G. *planke*, Boh. *planka*, plank; Gr. πλαξ, anything flat and broad.

To Plash. 1. To *plash* or *splash* is to dash about liquids, to dabble in water. G. *pladdern*, *plantschen*, *plätschern*, Sw. *plaska*, Du. *plasschen*, to paddle, splash. Du. *plasregen*, G. *platzregen*, a dashing shower.

Du. *plas*, *plach*, E. *plash*, a puddle, or shallow pool of rain-water.

To Plash, 2, Pleach. Fr. *plessier*, to fold or plait young branches one within another, to thicken a hedge. *Plessis*, a plashed or pleached hedge, or a park enclosed with hedges. Lat. *plexus*, an enweaving or plaiting, from *plectere*, to plait.

Plaster, Plastic. We have seen under Plash that the dashing of liquids is represented by numerous modifications, *plad*, *plas*, *plask*, *plash*, *platz*. Now the splashing with which we are most frequently concerned is the wet mud of the roads and fields, which sticks to our clothes and encumbers our action. Thus the idea *dabbling* becomes closely connected with that of *daubing*, and the terms representing in the first instance the dashing of liquids are applied to the smearing with any soft cohesive material, or to the working with such materials, and moulding them into form. So from Dan. *pladske*, to paddle, splash, we pass to Gael. *plasd*, to plaster, daub. Gr. *εμπλαστρον*, a plaister, a piece of cloth smeared over with salve or the like. And *πλασσω*, which is used in the sense of applying as a plaster, as well as that of moulding or working in soft materials, must originally have signified to plash or paddle. The same connection of ideas is seen in Pol. *lepici*, to glue, paste, mould; *lep*, bird-lime; Boh. *lepiti*, to paste, to daub, *lipati*, to stick to, to mould out of clay. See Paste.

Plaster for walls is material for daubing them; *plastic*, from Gr. *πλασσω*, what may be moulded as clay.

Sp. *plasta*, paste, soft clay, anything soft; *plaste*, size, fine paste made of glue and lime.

Plat, Plot. The radical image is the fall of water or of

something wet on the ground, with a noise represented by the syllables *plats*, *plat*, *plot*. G. *platz*, a crack, smack, pop; *platzregen*, heavy rain that makes a dashing sound in falling; Du. *plotsen*, to fall suddenly; *plots*, sudden, unawares; E. *platte*, to throw down flat—Hal., i. e. to dash down like water.

When I was hurte thus in stound
I fell down *plat* unto the ground.—R. R.

—I fell plump down upon the ground.

G. *heraus platzen*, to blurt a thing out, to say it plump, without circumlocution, like a wet mass flung down upon the ground.

Ye sayd nothing sooth of that,
But, sir, ye lye, I tell you *plat*.—R. R.

The term is then applied to the fallen object, or to things of similar shape, and as wet things thrown down on the ground spread out in breadth and lie close to the ground, the root comes to signify broad, thin, without elevation. See Flat.

We come nearest the original image in our prov. *cow-plat*, Prov. Dan. *ko-blat*, Swiss *pläder*, *plätter*, *kuhpläder*, a round of cow-dung; *plädern*, of a cow, to let fall dung. Bav. *platz*, *plätzen*, a flat cake; It. *piatto*, any flat thing, a dish, plate, platter; by met. squat, cowering down, low-lurking; *piattare*, to squat down.—Fl. In like manner Dan. *plet*, a spot or stain, E. *blot*, Prov. Dan. *blat*, a drop of fallen liquid, lead to Fr. *se blattir* (Cot.), *blottir*, to squat down, lie close to the ground.

Then as a spot of dirt marks a definite place in a garment, G. *platz*, a broad even part of the surface of the earth, an open place, a place, the space or room taken up by a body. *Der markt-platz*, the market-place; *ein grüner platz*, a green plot, grass-plat, or grass-plot. *Auf dem platze bleiben*, to be killed on the spot. It will be observed that *spot*, which originally signifies a drop of liquid, has the same application to a definite portion of ground.

It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land.—F. Q.

Bav. *platten*, a bare spot in a wood (*kohl-platten*, where charcoal has been burnt), explains E. *platty* (of corn-fields), uneven, having bare spots.

Plate, 1, Platter. A flat piece of metal, a dish to eat on. It. *piatto*, any flat thing, a dish, plate, platter; *piatto*, made flat or level to the ground, by met. squat, cowering down, low-lurking, hushed.—Fl. *Piattare*, Fr. *se blottir*, to squat down; *plat*, flat, plain, low, shallow. The sense of *piatto*, which Florio treats as metaphorical, is in truth the original, the idea of flatness being commonly expressed from the image of dashing down something wet or soft, which lies spread out and flat upon the ground. Thus E. *squat* is related to Dan. *squatte*, to splash, and *flat*, with Fr. *flatir*, to dash down liquids. See Plat.

2. Vessels of gold or silver. Sp. *plata*, silver. The name was originally given to the *plates* or thin lamina in which it was customary to work crude silver, and ultimately applied to the metal itself. “Congregaverunt electum aurum regni, et fecerunt in *platas*, et miserunt in batellos ferratos ad abducendum in Franciam.”—Knyghton, A. D. 1364 in Duc. “Et quod quilibet Angligena egrediens fines Angliæ—possit secum reportare *platam argenti vel auri* ad valorem duarum marcarum pro quolibet sacco lanæ—et eandem *platam* ferre deberet ad excambium regis, et ibi recipere suos denarios.”—Ibid. A. D. 1340.

Platform. It. *piatta-forma*, Du. *platte-forme*, vulgo *plana forma* (Kil.), the form or pattern of a structure on the level plain.

For which cause I wish you to enter into consideration of the matter, and to note all the islands, and to set them down in *plat*.—Hackluyt in R.

To be workmanly wrought—according to a *plat* thereof made and signed by the hands of the lord’s executors.—Agreement temp. H. VIII. in R.

God took care to single out the nation of the Jews, and in them to give us a true pattern or *platform* of his dealings with all the nations of the world.—Sharp, *ibid*.

The whole *platform* of the conspiracy.—Bacon in Worcester.

The word is still used in America for the prospectus or plan of political action of a candidate.

From signifying the ground plan of a building the term is applied to a levelled surface, then to a flat elevation.

Platoon. Fr. *pelote*, a little ball to play with; *peloton*, a clue or little ball of thread. Sp. *pelote*, goat's hair; *pelotón*, a large ball, a bundle of hair closely pressed together, a crowd of persons, a body of soldiers. Du. *plotte* (Kil.), Piedm. *platón*, a ball.

Platter. See Plate.

Play. The prominent feature of a game of play is the continual movement of the players, twisting among themselves like the bubbles in boiling water, and so obvious is the simile that children encourage each other in the spirit of the game by crying "keep the pot boiling!" Now *play* or *plaw* signifies boil. *Plaw*, or *plawynge*, bullicio; *plawyn* as pottys, bullio, ferveo. —Pr. Pm. *To play*, of a pot, &c., to boil; *playing hot*, boiling hot.—Ray. Manx *cloie* is used in both senses, to boil, and also to play. Gael. *goil*, boiling, battle, rage, fury. Sp. *bullir*, to boil, move, stir; *bullir la gente*, a concourse of people moving. *Play* is used for freedom of action to and fro.

Plea, Plead. It. *piato*, Sp. *pleito*, Prov. *plait*, *plag*, Fr. *plaid*, suit at law; *plaider*, to sue, go to law, plead, or argue a cause before a judge. The origin is W. *plegyd*, *plaid*, a side, party, cause; *pleidio*, to take a part, to side; *pleidgar*, apt to take a part, factious. *O'm plegyd i*, on my side. The form *plegyd* explains Mid. Lat. *placitum*, a plea, derived by Lord Coke from *placere*, to please, because good pleading pleases above all things.

Probably Lat. *lis*, *litis*, originally *stlis*, a suit at law, may be explained on the same principle from W. *ystlys*, a flank or side.

To Please, Pleasure. Fr. *plaire*, *plaisant*, to please; *plaisir* (direct from Lat. *placere*, as *loisir* from *licere*), pleasure.

Pledge, Plevin, Replevy. Fr. *plevir*, *pleuvir*, Prov. *plevir*, to promise, answer for, guarantee; *pliu*, *plevi*, *plevizo*, Fr.

plevine, warranty, assurance; Fr. *pleige*, It. *pieggio*, one who promises or undertakes for, a pledge or surety; *piaggiare*, to answer for; *piaggeria*, a pledging. *Plevine* est autant comme promesse de loiauté: car celui qui pleige aucun promet que cil fera loiaument ce de quoi il le pleige.—Coutume de Normandie in Duc.

Diez suggests *præbere* for *præbere fidem*, as the origin of the word; others, Lat. *præs*, *prædis*, a surety. We can hardly doubt however that it is radically connected with Du. *pleghe*, duty, service due to a feudal superior, tribute; *pleghete*, *plegh*, debitum, obligatio, officium, census, tributum.—Kil. *Plechten*, spondere merces probas esse. G. *pflicht*, duty. Compare Prov. *vostr' om sui juratz e plevitz*, I am your sworn and engaged man, with G. *in eid und pflicht nemen*, in fidem et sponsionem recipere.—Wachter. *Fille plevie*, an engaged maiden, one who is plighted in marriage. See To Plight.

Plight. Fold, bending, thence state and condition. *The plight of the body*, l'habitude du corps.—Sherwood. W. *plygu*, to fold, plait, bend; Bret. *pleg*, *plek*, fold, bending, inclination, tendency, habit. In the same way they speak in Fr. of affairs taking *un mauvais pli*, *une mauvaise tournure*, falling into a bad condition. *Il a pris son pli*, the habit is formed. *La tournure d'une affaire*, the turn that things take, the condition of the business. See Ply.

To Plight. To engage, to make a duty or obligation of a thing. G. *pflicht*, Du. *pligt*, duty; *pligt*, also an obligation or mortgage. The immediate origin is Du. *pleghen*, to perform, execute, to be accustomed, to take care of, attend to. *Pleghen sijn ampt*, to execute one's office; *pligtpleging*, compliments, paying one's duty. Pl. D. *to plegen*, to perform duty services; *plegesman*, an assistant. The idea of duty seems to consist in that which a man is called upon to do by his position in life, and is thus expressed by means of a verb signifying habitual performance. Thus G. *pflicht* (and at a later stage of development E. *plight*) is from *pflegen*, to ply, to attend to, to be engaged in, habitually to exercise. Du.

plegh, pleghte, plicht, debitum, obligatio, munus, officium.—
Kil. See Ply.

To Plod. The primitive sense of *plad* or *plod* is to tramp through the wet, and thence fig. to proceed painfully and laboriously.

I am St Jaques' pilgrim thither gone,
Ambitious love hath in me so offended
That barefoot *plod* I the cold ground upon.

All's Well, III. 4.

Coming to a small brook, I perceived a handsome lass on the other side, who according to the custom of the rustick Irish tucked up her coats to the waste, and so came *pladding* through.—English Rogue in Nares.

To plowd, to wade.—Grose. Gael. *plod, plodach*, a puddle.

In a foul *plodde* in the strete suththe me hym slong.—R. G. 536.

G. *pladdern, plantschen*, to dabble, paddle; Dan. *pladder*, mire. See Patrol.

Plot. A parallel form with *plat*, signifying spot, spot of ground, then the ground occupied by a structure, the ground-plan. **To plot out**, to plan, to lay out the ground for a design.

And squaring it in compass well beseen

There *plotteth* out a tomb by measured space.—F. Q. in R.

Hence figuratively *plot* is used for a design of future action, and originally it was as far from implying blame as *plan* is now.

So forth she rose and through the purest sky
To Jove's high palace straight cast to ascend,
To prosecute her *plot*.—F. Q. III. 11.

Accident has appropriated *plan* to a design of open action; *plot*, to one of secret machination.

Plover. Fr. *pluvier*, corrupted from It. *pixiere, piváro*, a plover, probably from its plaintive cry; *pivaro*, a piper; *piva*, a pipe.

Plough. G. *pflug*, Pol. *plug*, Boh. *pluh*. Perhaps from the plough having been a plug or peg, a stake pushed along through the ground. G. *pflock*, a peg. "The plough, a sort of long wooden plug dragged through the soil, having an

effect much like that of a subsoil plough."—Olmsted's Texas. Modenese *piod*, *pieu*, *pioca*, a plough, may be compared with Fr. *pieu*, a stake.—Murat. Diss. 19. 84. Dan. *plög*, *plok*, a peg; *plov*, a plough. Sw. *plig*, peg; *plog*, plough.

To Pluck. Du. *plucken*, G. *pflücken*, N. *plikka*, Dan. *plukke*, Piedm. *pluché*, Grisons *spluccar*, Fr. *éplucher*, to pick, pluck, gather. The radical meaning of the word is preserved in Rouchi *pluquer*, to peck, to pick up crumbs, Fr. *pluqueter*, to pick nicely—Cot., Champ. *pluchoter*, to pick in eating, or with the pronunciation softened by the insertion of a vowel between *p* and *l*, It. *piluccare*, *peluccare*, to pick one by one, to pick up clean, as a chicken doth corn.—Fl. From this sense of the verb are formed nouns signifying a small portion, so much as is picked at once, Piedm. *pluch*, Milan. *peluch* (*bruscolo*), a crumb, particle. *Ai n'é pa'n pluch*, there is not a morsel. Pl. D. *plik-schulden*, small debts; *plikkerie*, small matters; Sw. *plockwis*, by little and little; *plock* (*de la men-uaille*), things of small value; Dan. *plukkeri*, trumpery. Du. *plugghe*, *res vilis et nullius valoris*.—Bigl. It is in this latter sense that E. *pluck* must be understood, when it is applied to the heart, liver, and lights of cattle, food of little estimation consumed by the poorer classes.

From what has been said under *Pill* it will be seen that there is some difficulty in tracing our way with certainty through the variety of related forms to the original root. It would seem however that in *pick* and *plick*, or *pluck*, we have one of those cases where the root appears under a double form, with an initial *p* and *pl* respectively, as in E. *paste* and Sp. *plaste*, E. *pate* and G. *platte*, Sp. *pátio* and Piedm. *platèa*, pit, Du. *paveien* and *plaveien*, to pave, *peisteren* and *pleisteren*, to plaster, &c.

Plug. Sw. *pligg*, a peg; Du. *plug*, a bung, a peg; Pl. D. *plugge*, a peg, a blunt needle; *plukk*, a block, clog, log, peg, plug, wadding of a gun. Gael. *ploc*, strike with a club, block, or pestle; as a noun, any round mass, a clod, club, bung, stopper; *pluc*, beat, thump, a lump, bunch, bung. Fin.

pulkka, a peg, tap, wedge; *pulkita*, to plug, wedge, compress; Esthon. *pulk*, peg, round of a ladder, bung of a cask. Russ. *polk*, Boh. *pluk*, a troop, regiment.

The sense of a projection, lump, round mass, is commonly expressed by a root signifying strike, and the act of stopping or plugging takes its designation from the bunch of materials with which the orifice is stopped. Compare Fr. *boucher*, to stop, with E. *bush*, a tuft of fibrous matter. From the notion of a bunch of something thrust in to stop a hole, the signification passes on to a peg or elongated body driven in for the same purpose.

Plum. 1. G. *pflaum*, ON. *ploma*, *plumma*, Du. *pruim*, Ober D. *prume*, *praume*, Lat. *prunum*.

2. *Plum*, light, soft; *plim*, stout, fat; *to plim*, to fill, to swell.—Hal. Fr. *poté*, plump, or *plumme*, full-round; *potelé*, plump, full, fleshy, *plumme*.—Cot. Notwithstanding the close resemblance, the word is distinct from *plump*, being the equivalent of G. *pflaum* in *pflaum-federn*, down, swelling, fluffy feathers. Bav. *pflaum*, down, loose foam, froth. To the same root belong Lat. *pluma*, W. *plu*, *pluf*, feathers, down, and E. *flue*, *fluff*, light, downy flakes. From *pluff*, a parallel form with *puff*, to blow. *Pluffer*, a pea-shooter; *pluffy*, spongy, porous, soft, plump.—Hal. “A thousand *flaffing* flags”—Dubartas; waving in the wind, blowing about.

Plumage. See last Article.

Plumb, Plummet. A ball of lead suspended by a line to show the perpendicular. Fr. *plomb*, Lat. *plumbum*, lead.

Plump. The radical image is the sound made by a compact body falling into the water, or of a mass of wet falling to the ground. *He smit den sten in't water, plump! seg dat.* He threw the stone into the water; it cried plump! *Plump-en*, to make the noise represented by *plump*, to fall with such a noise. *He fult in't water dat het plumpede.* He fell into the water so that it sounded *plump*.—Brem. Wtb. Bav. *plumpf*, *plumps*, noise made by something falling flat with a dull sound. Sw. *plumpa ned i vandet*, to plump or plunge

into the water; *plumpa ned ett papper*, to let a blot fall on paper. To tell one something *plump* is to blurt it out, to tell it without circumlocution, like a mass of something wet flung down upon the ground, or a stone which sinks at once, without a splash, into the water. And as it is only a compact and solid mass that makes a noise of the foregoing description, the term *plump* is applied to a compact mass, a cluster; a *plump* of spears, of wildfowl, of rogues, of gallants. It is then used to signify a thick and massive make. G. *plump*, massive, lumpish, rounded. *Ein dicker und plumper kerl*; *ein plum-pes gesicht*, a plump face. In a similar way, from Dan. *pludse*, Du. *plotsen*, to plump down, to plunge, are derived Dan. *pludset*, swollen, bloated, *pludsfed*, chubby, Pl. D. *plutzig*, pudgy, chubby. *Plutzige finger*, round fleshy fingers. Swiss *bluntschen*, the sound made by a thick heavy body falling into the water; *bluntschig*, thick and plump; *bluntschi*, a thickset person.

Plunder. Pl. D. *plunne*, formerly *plunden*, rags, thence in a depreciatory manner, clothes of poor people. *Wedekind toch an toreten plunden, also ein bedeler*. Witikind put on torn clothes like a beggar. *Mine beten plunnen*, my bits of things. Du. *plunje*, sailors' clothes; *plunje kist*, clothes-chest. G. *plunder*, things of little value, lumber, trumpery; *plunder kammer*, lumber-room. Hence Du. *plonderen, plunderen*, to seize on the goods of another by force, to plunder.

To Plunge. Fr. *plonger*, Du. *plotsen, plonssen, plonzen*, to fall into the water—Kil.; *plotsen*, also to fall suddenly on the ground. The origin, like that of *plump*, is a representation of the noise made by the fall. Swiss *bluntschen*, the sound of a thick heavy body falling into the water. To *blunge* clay (among potters), to mix up clay and water, and Du. *blanssen* (Biglotten), to dabble, are forms of similar construction.

Plush. Fr. *peluche*, Piedm. *plucia*, plush; Du. *pluis*, flock, flue, lock, also plush, a kind of cloth with a flocky or shaggy pile. We have traced (under Periwig) the line of derivation from the root *pluck* to Sp. *peluca*, a lock or tuft of hair, a

handful, so much as is taken at a pluck. Now the final *ck* of pluck is softened down in Fr. *éplucher*, *pluchoter*, to the sound of *sh*, corresponding to *z* in Du. *pluizen*, Pl. D. *plusen*, to pick, pluck, strip, whence *pluis*, in the senses above mentioned.

To Ply. To bend, or give way; to give one's mind to, to be intent upon.—B. Pl. D. *plegen*, G. *pflegen*, to take care of, to be accustomed to. Lat. *plicare*, to bend. The notion of a habit or tendency is very generally expressed by the figure of a pleat or fold. Bret. *plek*, *pleg*, a fold, bending, and met. inclination, habit, condition. It. *piega*, pleat, fold, bending, by met. custom, use, or habit.—Fl. By a similar met. we speak of bending one's mind, of turning one's attention to a thing, and in accordance with the same figure, *to ply*, fundamentally signifying to bend, is used for the continued exercise of a function of any kind. *To ply* a trade is to exercise a trade; *to ply* one's heels, to exercise one's heels (in running away); *to ply* one with flattery, to keep flattering him. Similar expressions are seen in Walach. *plicare la fuga*, to take flight; *plicare la drumu* (*drumu*, road), to trudge.

From the same root, It. *impiegare*, to employ, to make use of in a certain manner.

To Poach. Fr. *pocher*, to thrust or dig out with the fingers. *Oeuf poché*, a poached egg. *Pocher le labeur d'autrui*, to poche into or incroach upon another man's employment.—Cot. So E. *to poach*, to intrude in search of game on another man's land.

The word is merely a dialectic variation of *poke*, to thrust with a pointed instrument.

They use to *poche* them (fish) with an instrument somewhat like a salmon spear.—Carew in R.

For his horse, *poching* one of his legs into some hollow ground, made way for the smoking water to break out.—Sir W. Temple, *ibid*.

Land is said to be *poached* when it is trodden into holes by heavy cattle. *To pock*, to push; *to potch*, to poke, to thrust at, to push or pierce; *to pouch*, to poke or push.—Hal. Swiss *putschen*, *butschen*, *bütschen*, to thrust, push with the horns.

Pock. Du. *pocke, pockele, puckele*, a pustule, a bubble, as it were, of morbid matter breaking out of the flesh. *Pukkel, peukel*, a pimple. Fr. *boucle*, a bubble. See Buckle. Cotgrave calls pustules *water-powkes*. In Dan. *kopper*, small-pox, the consonantal sounds of the root are transposed, and here also we are led to a similar origin in Fin. *kuppa, kup-pelo, kupula*, a bubble of water, tumour, pustule. G. *blase* and Fr. *ampoule* signify both a bubble and a blister or pustule.

Pocket. See Poke.

Pod. The husk of peas or beans. As Du. *bolster* and E. *cod* (a parallel form with *pod*) signify a pillow or cushion as well as the husk of pulse (the thing signified being in both cases a sack or case stuffed with matters which it holds together) we must identify *pod* with Dan. *pude*, a pillow, Esthon. *paddi*, a cushion, pad, or pillow, and probably also with Esthon. *pad-da*, a pot. Bret. *pod*, a pot, that which just contains something, as *pod ar lagad*, the socket of the eye.

Point Device. See Device.

To Poise. Fr. *poiser, peser*, to weigh, from *poids*, Lat. *pondus*, weight. Matters of great poise, matters of weight.

Poison. Fr. *poison*, from Lat. *potio*, a drink. Diez points out a similar euphuism in Sp. *yerba*, Ptg. *erva*, properly herb, then poisonous herb, poison, and in G. *gift*, originally a dose, what is given at once, then poison.

To Poke, Poker. Du. *poken*, to poke; *poke*, a dagger. ON. *piaka*, to thrust, to pick; N. *paak, pjaak*, Sw. *påk*, a stick. Probably the change to a broader vowel in *poke*, as compared with *pick*, represents a thrust with a coarser instrument. A similar relation is seen in *stoke*, to poke the fire, to thrust with a large instrument, as compared with *stick*, to pierce with a pointed instrument. Rouchi *poque*, blow with a ball. *Recevoir eune bone poque*, to get a good blow.

A parallel form of root is found with a final *t* instead of *k*. Prov. E. *pote, poit*, to push or kick; *fire poit*, a poker—Craven Gl.; W. *pwtio*, to poke, to thrust; Sw. *påta*, to turn up

the ground, feel in one's pocket ; *peta*, to poke the fire, pick one's teeth. Sc. *paut*, to strike with the foot, kick, stamp.

Poke, Pocket, Pouch. ON. *poki*, Du. *poke*, *poksack*, Fr. *poche*, Norm. *pouque*, *pouche*, *pouquette*, sack, wallet, pocket ; that into which anything is *poked* or thrust.—Richardson. But if the word be identical with E. *pock*, a pustule (Rouchi *poques*, *poquetes*, small-pox), the radical would seem to be a bubble taken as the type of a hollow case. See Pock. It is possible, however, that the ultimate signification may be simply protuberance, from the root *pok*, in the sense of strike.

Pole. Sw. *påle*, a stake, pale, pile ; Lat. *palus*, a pole.

Poleaxe. ON. *pál*, a pick-axe, spade ; *pálöxi*, securis crassa malleata, apparently a tool between an axe and a mattock. Du. *polhaemer*, malleus militaris capitulatus, capitulum unitus.—Kil.

Polecat. Du. *pool-kat*, an animal distinguished by its offensive smell, whence the Fr. name *putois*, from Lat. *putere*, to stink. To stink like a polecat.—Ray's Proverbs. The origin of the E. name is OFr. *pulent*, *pullent*, stinking.

Policy. A policy of assurance is a written engagement to make good a certain sum on the occurrence of a specified contingency. It. *pólizza*, a bill or schedule ; *polizza di carico*, a bill of lading, a document which it was necessary to produce on applying for the money assured on goods lost at sea.

The word is a violent corruption of Lat. *polyptycha*, —*um*. A pair of tablets folding on each other used as a memorandum-book was called *diptycha*, from *διπτυχος*, two-fold. The term was then applied in ecclesiastical language to the catalogues of the bishops and other notables of a church, whose names were read at a certain period of the service. When the list was too long to be contained in a pair of tablets the additional tablets gave the memoranda the name of *polyptycha*, a term especially applied to the registers of taxes. *Polypticos*, i. e. breves tributis et actionis.—Glossæ ad Cod. Theod. Ut illi coloni tam fiscales quam et ecclesiastici, qui sicut et in *polypticiis* continentur, et ipsi non denegent carropera et mano-

pera.—Edict. Car. Calv. in Duc. Reditus villarum nostrarum describere jussit, quod *polyptychum* vocant. The term then appears in the corrupted forms of *puleticum*, *poleticum*, *polegium*. Episcopus divino consilio usus, *poleticum* quod adhuc in eadem ecclesia reservatur scripsit.—Duc. A similar corruption converted *diptychus* into *diptagus*, *diptitius*.

Poll, Pollard. Du. *polle*, *pol*, head, top, crown of the head. ON. *kollr*, skull, head, top; Sp. *cholla*, skull, or crown of the head. Pol. *czolo*, Russ. *tschelo*, forehead, brow.

To *poll* is to cut off the head of a tree, to shave the head, to clip, whence *pollard*, anything that has been *polled*, a tree whose head has been lopped, a stag without horns, a clipped coin. A *polled cow*, a hornless cow. So from the form with an initial *k*, N. *kolla*, to poll or lop the head; *kollut*, without horns, bald, without point, stumpy.

Polt. A thump or blow.—Hal. Hence *polt-foot*, a club-foot, the notion of a blow and of massiveness being frequently connected. Fr. *poulser*, to push, thrust, jostle, jolt. Lat. *pulsare*, *pultare*, Sw. *bulta*, to knock or beat. Manx *polt*, a blow, stroke, thump, or the noise which it makes.

Poltroon. Fr. *poltron*, a scoundrel, also a dastard, coward, sluggard, base, idle fellow.—Cot. It. *poltrone*, an idle fellow, a base coward, base rascal, knave. From *poltrare*, *poltrire*, to loll and wallow in sloth and listlessness, to lie lazy in bed; *poltra*, a bed to lie on a-days.—Fl. G. *polster*, a mattress, cushion.

In latter times the signification has been so much confined to the idea of cowardice that the derivation has been obscured. Fr. *paillard* is an analogous form, signifying in the first place a lie-a-bed, from *paille*, straw, then a rascal, scoundrel, filthy fellow.—Cot.

Pomander. A musk-ball, little round ball made of several perfumes. Fr. *pomme d'ambre*, an apple of amber.—B. Sp. *poma*, a perfume-box, round vessel pierced with holes for containing perfumes.

Pomatum. Originally made with apples, as appears from

the receipt in Pharmacop. Lond., 1682. *Axungiae porcinae* recentis lib. ii. &c.; *pomorum* (vulgo pomewaters) excorticorum et concisorum lib. i. &c.—N. & Q.

Pommel. Fr. *pommeau*, *pomelle*, as It. *pomolo* (dim. of *pomo*), an apple, by met. any round head, knob, or pommel, as of a sword or saddle, a pin's head, head of a nail.—Fl.

To Pommel. Plausibly derived from the notion of striking with a knobbed implement, like the pommel of a sword. But the root *pum* is used to signify striking, from direct imitation of the sound of a blow, which is represented in Pl. D. by the syllable *bums*!—Brem. Wtb. Bav. *pumsen*, to sound hollow, to beat, strike against so as to resound. Lang. *poumpi*, to beat, to knock. Craven *pum*, to thump, whence *pummer*, *poomer*, a thumper, anything very large of its kind, explaining *boomer*, the name given in Australia to the largest kind of kangaroo.

The two derivations would be made to agree if Lat. *pomum* itself were one of the numerous cases in which the idea of roundness or projecting form is expressed by the figure of striking. W. *pwmp*, a blow, a round mass; *pwmp o ddyn*, a lusty fellow.

Pompion, Pumpkin. Gr. *πεπων*, Lat. *pepon'*, It. *pepone*, *popone*, Lang. *poupoun*, Fr. *pompon*, melon, gourd, pumpkin.

In the formation of Fr. *pompon* perhaps the word was understood as referring to the large size of the fruit, considered as a *pummer* or thumper, from *poumpi*, to thump, on the principle indicated in the last Article. E. *pumpkin* is certainly formed as if a dim. of W. *pwmp*, a round mass.

Pond. A piece of water penned or dammed up. AS. *pyndan*, prohibere; *pynding*, remoratio, repagulum.—Lye. From the notion of plugging or stopping up an orifice. Swiss *punt*, *ponten*, *bunten*, G. *spund*, Fr. *bondon*, a bung. Lap. *puodo*, a bung, cover, stopper, and thence the thing stopped up; *quele puodo*, fish-pond; *quarne-puodo*, mill-pond; *puodot*, to stop, to dam.

Pony. Perhaps from Pol. *konik*, dim. of *kon*, a horse, to

which it answers, as E. *poll* to ON. *kollr*, the head. The Slavonic nations were great breeders of horses, and might naturally communicate their names to surrounding nations, as in the case of the word *stud*, for instance, which has certainly been derived from them.

Pooh! An interjection expressive of contempt, originally representing the sound of spitting, from the figure of spitting out an ill-tasting morsel.

To-o-h! Tuh! exclaims the Muzunga, spitting with disgust upon the ground.—Burton, *Lake Regions of Africa*, 2. 246.

Gr. *πτύω*, to spit. Lat. *spuere*, to spit; *respuere*, to spit out, to disgust or dislike, to reject, refuse. As sneezing is a convulsive act of spitting, it is taken as expressive of rejection, and we speak of a thing not to be sneezed at. Bav. *pfuchen*, *pfugezen*, to puff as a short-winded person, spit as a cat, sneeze.

Pool. W. *pwll*, a pool, pit, ditch; Du. *poel*, puddle, slough, splash, pool, fen; ON. *pollr*, a standing water, water-hole. Fin. *pula*, an opening in the ice. The origin is preserved in Fin. *pulata*, to splash, dabble, duck, in aqua moveor cum sonitu, aquam agito. Prov. E. *pooler*, the implement with which tanners stir up the ooze of bark and water in the pits.

Poor. Lat. *pauper*, Fr. *pauvre*, provincially *poure*; *poure homme*!—Vocab. de Berri.

Pop. Imitative of the sound made by a small explosion of air; a *pop-gun*, a tube contrived to drive out a pellet with a pop. Hence to *pop*, to move suddenly.

Pope. The name of *papa*, father, was formerly the peculiar address of a bishop, and sometimes was used for the episcopal title; *Papa urbis Turonicae*.—Greg. Tur. By a decree of Greg. VII. the title was confined to the Roman Pontiff.—Duc. In the Greek Church the name is still given to a priest. Gr. *παπᾶς*, Walach. *popă*, Magy. *pap*, and G. *pfaff* is a corruption of the same word.

Popinjay. It. *papagallo*, OFr. *papegau*, *papegay*, Sp. *papagayo*, parrot, etymologically talking cock. Bav. *pappeln*, to

chatter, tattle, talk; *der papple*, the talker, a parrot. The change in the last element from It. *gallo*, Fr. *gau*, *geau*, a cock, to *gay*, *geai*, a jay, probably arose from the fact that the jay, being remarkable both for its bright-coloured plumage and chattering voice, seemed to come nearer than the cock to the nature of the parrot.

Poplar. Lat. *populus*, G. *pappel*, a tree distinguished by the tremulous movement of its leaves. Bav. *poppeln*, to move about like water in boiling; *poppenn*, to move to and fro, to tremble with anger; *pfopfern*, to beat as the heart, to palpitate.

Poppy. Fr. *pavot*, *pabeau*, *papou*.—Jaubert. Lat. *papaver*.

Porcellane. Ptg. *porcellana*, china ware, said to be so called from the surface being like that of the *porcellana*, a large univalve, commonly known as the tiger shell, or Venus' shell.

Porch. Fr. *porche*, Lat. *porticus*, as *perche* from *pertica*.

Porcupine. It. *porco spinoso*, Ptg. *porco espinho*, Venet. *porco-spin*, a spiny pig, porcupine, hedgehog. From these was formed E. *porpin*, a hedgehog (Hal.), and thence corruptly *porpentine*, the word used by Shakespeare where we now read,

Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

To Pore. To look close and long. The Sw. uses *påla* in a similar way; *påla i en bok*, to pore over a book. *Påla med skrifwande*, to be drudging in writing. To be fixed like a stake in what he is about, to drudge. *Slå ned sina pålar*, to take up his habitation, fix himself somewhere.

Porpesse. It. *pesce porco*, the hog-fish.

Stinking seales and *porcepisces*.—Spenser.

It is remarkable that while in England the native *mereswine*, ON. *marsvín*, sea-swine, has been supplanted by the Latin *porpesse*, the same change has taken place in France in the opposite direction, and the *porpesse* is there known by the name of *marsouin*.

Porridge, Porringer. Not the equivalent of It. *porrata*, leek-pottage—Fl., from Lat. *porrum*, a leek, but simply a

corruption of pottage, what is boiled in the pot. Fr. *potage*, pottage, porridge.—Cot. From *porridge* is formed *porringer* (as *messenger* from *message*), a vessel for holding porridge; more correctly called *pottenger* in Devonshire.

A *potenger*, or a little dish with eares.—Baret. 1580 in Hal.

Port. Wine of Porto, or Oporto, in Portugal.

The Porte. *The Porte* or *Sublime Porte*, the name formerly given to the Ottoman Court, is a perverted Fr. translation of *Babi Ali*, literally the High Gate, the chief office of the Ottoman government. *Bab*, a gate, a house of government, official residence, or place of business.—Redhouse. The term is never applied by the Turks to the Sultan or his court, but simply to the premises where the general business of the government is carried on.

Porthole. G. *stück-pforten*, *geschütz-pforten*, or *pfort-gaten*, the openings for the artillery in a ship side; *pforte*, a door.

Portcullis. Fr. *porte-coulisse*, a sliding-gate; *coulisse*, anything that slides or slips or is let down, from *couler*, to slide, slip, flow gently, trickle.

Porter. A dark kind of beer, originally called *porter's beer*, implying great strength and substance.

Portly. Stately; Fr. *se porter*, to carry oneself, to behave.

To Portray, Portrait. Fr. *pourtraire*, to draw, delineate; *pourtrait*, delineation; *traire*, Lat. *trahere*, to draw.

To Pose, Appose. Fr. *apposer*, to lay, or set, on, or near to.—Cot.

Atrides to his tent

Invited all the peers of Greece, and food sufficient

Apposed before them.—Chapman, Homer.

Then he *apposed* to them his last left roste.—Ibid.

To pose or *appose* were then used in the sense of putting to a person specific points on which an answer was expected, of subjecting to examination, and an *apposite* answer is an answer on the points put to one.

And often coming from school, when I met her, she would *appose* me touching my learning and lesson.—Stow in R.

She pretended at the first to *pose* him and sift him, thereby to try whether he were indeed the very Duke of York or no.—Bacon, H. VII. in R.

The exercises of the students written for examinations at St. Paul's school are still called *appositions*. The term is then specially applied to the case in which the person examined is unable to answer, when *pose* or *appose* takes the meaning of putting to a nonplus.

Do not thy very Mahumetan vassals tell thee that the same power which made man can as well restore him? And canst thou be other than *apposed* with the question of that Jew who asked whether it were more possible to make a man's body of water or of earth? All things are alike easie to an infinite power.—Bp. Hall in R.

Posnet. A pipkin. OFr. *pocenet*, urceolus.—Neckham. Probably a dim. of *pot*.

Postern. *Posterne*, yate, posticum, posterula.—Pr. Pm. Fr. *posterne*, *poterne*, It. *posterla*, explained by Muratori as a corruption of *posterula* for *porterula*, a little gate. But *posterula* is also used in the sense of a back way. "Viator quidam ad citeriora festinans cum bivium armato milite vidisset oppletum, per *posterulam tramitem* medium squalentem fructetis et sentibus vitabundus excedens, in Armenios incidit fessos."—Ammianus in Duc. In general, however, it is used for *back door*, and like *posticium*, which was used in the same sense, is a derivation from *post*, behind.

Posy. A motto or device, from Fr. *pensée*, and not from *poesy*, as commonly explained. Lang. *debizo*, devise, *pensée* exprimée brièvement.—Dict. Castr. A nosegay was probably called by this name from flowers being used emblematically, as is still common in the East.

There's rosemary, that's for remembrance; pray, love, remember; and there's pansies, that's for thoughts.—Hamlet.

Pot. ON. *pottr*, Lith. *pudas*, Fin. *pata*, Fr. *pot*, G. *topf*.

Potatoe. Commonly supposed to be a native name. But it seems to have been taken from the name by which the beet

was previously known. *Betate*, *bettes*.—Pictorial Vocab. of 15th century in Nat. Ant. Sp. *batata*, sweet potatoe or yam.

To Potter. To stir or disorder anything—B.; to poke, push, as with the end of a stick, to do things ineffectually.—Craven. Gl. Du. *poteren*, *peuteren*, to pick one's nose or teeth, to finger. The notion of trifling or ineffectual action is often expressed by the figure of picking, or stirring with a pointed implement. So Norm. *diguer*, to prick, *digonner*, to work slowly.—Decorde. *To piddle*, or work in a trifling manner, is properly to pick with the fingers. The simple form of the verb of which *potter* is a frequentative is seen in Prov. E. *poit* or *pote*, to poke, Sw. *påta*, *peta*, to poke or pick.

Pottle. A measure of two quarts. Lang. *poutaras*, a large jug to bring wine from the cellar; an augmentative of *pot*, a pot, while in *pottle* the termination has been incongruously changed to that of the dim. form.

Pouch. See Pocket.

Poultry, Pullet. Fr. *poule*, a hen; *poulet*, a chicken, from Lat. *pullus*, the young of an animal, as a chicken or a foal.

Pounce. 1. Powder for smoothing parchment for writing on, for which purpose pumice was formerly used. Fr. *pierre ponce*, from It. *pómice*, a pumice-stone; *poncer*, to smooth, rub over with a pumice-stone.

2. The talon of a bird of prey. Sp. *puncha*, thorn, prick; *punchar*, *punzar*, to prick, sting. *To pounce* upon an object is to dash down upon it like a bird of prey, to seize it with his pounces.

To Pound. AS. *punian*, OE. *to pun*. To stamp or *punne* in a mortar.—Fl.

Pound. 1. Du. *pond*, G. *pfund*; Lat. *pondo*, in weight, in pounds as the unit of weight.

2. See Pinfold.

To Pour. An initial *p* in an English word occasionally corresponds to *ch* in Sp., as in E. *poll* and Sp. *cholla*, the top of the head. *To pour* may thus be the equivalent of Sp. *chorrear*, to gush, to pour; *chorro*, a strong and coarse sound

emitted by the mouth, a gush of water. The word is however by some identified with W. *bwrw*, to cast or throw; *bwrw gwlaw*, to rain; *bwrw dagrau*, to shed tears.

To Pout. Lang. *pout*, *pot*, Lim. *poto*, a lip; *fa las potas*, Genevese *faire la potte*, to stick out the lips in ill humour, to pout. Serv. *putyenie*, thrusting out the lip in discontent; *putyitise*, to pout.

The origin is the interjection of contempt and displeasure, *ptrot!* *prut!* *trut!* *tut!* ON. *putt!* representing a blurt of the mouth with the protruded lips. From the forms in which the initial consonant is strengthened by *r* we have G. *protzen*, *prutzen*, to show ill will by a surly silence; OHG. *brort*, *prort*, a lip; E. *prutten*, to hold up the head with pride and disdain—Hal.; G. *trotzen*, to treat with contempt. From the simpler *putt!* or *tut!* are the forms mentioned at the head of this article, as well as Prov. E. *tutty*, ill-tempered, sullen; *tut-mouthed*, having a projecting mouth.

Powder. Fr. *poudre*, from Lat. *pulver'*, dust (*pol're*, *poldre*, *poudre*), as *soudre* from *solvere*, *moudre* from *molere*.

Power. Fr. *pouvoir*, OFr. *pooir*, It. *potere*, an infinitive formed by analogy from the inflections *potes*, *potest*, as It. *volere*, Fr. *vouloir*, from *volo*, *volumus*, &c.

Praise, Prize. It. *pretio*, *prezzo*, *pregio*, Fr. *prix*, price; Du. *prijs*, price, worth, value, also praise, or the attribution of a high value, also prize, or the reward of success. Sp. *prez*, honour or glory gained by some meritorious action. Fr. *prix*, price, value, prize, reward; *priser*, to set a price on; Du. *priisen*, to appraise, to praise.

Prank, Prance. *To prank*, to set off, trick or trim—B.; to set out for show.

They which are with God and gather with him—goeth not *prankyng* afore God, but mekely cometh after.—Bale, Ap. in R.

G. *prangen*, to glitter, strike the eye with outward show; *mit kleidern prangen*, to prank up oneself, go costly. *Prange nicht vor dem könige*, put not forth thyself in the presence of the king. *Prangepferd*, Du. *pronkpaard*, a horse of state,

horse for show. G. *prangen*, Du. *pronk*, ostentation, finery. *Te pronk stellen*, to show off; *te pronk staan*, to be exposed to view, to stand in the pillory. *Pronken*, to make a fine show, to strut. Prov. Dan. *pranje*, *prandse*, to strut, prance.

A *prank* is commonly taken in a bad sense, and signifies something done in the face of others that makes them stare with amazement.

In Venice they do let heaven see the *pranks* they dare not show their husbands.—Othello.

It is possible, however, that in this sense *prank* has a different origin. Sp. *brincar*, to jump, frisk, skip; Ptg. *brincar*, to sport or jest; W. *prancio*, to frolic; *pranciau drwg*, wicked tricks.

The link between *prank* and *prance* is found in Bav. *prangezen*, *prangssen*, to make compliments, assume airs; *prangss*, *ziererei*, idle ceremony. Swiss *spranzen*, to strut.

The word may be regarded as a nasalized form of Fr. *braguer*, to flaunt, brave, brag, or jet it; *braguerie*, wanton tricking or pranking, bragging, swaggering. See Brag. From the same root (*brag* or *brak*, crack) may be traced G. *prahlen*, to cry, speak loud, to glitter, strike the sight, to brag, boast, make parade; Swiss *brogeln*, *progeln*, to strut, swagger.

To Prate, Prattle. Sw. *prata*, Du. *praaten*, Pl. D. *praten*, *prateln*, to chat, talk, tattle; Serv. *prtlyati*, Swiss *pradeln*, *braudeln*, *brudeln*, *brodschen*, *bruscheln*, Swab. *bratscheln*, to tattle; Pl. D. *braodschen*, to talk loud; Prov. E. *pross*, chat.—Brocket.

The sense of excessive or idle talking is commonly expressed by the figure of some continued noise, for the most part the dashing of water. Thus we have Swab. *batschen*, to dabble in wet; *baatschen*, to tattle; Swiss *plädern*, *plättern*, to paddle or dabble, *bladern*, Du. *pladeren*, G. *plaudern*, to babble; Pl. D. *pladdern*, Bav. *tratschen*, *tratscheln*, to dabble, also to babble; Dan. *pludder*, mud, slush; *pluddre*, to jabber, gabble. In the same way, the forms at the head of the article may be compared with Pl. D. *pruddeln*, to boil with a

gentle noise, as when there is little water remaining—Dan-neil, Du. *broddeln*, to bungle (properly to dabble), *protelen*, *preutelen*, to murmur, simmer; G. *prasseln*, to rattle. We call a good talker a *rattle*, and speak of *rattling on*, talking rapidly.

Prawn. N. Fris. *porn*, from the formidable spur (G. *sporn*) with which his head is armed?

To Pray. Lat. *precari*, It. *pregare*, Fr. *prier*.

To Preach. Lat. *predicare*, to announce, proclaim; Sp. *predicar*, G. *predigen*, ON. *predika*, N. *preika*, Fr. *prescher*, *prêcher*, to preach.

Preamble. Fr. *preamble*; Lat. *præambulare*, to go before.

Premises. Lat. *præmissa*, things spoken of or rehearsed before. Then from the use of the term in legal language, where the appurtenances of a thing sold are mentioned at full in the first place, and subsequently referred to as the premises, the word has come to signify the appurtenances of a house, the adjoining land, and generally the whole inclosure of a property.

Prentice. For *apprentice*, Fr. *apprentis*, from *apprendre*, to learn.

To Press for a soldier, Press-gang. From Lat. *præsto*, in readiness, to give money *in prest* was to give money in hand to be subsequently accounted for.

And he sent thyder three somers (baggage horses) laden with nobles of Castel and floreyms, to gyve *in prest* to knyghts and squyers, for he knewe well otherwyse he sholde not have them come out of theyr houses.—Berners, Froissart in R.

Hence *prest-money*, corruptly *press-money*, was the earnest money received by a soldier taking service.

I never yet did take *press-money* to serve under anyone.—Cartwright in R.

As we have all received our *press-money* in baptism, so we must every one according to our engagement maintain the fight against the world.—Bp. Hall in R.

Hence *to prest*, or *press*, to engage soldiers. *To press soldiers*, soldaten werben, conscribere, colligere milites.—Minsheu.

At a later period the practice of taking men for the public service by compulsion made the word be understood as if it signified to force men into the service, and the original reference to earnest money was quite lost sight of.

Pretty. Dapyr or *pratie*, elegans.—Pr. Pm. The analogies usually suggested are not satisfactory. There is too great a difference in meaning to allow us to regard the word as the equivalent of G. *prächtigt*, stately, splendid. Nor does It. *pretto*, pure, unmixed, give a much better explanation. The radical meaning seems to be that of Fr. *piquant*, agreeably provoking, making a strong impression on our taste; qui plait, qui touche extremement; beauté piquante.—Gattel.

It is shown under Proud that the blurt of the mouth expressive of defiance is represented by the interjections *trut!* *prut!* from the former of which are formed G. *trotzen*, to pout like a child, to defy; Bav. *trätzen*, to provoke one, laccessere, irritare; *bübenträtzerlein* (lad-provoker), the little curl laid on the temples of a girl, like that of late years known among us by the equivalent name of *croche-cœur*, heart-catcher. *Einem etwas z'tratz thun*, to do something to tease or provoke one. From this application must be explained *trutzig* (nett, zierlich, artig, mignon), pretty.

In like manner, from the interjection *prut!* are formed G. *protzen*, to sulk; *protzig*, insolent, saucy; Du. *pratten*, superbire, ferocire.—Kil. From the notion of insulting we readily pass to that of irritating, provoking, and thus the E. *praty*, *pretty*, the equivalent of G. *protzig*, would acquire its actual signification in the same way as has been shown in the case of Bav. *trutzig*.

It is a strong confirmation of the foregoing derivation that it enables us to explain a meaning of *pretty* apparently at total variance with the common one; *pretty*, crafty.—Hal. ON. *pretta*, to deceive. N. *pratta*, Sc. *prat*, *prot*, a trick.

The notion of provoking or teasing naturally leads to that of playing tricks upon one, then deceiving him.

Prey. Lat. *præda*, Bret. *preiz*, Fr. *proie*. The original meaning is shown in W. *praid*, a flock or herd, prey taken in war, which in early times would consist mainly of cattle.

Price. Lat. *pretium*, W. *prid*, Bret. *priz*, Fr. *prix*.

Prick, Prickle. Du. *prik*, a prick or stab; W. *pric*, a skewer; Ptg. *prego*, a tack or small nail, the sharp horn of a young deer; *pregar*, to nail, fix, stick. Sw. *prick*, point, spot; *prickig*, spotted. Pl. D. *prikken*, *prikkeln*, *prökeln*, to pick, stick; *an prikken*, to stimulate, set on. W. *procio*, to thrust, to stick in. Gael. *brog*, to goad, to spur; Fr. *broche*, a spit; *brocher*, to stitch.

Priest. OFr. *prestre*, Lat. *presbyter*, from Gr. *πρεσβυτερος*, elder.

Prim. Carefully kept in order, trim.

That hates the filthy creature, this the *prim*.—Young in R.

Probably from *prime*, to trim, to dress. See Prime, Prune. Sc. *primp*, to deck oneself out in a stiff and affected manner; *primpit*, stiff in dress and demeanour; *primsie*, demure, precise. It may probably be the latter word which was intended by “the *prenzie* Angelo,” in *Measure for Measure*. Isabella has just been speaking of the “outward-sainted deputy,” and his “settled visage.”

To Prime. The *priming* of a gun is the last dressing or trimming which fits it for immediate service. *To prime*, to trim up young trees.—Forby. *A priming-iron*, a pruning-knife.—Minsheu. The original meaning of *prune* is to dress or set in order, and the priming of a gun was called *pruning*. It. *granita polvere*, corn powder, *pruning*, or touch powder.—Fl. See Prune.

Primrose. Prymerose, *primula*.—Pr. Pm. Lat. *primula veris*, Fr. *primevere*, the earliest conspicuous flower of spring. The element *rose* is added in the E. name as the type of flower in general.

Print. *Prænte*, effigies, impressio.—Pr. Pm. It. *imprenta*, Fr. *empreinte*, print, stamp, impression.—Cot. *Empreindre*, from Lat. *imprimere*, as *craindre* from *cremere* (tremere), *geindre* from *gemere*.

To Prise. *To prise* a box open is to force it open by leverage, from Fr. *prise*, a taking, seizing, any advantage—Cot., what enables one to hold, a purchase in nautical language. Manx *prise*, a fulcrum; as a verb, to raise by lever on a fulcrum.—Cregeen.

Prison. It. *prigione*, Fr. *prison*, from Lat. *prehensio*, *prensio*, seizure. Sp. *prisión*, seizure, capture, confinement, prison, prisoner. In OE. also *prison* was commonly used for prisoner.

Prize. Two words seem to have been confounded. 1. from Lat. *pretium*, Fr. *prix*, the price, value, worth of things, also the prize, reward, or honour due to the best deserver in a justs, &c.—Cot., and

2. Fr. *prise*, a taking, seizing, booty, or prize. *De bonne prise*, good or lawful prize, also full ripe, fit to be cropped, gathered, or taken.—Cot. It will be remarked that *prize* in this latter sense might also be understood as the *prize* or reward of victory.

Probe. Cat. *proba*, Fr. *éprouvette*, an instrument of surgery to try the depth of a wound, from Lat. *probare*, to try. Prov. *prova*, a probe, a sounding-line. The Sp. name of the implement is *tienta*, from Lat. *tentare*, to try.

Proctor. See Proxy.

Profile. It. *porfilo*, a border in armoury, a purfle or worked edge, a profile; also used for the superficies or surface of anything.—Fl. The meaning of the word seems to be outline, the outline of the face. It. *filo*, line, edge.

To Prog. To use all endeavours to get or gain.—B. N. *prokka*, to scrape, especially with the nails, to pick; Dan. *prakke*, to get by importunity. *At prakke sig frem i verden*, to get on in the world by hook or by crook. *Prakker*, a beggar. Sw. *pracka*, to make shifts. *Pracka tilsamman*, to

scrape together, get by hook or by crook ; *pracka på*, to fob off ; *pracka bort sina penningar*, to fool away one's money ; *pracka ihop något*, to patch up a piece of business. *Prack*, meanness, huckstering, beggary, bungling ; *prackare*, a vagabond, beggar, broker, huckster, bungler. Du. *pragchen*, to beg. There can be little doubt that the foregoing are identical with E. *prog*.

He married a light huswife who stealing that money which for many years before *he had been scraping together by his proggings* and necessitous tricks and shifts.—Wood Ath. Oxon. in R.

A *proguing* knave.—B. and F.

The word is commonly referred to Lat. *procurator*, an attorney or proctor, a person a main part of whose business consisted in calling in money, and recovering dues of a more or less oppressive nature. He was thus a very unpopular character, and was made the type of discreditable dealing.

The fogging *proctorage* of money.—Milton in Worcester.

It must be admitted that the OE. contractions *proketor*, *prokecy*, for *procurator*, *procuracy*, and Gael. *procadair*, an advocate, *pracadair*, a collector of small tythes, *procadair-eachd*, advocacy, pleading, importunity, might vulgarly have been felt as if derived from a root, *prock* or *prack*, to advocate, to importune. And it is probably from this source that we must explain OE. *prokkyn*, or styffly askyn, *procor*, *procito*—Pr. Pm., as well perhaps as Sc. *prig*, to importune, to haggle ; but N. *prokka*, to scrape, affords a less speculative origin of E. *prog*.

Prog. *Prog* is what is got by *proggings*, as the provisions in a beggar's bag, and is thence applied to victuals taken to be consumed on a journey or the like.

While spouse tucked up does in her pattens trudge it,

With handkerchief of *prog* like trull with budget.—Cotgrave in R.

Prong. The point of a fork, in the S. of E. a pitchfork. *Prongstele*, the handle of a hay-fork.—Hal. From *prog*, synonymous with *prod*, to prick.

Prop. Sw. *propp*, a bung, stopper, cork, wadding ; *proppa*,

to stop, ram, cram; Du. *prop*, *proppe*, a stopper, also a support; *proppen*, to cram, to support.—Kil. Piedm. *broba*, *bropa*, a vine prop, stake for supporting vines. Walach. *proptea*, a prop, support; *proptire*, to prop, to lean on.

The radical meaning seems to be preserved in E. *brob*, to prick with a bodkin—Hal., a parallel form with *prod* or *brode*. From the notion of pricking we pass to that of thrusting in, cramming, or to that of thrusting upwards, supporting. Compare Lang. *pounchar*, to prick or sting; *pouché*, Fr. *pointal*, a support, prop. It. *puntare*, to prick, *puntello*, a prop.

Proud, Pr de. The blurt of the mouth expressive of contempt or defiance is represented by the interjections Ptrot! Prut! Trut! Putt! Tut! Tush! some of which forms have been retained in one of the European languages and some in another. OE. *ptrot!* scornful word, or *trut!* *vath!*—Pr. Pm. Prut! ON. *putt!* interjection of contempt; Fr. *trut!* *tush*, *tut*, *fy man*; *trut avant!* a fig's end, on afore for shame.—Cot. From the form *trut* the G. has *trotz*, scorn, bravado, arrogance; *einem trotz bieten*, to defy one; *das kind trotzt*, the child pouts, is sullen; *trotzig*, huffing, swaggering, proud, insolent. In like manner, the form *prut* produces *protzen*, to show ill-will or displeasure by a surly silence (to pout); *protzig*, insolent, snappish, saucy—Kütt. n.; Pl. D. *prott*, apt to give short and surly answers—Danneil; Du. *pratten*, to pout, to show arrogance (*superbire*, *ferocire*—Kil.); *prat*, proud, arrogant; OE. *prute*, proud.

The Manuel des Pecchés treating of Pride takes as first example him who defies the reproofs of his spiritual father, and says

Prut! for thy cursyng, prest.—1. 3016.

ON. *at prutta à hesta*, to pop to a horse to make it go faster. *Prou!* cry to drive on cattle.—Hal. The different forms of the interjection representing a blurt with the lips may be compared with Magy. *ptrüsz*, *prüsz*, *trüsz*, W. *tis*, sneeze.

We say that a thing is not to be sneezed at, meaning that it is not to be despised.

Provender, Prebend. Lat. *præbenda*, the ration or allowance of food for a soldier, was applied to the allowances for monks and canons in monasteries. “Centum clericis pauperibus *præbendam* panis, piscis et vini concedebat.”—Duc. The word became in Fr. *provende*, and corruptly *provendre* (whence E. *provender*), a ration of food either for man or beast.

Se il ne s'en amende—manjust sols et perde sa *provende de vin*, jusqu' alors qu'il ait fait satisfaction et amende.—Regle de St Bernard in Roquef.

Du. *provende*, provisions.

In process of time it was found convenient to substitute a money payment for the allowance of food which constituted the original *præbenda*, and thus arose the *prebends* of our cathedrals.

Provendre, bénéfice ecclésiastique.—Roquef.

Prow. Lat. *prora*, It. *proda*, Fr. *proue*, the fore part of a ship. Pol. *przod*, fore part; *przod okretu*, front of ship, prow. *Naprzod!* forwards!

OHG. *prot*, *prort*, *brort*, *prora*, limbus, margo, labium. It. *proda* is also a shore or bank. AS. *brord*, a point.

Prowess. Lat. *probus*, good, sound, became Cat. *prous*, Prov. *pros*, good for its purpose, Fr. *preux*, valiant, loyal, worthy, discreet, ready.—Cot. Adverbially *prou*, much, greatly, enough.—Cot. Cat. *pro batre alcun*, probé percutere aliquem.—Diez. It. *buon pro vi faccia*, Fr. *bon prou leur face*, much good may it do them. OE. *prow*, profit, advantage.

In long abydyng is full lytyl *prow*.—MS. in Hal.

The general quality of goodness is typified by valour in a man and virtue in a woman. *Preud' homme* (Mid. Lat. *probus homo*), a valiant, faithful, discreet man; *preude femme*, a chaste, honest, modest, discreet matron.—Cot.

Las donas eissamen an pretz diversamens,
Las unas de belleza, las autras de *proeza* :
thus women also have different excellencies, some in beauty,
and others in virtue.—Rayn.

But reference being commonly made to the quality as exhibited in men, Fr. *prouesse*, It. *prodezza* (with an intrusive *d* to prevent hiatus, as in Lat. *prodest*, *prodesse*), Prov. *proheza*, E. *prowess*, came in general to signify valour or valourous deeds.

Præfatus heros post infinitas *probitates*.—Orderic. Vit. in Duc.

To Prowl, Proll. *To prowl* is to seek for prey, being formed from Fr. *proie*, prey, by the addition of a formative *l*, as *kneel* from *knee*, Fr. *miauler*, from *miau*, the cry of the cat. It would seem that there must have been a Fr. *proieler* not preserved in the dictionaries. See *Pry*.

Proxy. Lat. *procurator*, an advocate or attorney, was cut down in Sc. to *procutor*, and in E. to *proketor*, *proctor*; and *procuratio*, Du. *prokuratie*, an authority or warrant of attorney, was curtailed in like manner to *prokecy*, *proxy*. *Proketoure*, procurator; *prokecy*, *procuratio*.—Pr. Pm.

Prude. A name ironically given to a woman who sets up for preciseness of conduct. Fr. *preudefemme*, a modest, honest, discreet woman.—Cot.

To Prune, Proin. *To prune* or *proin* is for a bird to dress her feathers with her beak.

Skartis (cormorants) with thare bekkis

Forgane the sun gladly thaym *prunyeis* and bekis.—D. V. 131. 46.

The signification, however, is not confined to the case of a bird, but is extended to the notion of dressing or trimming in general.

I wald me *prein* plesandlie in precious wedis.—Dunbar.

A special application of this idea gives the ordinary sense of *prune*, to dress or trim trees. The priming or *pruning* of a gun (as it was formerly called) must be understood as the dressing or trimming of the implement, giving it the last

touch necessary to fit it for immediate service. The origin is ON. *prjon*, Sc. *preen*, *prin*, a pin or knitting-needle, from the notion of picking or arranging nicely with a pointed implement.

He kembeth him, he *proineth* him and piketh.—Merch. Tale.

So also Sc. *prink*, signifying to prick, is also used in the sense of decking. *Prinked* (Exmoor), well-dressed, fine, neat.—Grose.

They who *prink* and pamper the body, and neglect the soul.

Howell in Todd.

To pick, to dress out finely.—Hal. *Prickmedainty*, one who dresses in a finical manner.—Jam.

On the same principle Du. *priem*, a pin or bodkin, seems to be the origin of *prime*, to prune or dress trees. *To prime*, to trim up young trees.—Forby. *Priming-iron*, as *pruning-iron*, a knife for pruning.—Minsheu. A person carefully dressed is said to be *tiré à quatre épingles*.

To Pry. To search narrowly, like a dog scenting its prey. It is certain, at least, that OE. *proll*, to prowl, was used in a similar application. *Prollyn* as ratches (dogs of scent), scrutor.—Pr. Pm. Chaucer in the canon-yeoman's tale, ridiculing the hopes of the alchemist, says,

Though ye *prolle* aye ye shall it never find.

To pry seems a similar application of OFr. *proier*, *praier*, to prey.

Louve, goupille et chate sont trois bestes de proie

Chate cherche, goupille gaite, louve ravit et *proie*.—Roquef.

It is not improbable, however, that the word may be identical with Sc. *prieve*, *preif*, *pree*, to prove, taste, try; Du. *proeven*, tentare, probare, gustare.—Kil.

Nae honey beik that ever I did *pree*

Did taste so sweet and smervy unto me.—Ross's Hellenore.

Psha, Pshaw. The interjections *pish!* and *psha!* are different ways of articulating the sound *psh*, by introducing a vowel between the consonantal sounds in the one case, and subsequent to both in the other. See *Pish*.

Puck. The name of an elf in Shakespear. *The pouke*, the devil.

The heved fleighe fram the bouke,
The soule nam the helle *pouke*.

Arthur and Merlin in Hal.

Fro the *pouke's* pondfalde no mainprize may us fetch.—P. P.

ON. *puki*, evil spirit, devil, W. *pwca*, a hobgoblin. There is little doubt that it is radically the same word with E. *bug*, bugbear. Sw. *skrå-puke* (from *skråcka*, to terrify?), a bugbear, mask; W. *bwcai*, that produces dread or disgust, a maggot; It. *baco*, a bo-peep or vain bug-bear, a silk-worm; W. *bw*, terror, threatening, a bug-bear; *bwgwl*, terrifying; Russ. *pugalo*, *buka*, a bug-bear. Swiss *böögg*, *bök*, a mask, disguised face. See Bug.

Pucker. *To pucker* is to make pokes, to bag. Fr. *poche*, the pucker or bagging of an ill-cut garment.—Cot. It. *saccola*, *saccoccia*, a pouch, pocket, also any puckering or crumpling in clothes; *saccolare*, to bag, to pucker.—Fl.

Pudder, Pother. Disturbance, noise, confusion. *To pudder*, *pother*, *bother*, to confound, perplex.

He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no use but to perplex and *pudder* him if he compares them.—Locke in R.

The word in its origin seems identical with Dan. *pluddre*, E. *puddle*, to dabble, mix up dirt and water, the idea of confusion arising from the troubling of the water preventing one from seeing through. In the same way, from Sw. *pulsa*, to paddle, tramp, trouble water, Prov. Dan. *puls*, any thickness in air or water, thick smoke, puddle.

Pudding. Fr. *boudin*, Ditmarsh *budden*, W. *poten*, a pudding, the essential character of which is food dressed in a bag or case. The word would thus be identical with E. *pod* or Dan. *pude*, Sw. *puta*, a cushion, and G. *beutel*, *buidel*, *buil*, Pl. D. *büdel*, *büel*, a purse or sack; *beuling*, a sausage, a pudding. Pl. D. *pottje-büel*, Du. *pottje-beuling*, a pudding of

rice and raisins boiled in a sack. G. *mehl-beutel*, *meel-buil*, a boulding sack. Ditmarsh *mehl-büttel*, a pudding.

Puddle. A splash of standing water left by rain, a mixture of clay and water. Formed like *paddle* from a representation of the sound of dabbling in the wet. Prov. Fr. *patouiller*, to paddle; *patouille*, puddle, dirty water, liquid mud, slops of water.—Jaubert. In these imitative forms an initial *p* or *pl* are used with great indifference. Pl. D. *pladdern*, to paddle or dabble in the water; Dan. *pluddre*, to work up peat and water together, to puddle. The derivation of Lat. *palud'*, marsh, from the same root, is somewhat obscured by the insertion of a vowel between the *p* and *l*.

Pudgy. Pl. D. *plutzig*, Sw. *pussig*, puffy, swollen; *plut-zige finger*, round fleshy fingers.—Brem. Wtb. *Litet pussigt och fett barn*, a little pudgy child. *Puss*, puddle. See Plump. Dan. *paus*, *puds*, puddle; *puuskiævet*, chubby-cheeked. Pl. D. *puddig*, thick.—Brem. Wtb.

To Puff. To blow in an intermittent way, thence to swell. It. *buffare*, to puff, blow hard, bluster; Fr. *bouffer*, to puff, to swell. *A puff*, a blast of wind, anything of a swollen airy texture. Du. *poffen*, to blow, fill the cheeks, swell, brag.

The sound of blowing is very generally represented by the syllable *pu*, usually with a terminal consonant. ON. *pua*, to breathe upon, to blow; Sw. *pusta*, to breathe, blow, pant, to take breath; Lith. *pukszti*, to pant, snort; *pusti*, to blow, breathe, snort; Fin. *puhua*, *puhella*, *puhkia*, to blow, breathe, pant; Boh. *puch*, a breathing; *puchnauti*, to swell; Russ. *putchitsya*, to swell; Serv. *puati*, to blow; *pualka*, a bellows; Turk. *püfla*, to blow; Magy. *puffadni*, to swell, *puffanni*, *pufogni*, *pufolni*, to puff; Malay *puput*, to blow; Maori *puka*, to pant; *puku*, to swell; Sc. to *pec'h*, to puff, pant.

Now mon they work and labour, *pec'h* and pant.

Magy. *pihegni*, to breathe hard, pant; *pihelni*, to breathe; *pihes*, panting.

Pug. A term of endearment; my little *puggy*.—B. My

pretty *pug*, *mā belle*, *m'amie*.—Sherwood. Hence applied to a lap-dog, a tame monkey. Sc. *pud*, a little plump child, may probably be the same word.

Pug-mill. A mill for working up clay for bricks. Dan. *pukke*, to pound ore before smelting. Prov. E. *to pug*, to strike; *pug*, a thrust; *to puggle*, to poke the fire.—Hal. Pol. *puk*! the noise of a blow; *puk*, knock, rap, tap. Lat. *pugio*, a weapon for stabbing; *pugna*, Gr. *πυγμα*, the fist as the implement of striking; *πυγμαχος*, boxing; Lat. *pugil*, one who fights with fists; Gr. *πυξ*, with the fist.

Puisne, Puny. Fr. *puisé*, since born, younger brother. *Puisne*, and in an Anglicized form *puny*, were formerly used in the general sense of junior, but with the exception of *puisne*, or junior judge, the use is now confined to the metaphorical sense of ill-grown, poor of its kind.

If any shall usurp a motherhood of the rest, and make them but daughters and *punies* to her, she shall be guilty of a high arrogance and presumption.—Bp. Hall in R.

Puissant. Fr. *puissant*, powerful; formed as if from a participle *possens*, from Lat. *posse*, to be able.

To Puke. G. *spucken*, to spit; Magy. *pök*, spittle.

To Pule. Fr. *piauler*, to peep or cheep as a young bird, to pule or howl as a young whelp.—Cot. To make the cry represented by the syllable *piau*, as *miauler*, to mewl, to make the cry represented by *miau*, mew. G. *pauen*, Sc. *pew*, to pule, to cheep as a chicken.

To Pull. A parallel form with *pill*, signifying originally to pick. Pl. D. *pulen*, to pick, nip, pluck. *To pull* garlick, to peel or pill it. The sounds of *i* and *u* often interchange. A Glasgow man pronounces *which*, *whuch*; *pin*, *pun*. In other parts *to put* is pronounced *pit*, and on the same principle Du. *put*, a well, corresponds to E. *pit*. In OE. we had *rug* and *rig*, the back; *hulle* and *hill*; *cuth* and *kith*, acquaintance; *luther* and *lither*, bad, &c. From the present root we must explain Du. *puele*, *pole*, It. *pula*, the husks or hulls, the strippings of corn, and perhaps Lat. *polire*, It. *pulire*, to clean

or polish, properly to pick clean. The slang expression of polishing off a bone shows the natural connection of the two ideas. Pl. D. *upp den knaken pülken*, to pick a bone. With an initial s, Lat. *spoliare*, to strip; *spolium*, what is stripped off, as the skin of an animal, the arms of an enemy overcome in battle. See To Pill.

Pullet. See Poultry.

Pulley. Fr. *poulie*, It. *poliga*, OE. *polive*, *poliff*, *polein*.

Ther may no man out of the place it drive,

For non engine of windas or *polive*.—Squire's Tale.

Poleyne, troclea.—Pr. Pm. Sc. *pullisee*, *pullishee*—Jam., Cat. *politxa* (politsha), pulley; Du. *paleye*, a frame for torture, a pulley.

The names of the goat and the horse were very generally applied to designate mechanical contrivances of different kinds for supporting, raising, or hurling weights, or for exerting a powerful strain. Thus G. *bock*, a goat, is used for a trestle, sawing-block, fire-dogs, rack for torture, painter's easel, windlass, or crab for raising weights. Fr. *chevre*, Lang. *crabo*, a she-goat, signify a crane; *crabo*, also trestles or sawing-block, a plasterer's scaffolding.—Dict. Castr. From the same source are derived OSp. *cabreia*, Prov. *calabre*, a catapult; Ptg. *cabre*, *calabre*, a rope or cable; Sp. *cabria*, Fr. *cabre*, a crane; *cabria*, also an axle-tree; *cabrio*, *cabriol*, a beam or rafter. See Calibre.

The series taking their designation from the horse comprise Fr. *chevalet*, a pair of sawing trestles, a rack for torture, a painter's easel; Lat. *cantherius* (properly a gelding or pack-horse), a rafter or vine-prop, and thence Fr. *chantier*, a vine-prop, sawing-block, stocks for a ship, stand for a cask; Sp. *potro*, a colt, rack for torture, frame for shoeing horses; Fr. *poutre*, a beam; Fr. *poulain* (colt), a sledge for moving heavy weights, a drayman's slide for letting down casks into a cellar, or other contrivance for that purpose; the rope where-with wine is let down into a cellar, a pulley-rope—Cot.; giving rise to OE. *poleyn*, above-mentioned. Sp. *polin*, a

wooden roller for moving heavy weights on ship-board. The Prov. *poli*, Lang. *pouli*, a colt, agree with Fr. *poulie*, while Piedm. *polé*, a colt, coincides with Sp. *polea*, Ptg. *polé*, a pulley. In like manner Fr. *poliche* or *pouliche*, a filly, explains Cat. *politxa*, and Sc. *pullishee*, a pulley, as well as Lang. *poulejho*, the wipe of a well. It. *poliga* must be regarded as an analogous form, from which we pass to OE. *polive*, as from It. *doga* to Fr. *douve*, a pipe-stave.

The figure of a colt is so commonly used to express a support of one kind or another, that It. *poltra*, a couch, *poltrona*, an easy chair, must probably be identified with *poltra*, a filly, instead of being derived from G. *polster*, as taken for granted under Poltroon.

Pulse. Grain contained in a pod or case. Sw. *pylsa*, a sack or pucker in clothes; ON. *pylsa*, Dan. *pölse*, a sausage, i. e. mincemeat stuffed into a sack or case. Sp. *bolsa*, a bag, purse; *bolsear*, to pucker.

To Pummel. See Pommel.

Pump. Fr. *pompe*, ON. *pumpa*, G. *pumpe*, in vulgar language *plumpe*. Lith. *plumpa*, *plumpas*. Rightly referred by Adelung to the idea of splashing. The sound of something heavy falling into the water is represented in G. by the syllable *plump*, whence *plumpen*, to splash, to beat the water with a pole in fishing; *plump-stock*, the pole employed for such a purpose. *Pumpen*, vulgarly *plumpen*, to pump. In Cornwall *plump* is a pump or draw-well, *to plumpy*, to churn, an act in which a plunger is driven up and down in an upright vessel like the piston in a pump. Pl. D. *pump*, *pumpel*, a pestle; *pumpeln*, to pound.

Pumpkin. See Pompion.

Pun. A play upon words, possibly as Nares suggests from OE. *pun*, to pound, as if hammering on the word.

To Punch. 1. *To punch* with the fist or the elbow, to strike or thrust. *Bunchynge*, tuncio.—Pr. Pm.

To bounche or pusshe one; he buncheth me and beateth me, il me

pousse.—Palsgr. He came home with his face all to bounced, contusâ.
—Horm.

Pl. D. *bumsen, bunsen*, to knock so that it sounds. See Bounce.
Cimbr. *punken*, to punch with the fist; *punk*, *fiancata*, a punch in the ribs. Bav. *pantschen*, to smack; *pumsen, pumbsen*, to sound hollow, strike so that it resounds. *I bi' nidegfalln das's pumst hat*, I have fallen so that it sounded. Prov. Dan. *pundse*, to butt like a ram.

2. It. *punzacchiare, punzellare*, to punch, push, shove, jostle, prick forward, goad; *punzone*, a sharp-pointed thing, bodkin, pouncer or pounce, ox-goad; *punzonare*, to pounce, make pouncing work; Fr. *poindre*, to prick, spur, incite; *poinson*, a bodkin, a stamp, puncheon. Prikkyn or *punchyn*, as men doth beestis, *pungo*.—Pr. Pm. Sp. *punchar, punzar*, to prick, sting, punch; *punzon*, a punch, puncheon, a pointed instrument used by artists. Lang. *pounchar*, to prick, to sting; *pounche*, Fr. *pointal*, a support, prop; *pouncho*, point of a pin; *pouchon*, a sting, goad. Du. *pontsen, ponssen*, to punch.

It may be hard to say whether to *punch* a hole with a pointed instrument may be indirectly from Lat. *pungere*, or whether the word be identical with a *punch* with the fist, but it comes to the same thing in the end, as Lat. *pungere, pupugi*, to prick, and *pugnus*, the fist, are from the same ultimate root.

Punch. 1. A short, thick fellow, a stage puppet.—B. *Punchinello*, or shortly *Punch*, the hump-backed, pot-bellied hero of the puppet-show, is from It. *Policinello*, Tom Thumb, dim. of *police*, the thumb. It would seem from Pepys that it was first used for anything thick and short of its kind in his time.

I did hear them call their fat child *punch*, which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for everything that is thick and short.

But the word might then have attracted attention from having come accidentally into fashion without being really

new, just as *shunt* has cropped up in our own days from the language of railway porters.

We can hardly doubt that E. *punch* is identical with Bav. *punzen*, a short and thick person or thing; *punzet*, short and thick, punchy, which certainly have no connection with It. *policinello*. The designation seems taken from Bav. *panz*, *ponz*, *punz*, *punzen*, a cask; *panzl*, a small cask, and figuratively a paunch or thick belly; Carinthian *panze*, a cask, (contemptuously) the belly, a child; It. *punzone*, Fr. *poinson*, a puncheon. The truth may probably be that the corruption to *Punchinello* was induced by the circumstance that *punch* was previously in use in the sense of something short and thick.

We have noticed under Hunch (and elsewhere) the constant connection between words signifying a projection or rounded mass, and the act of striking. Thus we have *bump* and *bunch* in both senses, and as *punch*, to strike with the fist, has been identified with *bunch* or *bounce*, to knock, so *punch*, what is short and thick, may be considered as a variation of *bunch*, a knot, or rounded mass.

2. The well-known beverage, said to be from Hindu *panch*, five.

At Nerule is made the best arrack or Nepo da Goa, with which the English on this coast make that enervating liquor called *pounche* (which is Hindostan for five), from five ingredients.—Fryer, New Account of E. I. and Persia, 1697.

The drink certainly seems to have been introduced from India.

Or to drink *palepuntz* (at Goa), which is a kind of drink consisting of aqua vitæ, rosewater, juice of citrons, and sugar.—Olearius, Travels to the Grand Duke of Muscovy and Persia, 1669.

Punt. A flat-bottomed boat. Du. *pont*, a ferry-boat, broad flat boat; *navigium quo amnes trajiciuntur loco pontium*.—Kil. Fr. *ponton*, a ferry-boat, pontoon.

Puny. See Puisne.

Puppet, Puppy. Lat. *pupus*, a boy; *pupulus*, a small boy,

a puppet; It. *pupa*, *puppa*, a child's baby, puppy, or puppet to play withal.—Fl. Fr. *poupée*, a baby, a puppet, or bable; the flax of a distaff; *poupes de chenilles*, bunches of caterpillars. Du. *pop*, a puppet, doll, young baby. The radical meaning seems simply a bunch. Du. *pop*, *popje*, cocoon or nest of caterpillars; *pop aan een schermdegen*, the button on a foil; *brand-pop*, a bunch of tow dipped in pitch to set a house on fire. Magy. *bub*, a bunch or tuft; *buba*, a doll.

It is from the obsolete sense of a doll, and not in the modern one of a young dog, that the term puppy is applied to a conceited, finely-dressed young man. In the same way, Du. *pop* is applied to a flaunting girl.—Bomhoff.

Purblind. Pure-blind, altogether blind; or else simply blind, just blind, able to see a little. In the former sense it is used by R. G.

Me ssolde pulte out bothe hys eye and make hym *purblynd*.—p. 376.

Purblynde, luscus.—Pr. Pm. Du. *puur*, pure, simple, only; *puursteken*, altogether; *puursteken blind*, altogether blind; *puur willens*, with hearty good will.

Purchase. Fr. *pourchasser*, eagerly to pursue, thence to obtain the object of pursuit; It. *procacciare*, to shift or chace for, to procure.—Fl.

Purfle, Purl. Ornamental work about the edge of a garment. It. *porfilo*, the profile or outline of a person's face, a border in armoury, the surface or superficies of anything, any kind of purfling lace; *porfilare*, to overcast with gold or silver lace; Fr. *pourfiler*, to purfle, tinsel, or overcast with gold thread, &c.—Cot. E. *purl* (contracted of *purfle*), a kind of edging for bone lace.—B. Sc. *pearling*, lace.

To Purl. Du. *borrelen*, to bubble, to spring as water.

Betres lay *burlyng* in hur blode.—Florence of Rome, 1639.

—with the blood bubbling forth.

Swab. *burren* (of the wind), to roar. G. *perlen*, to bubble.

Sw. *porla*, to simmer, bubble, murmur, rumble, gurgle.

Purl. A fall head over heels. It. *pirlare*, to twirl; *pirlo*,

a top. OE. *prylle* (a *pirlle*—Med.), or *whyrleggygge*.—Pr. Pm.

Purlieu. Land which having once been part of the royal forest was severed from it by perambulation (*pourallée*, OFr. *purallée*) granted by the Crown. The preamble of the 33 Edw. I. c. 5, runs as follows :

Cume aucune gentz que sount mys hors de forest par la purallée—aient requis a cest parlement quil soient quites—des choses que les foresters lour demandent.

In the course of the statute mention is made of *terres et tenements deaforestés par la puralé*. These would constitute the *purlieu*, and it is surprising that it could ever have been doubted that the name was a corruption of the Fr. word.

A *purlie* or *purlieu* man is a man owning land within the *purlieu* licensed to hunt on his own land.

To Purloin. To make away with ; Fr. *loin*, far. *Purlongyn*, or put far way, *prolongo*, alieno.—Pr. Pm. *Purloigner*, to prolong (a truce).—Lib. Custum. 166.

Purpose. OFr. *pourpenser*, to bethink himself, seriously to perpend or digest in thought, a word afterwards supplanted by *proposer*, to purpose, design, intend, also to propose, propound.—Cot.

For all his *purpose* as I gesse

Was for to maken grete dispenche.—Chaucer, R. R.

In the Fr. original the word is *pourpens*. *De aweit purpensed*, de insidiis præcogitatis.—Leg. Gul. I. § 1.

Purpresture. An encroachment, taking part of the common property into one's own possession. Fr. *pourprendre*, to possess wholly.—Cot.

To Purr. A representation of the sound made by a cat, as Du. *korren* of the somewhat similar sound made by a pigeon cooing.

Purse. Fr. *bourse*, It. *borsa*, Sp. *bolsa*, a purse. Gr. *βυρσα*, Lat. *bursa*, a hide, skin, leather.

To Pursue. Fr. *poursuivre*, in Berri *poursuir*, Lat. *persequi*, to follow up. See Sue.

Pursy. Short-winded, then fat and corpulent.

Would I were or more pursy and had more store of money, or less *pursy* and had more store of breath.—B. Jonson. Tale of a Tub.

It. *bolso*, Fr. *poussif*, short-winded. Venet. *bolso*, *polsino*, consumption.—Patriarchi. Lang. *poalsa*, to take breath, to breathe. Du. *bulsen*, pulsare et tussire.—Kil. Swiss *bülze*, to cough. Pl. D. *puusten*, to breathe hard.

To Purvey. OFr. *pourveoir*, Lat. *providere*, to purvey or provide for.

Purview. The provisions of an act of Parliament. Fr. *pourvu*, provided.

To Push. Fr. *pousser*, *poulser*, to push, thrust; Lat. *pulsare*, to push, strike, beat; It. *bussare*, to knock.

Puss. Du. *poes*, Pl. D. *puus*, *puusmau*, *puuskatte*. A familiar name for a cat. Originally a cry either to call or to drive away a cat, from an imitation of the noise made by a cat spitting. G. *pfuchzen*, to spit like a cat. Serv. *pis!* cry to drive away, Alban. *piss!* to call a cat; *pisso*, puss, cat in nursery language.

To Put. Properly to push or poke. Fr. *bouter*, to thrust, push, put, bud; to put forth leaves. It. *buttare*, to cast, to fling; *botta*, a stroke. W. *pwtio*, to poke, to thrust; Prov. E. *pote*, *poit*, to poke. Dan. *putte*, to put, put into, put away, &c. In OE. the word was frequently written with an intrusive *l*, *pult*, analogous to the *l* in *falter*, *halt*, *jolt*. Cimbr. *pülzen*, to knock.

Puttock. A kite. It. *bozzago*, a buzzard.

Putty. A composition of powder of metallic oxides and oil, used for fastening glass in windows, stopping holes in carpentry, &c.

The common *putty*—instead of being, as it ought to be, only the calyx of tin—is, to save the charge of tin, made but of half tin and half lead, if not far more lead than tin.—Boyle in R.

The name probably, like that of *potash*, is taken from the pot in which the metal is calcined. Fr. *potée*, *pottée*, brass, copper, tin, pewter, &c., burnt or calcinated.—Cot. *Potée* (in

chemistry), oxide of tin or calcinated tin in powder; (in pottery) the mixture of ground materials in which earthenware is dipped for glazing; (in foundries) the mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making moulds; *potée d' émeril*, the pasty residue of dust and oil arising from the grinding of precious stones.

To Puzzle. To confuse, bewilder. A figure taken from the *puddling* or troubling of water, the sound of *dd* and *zz* easily interchanging (especially before *l*), as in *fuddle* and *fuzzle*, *muddle* and *muzzy*. *Puzzle-headed* and *muddle-headed* are synonymous terms.

Something sure of state,
Either from Venice or some unhatched practice
Made demonstrable here in Cyprus to him,
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit.—Othello.

In the same way *blunder*, signifying properly to plod in wet and mire, to dabble, make water thick and muddy, and metaphorically to confound.

To shuffle and digress so as by any means whatsoever to *blunder* an adversary.—Ditton in R.

APPENDIX.

Farthingale. The plaited structure of the farthingale is shown by the qualification of *wheel-farthingale*, which appears to have been applied to those of exaggerated form, the deep plaits by which the dress was stiffened standing out from the waist like the spokes of a wheel.

Flimsy. Rather from *flim-flam*, signifying idle talk, then a trifle, light insignificant thing. From the flapping of a loose texture in the wind. Boh. *plapolati*, to flutter, *plam-pati*, to tattle; Sp. *flamear* (of sails), to shiver, flutter. ON. *flapra*, to blow inconstantly, to talk idly.

Fluster. Confusion, disorder. *Flustered with drink*, disordered with drink. A metaphor from the tumbling of things by handling. Pl. D. *plustern*, frequent. of *plusen*, to pick, pluck. *De prük to plustern*, to pull a wig out of curl; *dor plustern*, to turn over papers, clothes, &c. *Plustern*, of fowls, to pick their plumage. Dan. *pluske*, to tumble, rumple. Parallel with *plusen* there is a synonymous *flüsen*, to pick wool, from whence *fluster*.

A similar metaphor is seen in the expression to be in a *pucker*, to be disordered, flustered, from the puckers of a rumpled dress.

Foxglove. A fanciful derivation of this name has been proposed, as if the element *fox* were a corruption of *folks*, signifying the fare-folks or fairies; *fairies' gloves*. The name however is the same in Norway, *revhanskje*, or *revbjella*, fox-glove or fox-bell, from *rev*, a fox. A similar name is seen in It. *brache di cucolo* (cuckoo's breeches), cowslips.

Fudge. The origin of the interjection *fudge!* is probably somewhat different from that of *pish!* Carinthian *pfutsch!* or *fuck!* represents the sound of a quick movement. Hence *pfutschen*, to slip away; *pfutsch*, a quick movement, a worthless thing. *Einem den pfütsch zeigen*, to show one the end of the thumb between the fingers as a sign of contemptuous rejection.

Furbelow. Fr. *falbalas*, Sp. *farfala*, the plaited flounce of a gown. The meaning of the word is the same as that of E. *fallal*, a light, unsubstantial ornament of a woman's dress. Prov. Fr. *friboler*, *barivoler*, to flutter like flakes of snow, a butterfly, &c. Des rubans *barivolants*; une robe qui *barivole*.—Jaubert. *Fariboles*, fond tattling, idle discourses, trifles, flim-flams.—Cot. The origin is the rustling noise of light things fluttering in the air or in water. Bohem. *plapolati*, to flutter, blow, blaze; Fr. *farfouiller*, to dabble in water; It. *farfallone*, an idle story, fib; *farfalla*, a butterfly.

Grouse. Formerly *grice*, from Fr. *griesche*, speckled, gray; *perdrix griesche*, *pie griesche*. *Poule griesche*, the greyhen, hen of the grice or moor-game.—Cot. It. *grezzo*, gritty, also of a dusky, dun, or hemp colour.—Fl. See Grisly.

Gurnard. The origin, as indicated in the text, is Fr. *grogner*, to grumble, Sc. *girn*, to snarl (of a child), to make fretful sounds. The fish is called *knur-fish* in Denmark from *knurre*, to mutter, grumble; and *rinald*, *hurr*, *rjot*, in Norway, from *rina*, to squeal, *hurra*, to sound, *rjota*, to grumble, snore, grunt.

Hocus Pocus. These words seem originally to represent the gesticulation with which the juggler distracts attention while he performs his tricks. Pol. *huk*, noise, din, clangour;

puk ! the sound of a blow ; *puk*, a knock, noise, bustle, clutter. *Huk, puk, stuk, dalej nic*, a great fuss and no business (*dalej nic*, no further) ; *huku puku*, hubbub, bustle, commotion.

Kerb. Probably the *kerb-stone* of a well is simply *curbstone*, the stone which confines the mouth of the well.

By the West side of the aforesaid prison called the Tonne was a fair well of spring water *curbed round* with hard stone.—Londinopolis in Hal. v. Pissingconduit.

To Mucker. The doubt thrown on the derivation from *mucg*, a heap, is unfounded. The primitive notion, as suggested in the text, is a privy hoard, then generally a heap, including even such an instance as a *mow* of hay. In the fragment on the seven sins, from Harl. MS., published by Mr. Furnival in Philolog. Trans. 1858, it is said of the miser,

Nel he never hab rest is mochil *mukke* to witi fast,
That ne mai in him slepe cum, lest is *mukke* be him benome—
Apan is *muk* he sit abroad.

Petty. The connection, indicated in the text, between the sense of smallness and the figure of a point, may be traced to the act of *picking*, i. e. of taking or touching with a finely pointed instrument, whence we naturally pass to the expression of a small quantity, the quantity picked at a single stroke, as shown in several instances cited under Pill. We may begin the series with Grisons *piclar*, OE. *pickle*, to pick as a fowl.

Phebus rede foule his curale creist can stere,
Pikland his mete in alayis quhare he went.—D. V.

Hence Sc. *pickle*, a grain of corn, any minute particle, a small quantity, a few. A *pickle* of sand, or of mustard-seed ; a *pickle fock*, a few people.

Now, wooer, quo' he, I hae no meikle,
But sic's I hae ye's get a *pickle*.—Ritson.

Jamieson points doubtfully to the connection with It. *piccolo*, which in fact is the same word in an adjectival form.

The softening down of the final *k* which produces E. *pitch*,

as compared with *pick*, gives It. *pizzare* (*pizzamosche*, fly-catcher), *pizzicare*, to peck, to prick; Du. *pitsen*, to pick or pluck, or in a nasalized form, E. *pinch*, to nip, and thence so much as is taken at once between the finger and thumb, a small quantity. Hence we pass to Gris. *pitschen*, *pinch*, little, small. In like manner, in Sw. *peta*, to pick, we have the verbal form, from whence are derived W. *pitw*, Fr. *petit*, petty, small.

Picaroon. The origin of Fr. *picorer*, to plunder, is to be found in the notion of *picking* and stealing. Sc. *pickery*, rapine, theft.

The stealing of trifles, which in law language is called *pickery*.—Ers-kine, Inst. in Jam.

Gael. *picear* must be explained on the same principle, and not from a pike, or pickaxe, as implied by Macleod.

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